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MEDICAL ANECDOTES,

OF THE LAST

THIRTY YEARS,

ILLUSTRATED WITH

MEDICAL TRUTHS,

AND ADDRESSED TO THE

MEDICAL FACULTY;

BUT IN AN ESPECIAL MANNER,

TO THE PEOPLE AT LARGE.

WITH AN

APPENDIX, AND COPIOUS INDEX.

By B. DOMINICETI, M.D.

Noble of the Holy Roman Empire, of the Most August House of Austria, and of the Most Serene Republic of Venice, on Terra Firma.

BALNEUM REMEDIUM EST TOTIUS CORPORIS, VEL AD DETENSIONEM, VEL AD DOLORES, VEL AD LASSITUDINES, VEL AD VITIA CUTIS, VEL AD INTEMPERIEM TOTIUS CORPORIS,

Rondeletius.

L O N D O N :

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(C O P Y .)

LOCUS ARMORUM FAMILIÆ DOMINICETI.

TO all and singular to whom these presents shall come, we, the King's Herald and Pursuivants of the corporation of the College of Arms, London, do hereby certify, that an Imperial Diploma, of the Emperor Ferdinand III. dated at Vienna, the 20th day of March, 1643; a decree of the Senate of the Republic of Venice, dated the 17th of November, 1778, confirming the said Imperial Diploma in all the dominions of the said Republic; a Pedigree, duly attested, and supported by the necessary proofs, together with other authentic documents, relative to the family of Dominiceti, have been recorded, under the usual forms, in our said College. By all which it appears, that the Emperor, Ferdinand III. by the said Imperial Diploma, restored, ratified, and confirmed all the rights, privileges, and pre-eminences of antient Nobility of the sacred Roman Empire, and of the most august House of Austria, to Stephen Dominiceti, Francis his brother, and their lawful posterity, heirs, and descendants, both male and female, in infinitum, declared their family to have been noble for many years, augmented their armorial ensigns, and authorized them, and their posterity, of both sexes, for ever, to bear the arms above depicted; that Bartholomew Dominiceti, of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, Doctor of Physic, lineally descended from the said Stephen, is the present representative of that family, which has been established in Salo, in the dominion of the Republic of Venice, upwards of two hundred years, in the rank of Nobles; and that the name of the said Dr. Bartholomew Dominiceti, with those of his sons, Dr. Rodomonte, Hector and Cæsar, and his brothers Jerome and Francis, are, in pursuance of the decree of the Senate of Venice, inscribed in the golden book, where persons duly qualified with titles of Nobility are usually registered.

In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed the common seal of our said corporation, this 22d day of December, in the 21st year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George III. by the grace of God. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the year of our Lord 1780.

(Signed)

(L.S.)

RALPH BIGLAND, Garter,
Principal King of Arms, and Register.

INTRODUCTION.

THE noble art of healing, according to the definition of Boerhaave, consists in the knowledge of those things, by the *preparation* and *application* whereof the body is either preserved sound and healthy, or, when disordered, is restored to its pristine sanity. Galen, in like manner, describes medicine to be the art of preserving health, and of recovering it when lost. By Hippocrates, an earlier writer than either, it is represented, more *scientifically*, to be the *addition of what is deficient*, and the *retrenchment of what is redundant*, in the animal frame.

It is evident, then, that as man—though, in the pride of his heart, he fondly styles himself the image of his maker—is of all beings the most subject to infirmities, so of all studies that which may lead him to a knowledge of the means whereby he may be guarded

against, or relieved from, those infirmities, is the most important. Held heretofore in the highest veneration, this knowledge was, by our wise ancestors, accounted divine. In ages less *refined* than ours, but, on the whole, not less *enlightened*, perhaps, it was the received opinion, that, God being himself the chief physician, the art of healing was communicated by inspiration.—Hence it was, that Galen affirmed, those who distinguished themselves in that art were called “Sons of the Gods.” Hence it was, that St. Augustin, and other fathers of the christian church, declared it “impossible to conceive how physic should come to man, but by an immediate emanation from the divinity.” Hence it was, too, that, convinced of the truth of the maxim, *NULLA RE HOMINES PROPIUS AD DEOS ACCEDUNT, QUAM SALUTEM HOMINIBUS DANDO*, in ancient times, kings, and, even in days not far remote from the present, princes, patriarchs, and bishops, were proud to rank themselves among the practitioners of physic, and happy to think they had it in their power, with those favourites of heaven, to restore, and to preserve, to mankind a blessing,

ing, without which all other enjoyments are found tasteless, and life itself becomes a burthen.

“If these,” it may be asked, “were the honours paid to medicine, while yet it was in its infancy, and *less necessary* to man, in proportion as there were *fewer diseases*; whence comes it, that, in modern times, when, with the boasted advantages of an *unbounded commerce*, every malady, which can flow from an *unbounded luxury*, the effect of that commerce, has been entailed on the human race with *ten-fold fury*, we seldom hear PHYSIC mentioned but with *contempt*, if not *disgust*, or PHYSICIANS, but with a *mixed sensation of both*?”—Alas! the *question is easily resolved*;—I would to heaven the *evil* to which it alludes were with equal ease *redressed*!—

In treating of the *causes* which have contributed to pervert the *intentions* of medicine, as a *science*, to discountenance the *practice* of it as a *profession*, and to expose *the one* to that general contumely which is only due to *the other*, a late professor—than whom

no one possessed a more enlarged knowledge of the important "Duties and Offices of a Physician," elucidated that knowledge with more advantage to others, or practised it with more honour to himself—amidst a number of other *pointed* observations, expresses himself thus:—"There is, perhaps," says he, "no science that has suffered so much as medicine by the neglect of that PUBLIC UTILITY which is its ULTIMATE END and PURPOSE.—How *few* physicians can we name, who, either by their genius or industry, have *advanced* the *practical* part of their own profession!—How *many*, on the contrary, could we mention, who have *corrupted* it, by the *sportings* of their own *imagination*, dignified with the *name* of philosophy, and who have even *checked* the slow improvements which time must naturally bring to every art founded on OBSERVATION and EXPERIENCE.

"In most universities," he observes, "medicine, instead of being represented as an art, *imperfect in its most material parts*, instead of having its *deficiencies pointed out*, with a view to their being *supplied*, is digested into a *regular* and *perfect* system. In this view it is be-
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INTRODUCTION.

held by the student, who embraces *theories* with the same facility, and unsuspecting confidence, as he would do *facts*; he *thinks* he understands the *causes of all diseases*, and the *manner of operation of all remedies*; his mind is at *ease*, in having always *sure and fixed* principles to rest on. The art, however, has little chance to acquire any improvement from him, as he scarcely supposes it stands in *need of any*; and *when a patient dies*, he is *quite satisfied every thing was done for him that ART could do*.--A physician, on the contrary, whose knowledge has been acquired by the slow method of induction from *observations and experiments*, never *loses* a patient, but he secretly laments *his IGNORANCE of the proper means of having saved him*; which he is always more ready to blame, than the *incurableness* of the disease. *There are many diseases, which no physician yet has been able to cure; but it does not follow from this, that all these diseases are absolutely incurable.* There are so very *few* that can be pronounced, *in their own nature*, incurable, that I would wish to annex no idea to the phrase *INCURABLE DISEASE*, but that of a disease which we *DO NOT KNOW HOW TO CURE*.

“A physician, when he sets out in life, quickly perceives, that the knowledge most necessary to procure him a *subsistence*, is *not the mere knowledge of his profession*. What he finds more *essential* to that purpose are, *the various arts of flattery and insinuation*, and those of *deceiving mankind into a high opinion of his understanding*; views very different from those of *genius and science*. He can with difficulty find a patron to his *real merit*; *because none are judges of it, but a few of his own profession, whose interest it is to have it concealed*. If he attempts to show the *weakness of the fashionable system*, or to introduce any *alteration* in the practice, the *whole faculty are alarmed*; their *vanity* is piqued, in having *opinions, which they thought perfectly established, brought into question, and exposed*, and their *interest* is evidently concerned, to *crush him as soon as possible*.—It is a fact, nevertheless, that the *improvements in medicine* have been *seldom* owing to those physicians who *valued themselves upon being regular, systematic, rational, practitioners*, nay, that they have been *often opposed* by them with great *keenness and acrimony*, and *rarely adopted* till after a very long struggle.

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“A physician sometimes *sees* he his wrong, but is too *proud*, or rather too *vain*, to *acknowledge his errour*, especially if it be *pointed out to him by another*. To this species of pride—a pride incompatible with true dignity and elevation of mind—*have the lives of thousands been sacrificed*.—Sometimes a patient himself, sometimes one of his friends, will propose to the physician a remedy, which they *expect* may do him service. Their proposal may be a *good one*; it may suggest to the *ablest physician* what, perhaps, till then, might not have occurred to him. It is undoubtedly, therefore, his *duty* to adopt it. Yet there are some of our faculty, who, from a *pretended regard to the dignity of the profession*, but in reality from the *meanest and most selfish ideas*, refuse to apply any remedy proposed in this manner, without regard to its propriety. But this is an *insolent piece of tyranny*. Every man has a *right* to *speak* where his *life*, or his *health*, is concerned, and every man is entitled to *suggest what he thinks may save the life of his friend*.

“The science of physic has been sometimes advancing, sometimes declining; it has been

subjected to the fate of the different systems of *philosophy* that have prevailed, beside being *disgraced by peculiar follies of its own*; and its only *genuine source, observation and experiment*, has been *corrupted by fraud, credulity, and a heated imagination*. I cannot, however, but observe," adds he, "that the same manly and liberal spirit of enquiry, which has enlightened every other branch of natural knowledge, *begins to find its way into medicine*; that the *tyranny of authority and system declines apace*; and that there is a fair prospect of the science being *rebuilt on the more solid basis of nature, on facts, and an accurate induction from facts*."

This is, indeed, *a consummation devoutly to be wished*, but—as I have more than once shown in the course of the ensuing pages—rather to be *wished than expected*, while the practice of physic shall remain exempted, in England, from those *legal restraints* to which it is subjected in other countries.

Considered in what light it may, it is a truly-lamentable circumstance, that *such* should be the present state of medicine, *such*
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the present conduct of the generality of its professors; and that the former has swerved from its *true object*, that the latter have sunk from their *true character*, with consequences still more alarming to the community than they have been above represented, we need not trust to the testimony of a Gregory, or of any other writer, however respectable:—even to the most superficial observer too many proofs of *both* present themselves daily.

Ardently as I may desire, and strenuously as I may endeavour, to reform the prevalent medical abuses, it belongs not to *me* to bestow upon them the *necessary correction*. For the establishment of this NATIONAL BLESSING, we must await, with patience, the establishment of NATIONAL LAWS; — laws, which, *medically* to express it, instead of barely *palliating*, shall *strike at the root* of, the evil.

To enforce the reasons *why*, and to indicate the means *how*, this should be done, is all that lies in *my power*—is all that lay in the power even of a Bacon, a Boyle, a Sydenham, a Langrish, a Brookes, a Lucas,
and

and other philosophers and physicians, the ornaments of their country, who, with an integrity of which we find too few examples, have expatiated on the subject with more asperity than the above-quoted enlightened author, but with *not* less justice, *not* less zeal to restore to its primitive dignity a profession, through whose *corruptions*, more or less predominant, according to the different periods in which they lived, the *dearest interests of humanity fell a wanton sacrifice*.

This much I judged it necessary to premise, as an apology for—what in fact require none—certain remarks, freely interspersed throughout the work I now do myself the honour to commit to the protection of the ENGLISH NATION;—*remarks*, which, from a *cursor*y perusal, the *unsuspecting* reader might *otherwise* be apt to think MORE SEVERE UPON THE FACULTY THAN NEEDFUL. In doing this, notorious as are the facts to which I have alluded, yet, without the *vanity* to *expect*, or the *presumption* to *demand*, an implicit reliance on my *ipse-dixit* merely, for the authenticity of them I have fairly appealed to the concurrent testimonies of writers of the very
first

first repute;—men, who, equally learned and virtuous, *blushed* for the *criminal* abuses of their medical country-men, even while they *immortalised* them, and who, like myself, had no incitement for their animadversions but the *promotion of the public good*.

With conscious integrity I can declare, that *if* I have been severe, I have *not* been severe but on *just grounds*. With the like sincerity I may affirm---what *they* alone will deny, who, *knowing my character*, are impelled by *interest* to *misrepresent* it—that, far from being *provoked* at the *illiberal* treatment I have *personally* experienced from sundry *individuals* of the profession, or making *that* a motive for my censure, I even *pity* them for those *filly*, because *abortive*, efforts, now seemingly *exhausted*, wherewith, vainly thinking to gain to themselves even a *shadowy* fame, they have aimed their pointless, though envenomed, arrows at my well-earned reputation;--that jewel, to me a *DIADEM*, which, I bless God for it, still *encreasing in lustre*, as my years *encrease*, I consider as my *SUPREME REWARD*, on this side of the grave, for the services of a long, and an uncommonly-active, life,

life, devoted not less *faithfully* than *successfully* to the *re-establishment of the healing art on its long-lost basis of* SIMPLICITY AND NATURE—I had almost said, of REASON and COMMON SENSE.

That treatment was, indeed, no other than I expected, and what every physician must expect, who, like me, shall dare to expose the ignorance, detect the imposture, and—more unpardonable still!—counteract the practice, of his medical contemporaries; nor is it at all wonderful, that the lineal descendants of those malignant block-heads, or rather those viperous assassins, who PUT A PARACELSUS TO DEATH, would, but for the dread of those laws, to which their misdeeds so loudly call for an addition, literally NOT SUFFER ME TO LIVE.

Imperfectly as I have discussed several of the subjects presented for consideration in the volume before us, in those which are to follow they will be enlarged on more fully, and treated of, perhaps, more accurately. *Imperfection, indeed, seldom fails to accompany a first edition.*—How much more, then, must

must it be the attendant of a *first publication*, which, *properly considered*, this is of mine!—Whatever errors may have escaped me (and, I flatter myself, there are none of importance) I have the consolation to reflect not only, that they are such as no care, no attention, on my part could obviate, but that even some of the most celebrated physical writers of the age have found themselves under the necessity of apologising for the many mistakes remaining in *their* works, after they had undergone *five, six, nay seven, revisals and republications*;—mistakes, which, if we may believe Sir John Pringle, “*Those will most readily excuse, who, having themselves made researches of this kind, are not unacquainted with the difficulties attending their publication.*”

Anxious to fulfil the task I have assigned to myself of publishing the volumes alluded to, in the month of July 1781 will appear my “*Treatise of the Gout and Rheumatism*,”—a *treatise*, which, I trust, throwing many new lights on two diseases, of which at least *one* has in all ages confessedly been a *stumbling-block* to the faculty, will convince
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my *learned* as well as my *unlearned* readers, that the very *names* of both are for the most part a *deception*, and that, according to certain symptoms, they are styled either *gout* or *rheumatism*, for the sake of preserving *domestic peace*, and for *other* reasons equally *laudable*, and not less *political* or *prudential*.

To above a thousand aphorisms on the above-named maladies, written by distinguished writers of all ages, and of all nations, from the days of *Hippocrates* and *Galen* in Greece and Rome, to those of *Paulmier* and *Ponsart* in France, and of *Cadogan* and *Grant* in England, I shall add observations naturally flowing from the principles laid down therein, and undeniably evinced, by *facts* and *experiments*, to contain illustrations of my *general doctrine*; namely, that the *primary* cause of the disorders called *gouty*, or *rheumatic*, is to all intents and purposes either a *scorbutic*, a *venereal*, or a *scorbutico-venereal* taint, whether *hereditary* or *acquired*, and that *immoderate* *venery*, *drunkenness*, *gluttony*, and *idleness*, even when most aggravated by the convulsive tumult of the *passions*, act as the mere AUXILIARIES

LIARIES thereof, by more and more corrupting the *already-depraved* fluids.

In conformity to *that doctrine*, founded on *those principles*, I shall likewise expose the *futility* of the *distinctions* made in the diseases called *gout* and *rheumatism*, particularly in the *former*, by separating it into the several classes of *regular*, *irregular*, *rheumatic*, *nervous*, *flatulent*, &c. &c.—distinctions, which answer no good purpose, but which, from the unavoidable *local* changes of the disease (created by the non-expulsion of the *pecacnt* matter, added to the neglect of its *true cause*) are sure, by heightening the *embarrassment* of the physician, to plunge *him* into fresh *disgrace*, and the *patient* into fresh *miser*y.—These points being accomplished, I shall manifest, by the plain recital of a multitude of well-authenticated cases*, that, however

* Having mentioned the circumstance of “well-authenticated cases,” I cannot help observing, with respect to those which appear in the present volume, that, were I to adduce the instances I have witnessed of *unthankfulness*, to call it by no harsher name, in *certain* patients, and of *tyrannical procedure* in their *former* physicians and surgeons not only to *me*, but to *them* also, it would be acknowledged by

however *complicated* either of those disorders may be in their *symptoms*, nay *interwoven*

by every ingenuous mind, that, had I published the names of *both* at full length, with every circumstance which might throw a *true light* on their several characters, it would have been a punishment which *they* had not less reason to *expect* than *I* to *inflict*. My charity, however, as a christian triumphed over my feelings as a man; and, on recollection, I rejoice at my lenity.—Patients have frequently very powerful motives for wishing their disorders, even when cured, kept inviolably secret from their nearest and dearest friends. Of such I have never presumed to insert the names otherwise than by their initial letters; nor of any patient whatever, *whose wish it was to remain concealed*, have I during the whole course of my practice disclosed, even on the footing of *confidential secrecy*, a single circumstance which might lead to a discovery of him.—In every case of this sort, my uniform custom is to refer to persons of acknowledged character, by whom nothing is divulged but what immediately relates to the disorder and cure enquired about. Unwilling to deviate from this rule, even where I am at liberty to dispense with it, when patients, on the contrary (whether from gratitude to me, from benevolence to their fellow-creatures, labouring under similar afflictions, or from a laudable principle of *both*) allow me a *discretionary* power to use their names, and to appeal to them *personally* for information, of those names I still publish, at most, only the *initial* and *final* letters; conceiving a *private* disclosure of them to be *more delicate*, and, with the *permissual* reference I make on such occasions, not *less satisfactory*.—Still farther to guard against the smallest *unwelcome* discovery, even in my *register*, which I have so often invited the afflicted and their friends to examine, the NAME of each patient is entered in *cyphers*, which, intelligible only to myself, are never explained but where *leave* has been first spontaneously granted.—In a word, if there are *secrets* in my practice, they are those only which a sense of honour, and of the duty I owe to my patients, renders necessary. In every other respect, I scorn even the *appearance* of mystery.

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with the very constitution, they may each with ease and safety be so thoroughly eradicated by my arbitrarily-medicated and heated water and vapour-baths, fumigations, and frictions, as to preclude the possibility of a return, unless by a fresh contraction of one or other of the above-mentioned taints, which, from the carelessness of the patient, or the misconduct of his physician, has been suffered to rankle amidst, and to corrupt, the nourishing juices.

Before the expiration of the same year will be published my “Treatise of Female Disorders.”—In this work, devoted to the *sole* use of an amiable sex, which it *is* our happiness, and *ought to be* our glory, to cherish and protect—a sex, whose sufferings, quite different in their effects from ours, are by *nature* more numerous, as well as more severe, and by *medical mismanagement* still more cruelly aggravated also;—in this work, I say, the most important, perhaps, of all my productions, it will appear, that, *peculiarly* successful in the diseases in question, I have for the last *thirty years*, I might say *daily*, been

the happy instrument of *effectually* relieving my fair patients from the various calamities to which their delicate frames are subject, in particular immediately before, and after, the age of *puberty*, during, and after, the season of *pregnancy*, and at the *turn of life*; of re-enabling them, even when it could have been least expected, to become the *mothers*, not of a *puling* and *sickly*, but of a *sound* and *vigorous*, *progeny*; in a word, of restoring to them, with the BLOOM OF HEALTH, EVERY BLESSING ATTENDANT UPON IT.

Though there is not a more undeniable axiom in medicine, than that every *fever*, properly so termed, proceeds from some *pain*, or *inflammation*, the effect of an *obstruction*, a *depravation*, or a *putrescence*, of the humours, occasioned by certain *defects* in the *circulatory*, *secretory*, and *excretory functions*; though it is *equally certain*, as was acknowledged by the Greeks and Romans, that *such defects*, consequently the *fevers produced by them*, cannot be removed either with so much ease, so much safety, or so much efficacy, as by
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the use of properly-medicated and heated water and vapour baths, fumigations, and frictions; though it has been shown, in the following pages, that by the means of my inventions, to which those baths, &c. bore but an imperfect, and, as it were, an *infantile*, resemblance, a number of patients, after every other effort had proved *ineffectual*, if not *pernicious*, have been cured of *feverish complaints, even when they were amongst the most alarming symptoms of their several distempers*; ---though all these truths, I say, are established, yet, holding it absolutely necessary to discuss the subject separately, and at large, a "Treatise of Fevers," shall form my *third* publication, after the present.---Freely will I therein comment on the *causes* of such maladies, not merely as they have been defined by the most eminent writers, but as I have myself been enabled to ascertain them by a long series of *observations*, not less than by repeated *analyses* of their *effects*. Actuated by the same regard for *truth*, I will not scruple to expatiate likewise on the many gross errors, which *still* prevail in the *general method of treating them*; and it is my happiness.

piness, that in doing this I shall have it in my power to adduce such *reasons, authorities, and facts*, as must contain, to every candid mind, a *demonstrative proof*, that for all febrile disorders, even when at the most *alarming crisis*, and when the patients and their friends have *bidden a last adieu to hope*, my said inventions offer, I will not say an *infallible remedy*, but a *rational, and an almost-certain, prospect of obtaining one*.*

Of

* As it was foreign to my purpose to insert in the work before us cases in which *fevers of any kind* were the principal complaints, I am induced to insert the following, not as a testimony of the peculiar efficacy of my operations therein (for it would be idle to give *one out of hundreds* in my possession) but as a proof of that selfish envy, that paltry jealousy, from which even some of our best physicians are not exempted.—A lady, aged about *fifty*, having caught cold, became afflicted with an obstruction, a cough, and a fever. Though attended by the first physicians of the British court, at which she still shines one of the brightest ornaments, yet the fever, in spite of the united force of medicines, made a severe, and rapid progress. Incapable of turning herself in bed, or of taking any solid nourishment, she was reduced to a skeleton. Her husband, and several of her friends of rank and fashion, were anxious to have her put under my care. To this they were the more strongly induced by the circumstance of my having, two years before, cured her of a DROPSY, when given over by the ablest of the faculty, and particularly by Sir G—— B——, who attended her in this fever, and who had himself delivered the lady to me before as INCURABLE. To send her to Chelsea, was, however, strongly against the opinion of this very gentleman

Of all those works it has, for a number of years, been at once my study and my delight

gentleman now. He contended, that though my operations might, and did, cure DROPSIES, and other disorders, they yet could *not* cure FEVERS; and that, as the lady was so extremely emaciated, weak, and relaxed, my operations would certainly kill her. As the best expedients, therefore, he would have her lose from six to eight ounces of blood, and take five grains of Dr. James's powder every four hours. She did so; but after eight days, finding that her FEVER, pains, and debility, encreased, and that she was, to all appearance, verging to the last stage of her existence, her medical assistants left her to the will of providence. They were again, however, consulted upon the propriety and feasibility of bringing her to my house; but still, with a singular *firmness*, Sir G—— continued to declare, it was impossible to move her out of bed, and, even if it could be done, my operations would only accelerate her death. Unwilling to acquiesce in an opinion advanced without proofs, her husband, and some other friends, anxious for her fate, at length had recourse to me. I took the best, because the simplest, method in my power to convince them of the propriety of entrusting her to my care, by instancing cures I had performed in similar cases with vouchers for the truth of them; and accordingly, amidst all the critical circumstances of her situation, the lady was brought, with her own full consent, to my house. By going through the operations proper for her disorder, in *five days*, she was delivered from her fever, and its attendant pains; in *less than a month*, the obstruction (of which her former *wise* attendants had denied the existence, and ridiculed even the supposition) being, to her great joy, completely removed, her other complaints ceased: but at the same time, alas! Sir G——'s visits to the lady *ceased* also, as well as his good wishes to me; and whether his regard for the welfare of his patients, whom, at *one* time, he always *sent to Dr. Dominiceti*, when he could *do nothing with them himself*, hath not likewise *ceased* ever since, I leave it to *himself* to declare.

to collect, to arrange, and, from day to day, either to augment or diminish, the materials, as farther experience might dictate to be necessary. * While they are at the press, the attention of every hour I can spare from the *duty* I owe to my patients---a duty I never yet neglected on *any consideration whatever* --- shall be devoted to the composition of a *second* treatise of disorders *immediately* scorbutic, venereal, or scorbutico-venereal. This being accomplished, my next object will be to prepare a more enlarged account of the dropsy, the palsy, the gravel and stone, consumptions, schirrous tumours, ulcers, cancers, bilious complaints, and many others, which *primarily* originate from one or other of the above-mentioned taints, so predominant in England, whether from an *hereditary*, or from an *acquired*, cause, and so destructive also by the erroneous, the *worse than erroneous*, means generally employed to remove them; nor will it appear surprising, when the *naked truth* shall be discovered, that in the list of such diseases the multitudinous tribe of those, *fashionably*, but *foolishly*, called *nervous*, should make a *conspicuous* figure.

To

To the publication of this last treatise will succeed that of my promised *Pharmacopæia* and “Treatise of Mineral Waters;” *when, if not before, will appear the complete plan, also promised, of the machinery of my apparatus, and its appendages, accompanied with every requisite explanation.*

Such are the *out-lines* of that general system, which, with the blessing of God, I mean to publish without delay, and which, *when published, I shall consider as the grand completion of my labours.*—Conscious, that I have not *lived in vain*, and exulting in the idea, that I shall leave behind me a *son*, who will *continue to tread in the foot-steps of his father, Death cannot then come to me too soon.* In the mean time, it is with a heart-felt pleasure I acknowledge the advantage I enjoy in having those labours submitted to the candour of a people, who, REGARDLESS WHERE THEIR BENEFACITOR DREW HIS FIRST BREATH, AND SPURNING AT PERSECUTION UNDER WHATEVER MASK IT MAY APPEAR, ARE NEVER MORE HAPPY THAN IN GIVING TO MERIT MERIT’S DUE.

GENERAL CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION

<i>Address</i> to the community in general, and the medical faculty in particular	P. 1
<i>Reason</i> why medicated baths, &c. were so long neglected in England	6
<i>Certificates</i> on behalf of the author from the principal clergymen and inhabitants of Bristol	10
<i>Address</i> to the Royal Society and College of Physicians.	(n) 18
<i>Different Establishments</i> of the author's inventions, at Bristol, at Millbank, Westminster, and finally, at Chelsea and Panton-Square	12, 13, 14
<i>Rules and Terms of Admission</i>	(n) 19
<i>List</i> of a few of the illustrious personages, foreign ministers, curious travellers, and philosophers, who have been patients of the author, or who have examined, and patronised, his apparatus of œconomy and health	20, &c.
<i>Properties</i> of the said apparatus	27
<i>Result</i> of the application to parliament for a reward for it	30, &c.
Sir John Fielding's circulatory letter, recommending the author's inventions	36
<i>Authorities</i> in favour of medicated baths, &c. in venereal cases	40, &c.
<i>Venereal Cases</i> , with observations on them	44 to 81
<i>A general Remark</i>	82
	<i>List</i>

<i>List of complaints arising from the lues venerea, and cured by the author</i>	(n) 84
<i>Reflections on the modern practice of curing the venereal disease by mercury, &c.</i>	87
<i>Account of the supposed origin of the lues venerea, (n)</i>	87, &c.
<i>Its symptoms explained, (n)</i>	90, &c.
<i>Extracts from, and observations on, sundry writers on the lues venerea</i>	91 to 122
<i>Different kinds of buboes explained, with the number of patients who have been cured of them by the author (n)</i>	94
<i>The simple, and the virulent gonorrhœa, explained, with the number who have been cured of both by him (n)</i>	107, &c.
<i>Venereal ulcers and cancers explained, and the superiority of the author's practice of treating them illustrated (n)</i>	111, 12
<i>Of the inefficacy and danger of bougies, with the opinions of different authors on the subject</i>	123, &c.
<i>Superiority of the author's preparation of cat-guts, in the stead thereof shown</i>	129, &c.
<i>Injections proved from the writings of sundry authors, as well as from experience, to be productive of infinite evil</i>	133 to 144
<i>Appeal to the parliament and people of Great-Britain, with an anecdote illustrative of the author's situation</i>	144 to 149
<i>Of the use of fumigations</i>	150
<i>The modern, as well as ancient, practice of preparing and applying them proved to be absurd, inconvenient, and dangerous</i>	150 to 166
<i>Additional extracts and observations</i>	166, &c.
<i>Remarkable scrophulous case and cure (n)</i>	170
<i>Of the nature, origin, and causes of the scurvy</i>	185
<i>The three concoctions explained</i>	186, &c.
<i>Insensible perspiration, and the difference between perspiration and sweat explained</i>	189 to 194
	<i>Medicated</i>

CONTENTS.

xxvii

<i>Medicated baths, &c.</i> proved to be the only effectual remedy for disorders of the third concoction	195
<i>Inutility</i> and danger of sundry medicinal substances taken inwardly, exemplified	195 to 198
<i>Why</i> the scurvy is peculiarly predominant in England	199, &c.
<i>Fatal effects of mercury</i> in this disease	206
————— of <i>sea-bathing</i>	207 to 210
————— of <i>bathing in the springs of Bath</i> , or in other springs, hotter than the vital fire	210 to 225
————— of <i>the cold-bath</i>	225 to 231
<i>Real utility</i> of the author's inventions shown	234 to 237
<i>Authorities</i> recommending the use of medicated baths, &c. in the scurvy	238, &c.
<i>Scorbutic Cases</i> , with observations on them	242 to 257
<i>Gravel and stone, &c.</i> one of the effects of a scorbutic, venereal, or scorbutico-venereal taint	258
<i>Fallacy</i> and danger of the common method of pretending to dissolve gravel and stone in the bladder, by lixivious and other preparations	258 to 260
<i>In what manner</i> this may be done by the <i>immediate</i> introduction of suitable medicinal substances thro' the urethra into the bladder	261
<i>Cases of the stone and gravel</i> , with observations on them	263 to 270
<i>Case of a stoppage of urine</i>	271
<i>Case of a diabetes</i>	272
<i>Paralytic disorders</i> principally produced by the scurvy and lues venerea	275
<i>Medicated-baths, &c.</i> recommended for them by sundry authors	ib.
<i>Peculiar merit</i> , as well as absolute novelty, of the author's inventions shown	276, &c.
<i>Waters of Bath, &c.</i> proved, from the testimonies of sundry writers, to be particularly dangerous in the palsy	287, &c.
<i>Paralytic cases</i> , with observations on them	294 to 308
c 2	<i>A scorbutic</i>

<i>A scorbutic, venereal, or scorbutico-venereal taint, the primary cause of all dropsies</i>	308
<i>Different kinds thereof explained, with the methods of treating them by the author</i>	309, &c.
<i>Mischiefs of scarifications, tapping, and other common errors exposed</i>	310, &c.
<i>Necessity of evacuating the peccant matter through the pores of the skin particularly recommended in this disorder by various authors</i>	316, &c.
<i>Dropsical cases, with observations, &c.</i>	319 to 344
<i>The phthisis, and consumptions in general, proceed primarily from a scorbutic, venereal, or scorbutico-venereal taint</i>	345
<i>Their immediate causes</i>	345-6
<i>Inefficacy, as well as danger, of the common practice of treating them, and in what consists the superiority of the author's method, as recommended by sundry authors</i>	347 to 349
<i>Consumptive cases, with observations, &c.</i>	350 to 363
<i>Nodous, scirrhus, and fistulous tumours, as also ulcers, and cancers, the effects of a scorbutic, venereal, or scorbutico-venereal taint</i>	363, &c.
<i>How nodous, scirrhus, and fistulous tumours are immediately produced, why they are so often incurable by medicines, and why the author's operations are so successful in them</i>	364 to 366
<i>Medicated baths, &c. recommended for them by sundry authors</i>	367
<i>Ulcers defined, and authorities in favour of the author's practice in treating them</i>	ib. &c.
<i>Remarkable instances of pestilential ones in the throat cured</i>	(n) 369
<i>Immediate causes of cancers</i>	371
<i>Inefficacy and danger of mercury, hemlock, &c. in such disorders</i>	372
<i>Singular instance of the mischiefs of hemlock</i>	(n) ib
	Cases

CONTENTS.

xxix

<i>Cases of nodous, schirrous, and fistulous tumours ; and of ulcers and cancers</i>	375 to 386
<i>Definition of the leprosy, and its different sorts ex- plained</i>	389, &c.
<i>Why the common methods of treating it deserve to be reprobated</i>	393, &c.
<i>Leprous Cases</i>	397 to 417
<i>Remarkable case of a complication of disorders (n)</i>	417
<i>In what the itch resembles the leprosy, and how also primarily produced by a scorbutic, venereal, or scorbutico-venereal taint</i>	419
<i>Proved to be a miliary eruption, in contradiction to Sir John Pringle</i>	(n) ib.
<i>Its immediate cause</i>	420
<i>How it becomes infectious, why unctions of mercur- y and sulphur are insufficient to cure it, and why the author's operations are so effectual for that purpose</i>	421
<i>Two Cases of an inveterate and supposed incurable itch</i>	422
<i>The Tinea, or scald-head, as well as the itch, a fre- quent fore-runner of the leprosy, and liable to af- fect grown people as well as children</i>	424
<i>Incapable of being more than palliated by mercury</i>	ibid
<i>Two Cases of inveterate, and supposed incurable scald- heads</i>	425-6
<i>Of the origin and cause of the small-pox</i>	426-7
<i>Benefits proved to accrue from the author's operations, at any age, both before and after that disorder</i>	428-9
<i>Of the Eastern method of inoculating for it</i>	430
<i>Why, in those countries, its effects are so slight</i>	431
<i>On what occasion the author became the instrument of saving the lives of hundreds attacked with it</i>	432
<i>Cases</i>	432

<i>Cases of disorders</i> produced by the <i>small-pox</i> , after it had been contracted in the <i>natural way</i> , or improperly treated by unskilful <i>inoculators</i>	438 to 445
<i>Origin</i> of the author's acquaintance with Mr. <i>Daniel Sutton</i>	446
<i>In what</i> respects the opposition to the systems of <i>both</i> was similar	ib. &c.
<i>From what</i> motives he divulged to the author, as certified by his affidavit, the secrets of his practice	449, &c.
<i>The author's</i> operations judged by him necessary both before and after inoculation	451
<i>Immediate</i> cause of the colic	452
<i>Several</i> sorts thereof explained	453 &c.
<i>When</i> it is that the <i>iliac passion</i> sometimes supervenes, in what manner that disorder is commonly mismanaged, and how it may be removed with safety	(n) 455
<i>Nature</i> and effects of the <i>bile</i> in its different states	456 &c.
<i>Remarkable</i> passage on <i>obstructions</i> from Van Swieten	(n) 457
<i>In what</i> the <i>jaundice</i> consists, its different sorts, effects, and mode of cure	(n) 458
<i>Why</i> the general <i>palliative</i> method of treating colics, and bilious complaints, deserves to be reprobated	460, &c.
<i>Opinions</i> of different authors respecting the cathartics, emetics, aromatics, clysters, anodynes, and opiates, commonly recommended for such disorders	(n) ib. &c.
<i>Authorities</i> recommending medicated baths, &c. for them	464 to 466
<i>Colicky and bilious cases</i>	467 to 475
<i>Detail</i> of the different modes and means employed by the author in preparing and applying his operations	475 to 482
	One

<i>One</i> of their singular advantages, that they render the internal use of medicines, for the most part, unnecessary	483
<i>Those</i> occasionally used by him of the simplest kinds <i>ib.</i>	
<i>Affidavits</i> , certifying this, and other particulars (n)	485, &c.
<i>When</i> clysters are necessary, the author's peculiar method of rendering them, by an invention of his own, safe as well as effectual	487, &c.
<i>Of what</i> those clysters consist	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Advantages</i> derived from his bider, of a particular structure	490
<i>The previous</i> knowledge requisite for the due preparation and application of his operations	491, &c.
<i>Reasons</i> for applying the terms <i>arbitrarily</i> , <i>cautiously</i> , and <i>gradually</i> medicated and heated to his baths, fumigations, and frictions (n)	492
<i>Numbers</i> of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances, whose operations, when applied externally, and administered internally, are diametrically opposite	496
<i>Why</i> the author presumes this knowledge to be peculiar to himself, and his son	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Appendix</i> , containing sundry letters, with observations on them	497 to 511
————— <i>Anecdotes</i> of the late Sir John Fielding, during, as well as before, his last illness	511 to 525

TO THE
COMMUNITY IN GENERAL,
AND THE
Medical Faculty in Particular.

WHAT I write, is the truth, founded on undeniable facts, and authorities. My readers are at full liberty to *challenge*, and, if in their power, *disprove* them. I fear not censure, nor court praise. Though pleased with the approbation of a generous public, I would not enjoy it at the expence of truth. While I am endeavouring to justify my practice, and to remove base aspersions, I do not mean to offend. I had rather suffer, than offer, an injury. Let my adversary do me wrong, I forgive him. What hath been my principal support against the mean artifices and false suggestions of pretended friends and professed enemies, will, I

B

trust,

trust, never fail me, *The consciousness of my integrity.*

It was from a regard to truth, and from a wish to avoid even the suspicion of quackery, that I determined on this public, *open* address. If there shall be any thing to object, against what I may advance, let my antagonist imitate the example. Fairly let him convince me of an error, or the slightest misrepresentation of any fact or authority, with a publication of his name and address, and I will freely acknowledge it. The poisonous pen of a concealed writer is, like the stab of an assassin, not to be guarded against. With the liberal and ingenuous mind, however, such persons are of no weight; nor can they hurt the character of that man, who dares openly to appear in, and to support, the cause of truth.

It would have afforded consolation to afflicted individuals, instruction to students in physic, and satisfaction to the community at large, if any of the profession had candidly attempted to dispute or deny a single fact or authority contained in any of my publications, or had honestly acknowledged its authenticity. Must not their past silence convince every unprejudiced mind of their belief in my veracity? Should they be disposed to honour me with an answer now, let it be done without disguise. Anonymous abuse and defamation will meet
with,

with, what they merit, contempt and neglect. The cause of truth needs no mask; and he, who is ashamed to appear *openly* in her favour, may at least be *suspected* of dishonesty.

Advertisements of cures performed are generally considered as the hackneyed expedient of quackery to promote the sale of *some mysterious medicine*, whose real ingredients and virtues are known only to its proprietors. Different from such pretenders to physic have been all my addressees, both in form, and substance. Have I at any time affected the *mysterious*, or the *marvellous*? Have I, under the pretext of *any particular nostrum*, laid claim to *infallibility*, or affirmed *impossibilities*? No. It is my glory, and shall be my boast, that *all my pretensions* are founded originally on the venerable authorities of the most respectable physicians, ancient and modern.

I have daily for *twenty-seven years past* most cheerfully and freely submitted to the inspection of the faculty in England all my discoveries and improvements, as well as my modes and means of preparing and applying the different medicinal substances, necessary for my baths, fumigations, &c. according to the disorder, the vital heat, the constitution of the patient, the state of the atmosphere, and other critical circumstances, with accounts of the few simple medicines I occasionally employ as auxiliaries. I have

also presented complete plans, explanations, and details thereof to the principal academies of Arts and Sciences, Magistrates of Health, and of Commerce in Europe, who (it would be ingratitude to conceal the honour they have done me) have *all* fully acquitted my practice of empyricism, and acknowledged not only the originality of my inventions, but their singular importance and utility in the cure of almost every malady, to which either sex is subject, whether by sea, or land. To those learned bodies I am also indebted, for the honour they did me in procuring from the Empréss Queen, the Kings of France, Naples, Sweden, &c. exclusive privileges for my said inventions, which are in my possession, and by which, as an encouragement to the arts and sciences, severe penalties, both personal and pecuniary, are inflicted on all, who shall counterfeit, or attempt to appropriate, any part of them to their own use.

Individuals may be so far mistaken in their opinions, or influenced by a motive of interest, or the partiality for a friend, to give a wrong judgment; but *the testimonies of public bodies*, unknown to, and unconnected with, each other, freely subscribed, not artfully obtained, if not infallible and decisive, are less liable to error and deception, and must command respect, and reverence. And here I am proud to observe, that many members of the British Legislature, as also of the Royal Society
and

and College of Physicians, whose names will appear, after having with the most minute attention repeatedly inspected my discoveries, and witnessed their admirable efficacy, have declared them to be of the very kind, the want of which had been so long felt and lamented, as essential both to the preservation and recovery of health. On sundry occasions they have done me the honour of saying, that themselves and the country at large were highly obliged by the invention and establishment of my plan; accompanying these polite testimonies with an assurance of their best endeavours *towards the obtaining a premium* for them from the House of Commons, and with an advice, that I should immediately procure his Britannic Majesty's Royal Letters Patent for vesting in myself the sole and exclusive property of my said discoveries, and have draughts and explanations of my plan laid before the Legislature collectively, with a reference of myself and them to the munificence of parliament.

Stimulated by these flattering views, and full of reliance on the validity of promises, made to me with an appearance of so much candour and friendship, I lost no time in obtaining a Royal Patent, for which alone I paid to one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State almost 200*l.* sterling. After having incurred an additional expence, in having complete plans of my machinery drawn

drawn and engraved, and in having models thereof formed in cast iron, wood, copper, tin, silver and leather, accompanied with satisfactory explanations, and directions, how to prepare and apply the different medicinal substances according to the different disorders, constitutions, and other circumstances, which relate to an essential object of œconomy, as well as health, and which will be explained in their proper place—after, I say, having been at all this trouble and expence, I found, to the reproach of every principle of faith, honour and integrity, that the most highly-coloured promises are merely promises, and that, if I wished to play a shrewd trick to my veriest foe, I could not do it more effectually than by encouraging him to build on such sandy foundations, and to trust for *reward* to the florid eulogiums of pretended friends, however elevated their ranks, or dignified their stations.

Having mentioned the words premium and reward, I cannot help adding, what I can make appear with truth, that if I had done that for my own family, which I have conscientiously done for the good of the community in general, it would have been an addition to them of many thousand pounds.

To return more immediately to the point. The sole cause, why arbitrarily-heated and medicated water and vapour baths, fumigations, &c.
have

have been so seldom recommended, was the ignorance of the safe and efficacious modes and means of preparing and applying them. *The manner* in which they were administered *by the ancients* was imperfect, inconvenient, hurtful to the sick and infirm, and calculated rather for the purpose of luxury than of recovering health; and *that* adopted *by the moderns* at the bagnios was indecent, disreputable, and unsuitable, either to the peculiar complaint, or constitution of the patient.

Till my introduction of it, they were also strangers to the safe, pleasant, and efficacious method of conveying internally into the ears, mouth, urethra, bladder, anus, and uterus, or externally upon any other part of the body, the volatile effluvia, and dry fumes of vegetable and mineral medicinal substances, whether unitedly, or separately. This is evident from the practice, in which they still persist, as handed down to them from antiquity, of applying the vapours of water *alone*, and the dry fumes *alone* also, in a manner not only inconvenient and troublesome in itself, but highly dangerous in its consequences.

To confirm the truth of what I have advanced, I shall take the liberty to adduce, from a number in my possession, the few following authorities; Sir J. Floyer expressed his surprise, " That in England artificial
 " baths of all degrees of heat, vaporous and dry baths,
 " and different sorts of frictions were not yet en-
 " couraged

" encouraged, especially as they have been recom-
 " mended by all regular professors of physic, for
 " being wonderfully beneficial in all internal and
 " external maladies." Dr. Sutherland, in concur-
 rence with many other learned physicians, com-
 plains, " That Great-Britain contains not one arti-
 " ficial bath of any real worth, notwithstanding
 " such baths are universally acknowledged amongst
 " the cardinal remedies." The reason, why these
 baths have not been introduced into England, is
 assigned by Dr. Langrish to be " A fear of censure
 " from the rage and tumult of those, who are too
 " lazy to make observations, and too proud to
 " admit of any person knowing more than them-
 " selves; though at the same time all physicians
 " are convinced, that there is nothing to contra-
 " dict the use of them, and hardly a distemper, to
 " which they may not be adapted." Dr. Cheyne,
 when pressed to recommend the sentiments he en-
 tertained of them, replied, " Gentlemen, we must
 " countenance the modern practice, and do some-
 " thing to oblige the faculty, otherwise they
 " will tear us in pieces." Dr. Lucas declares,
 " The disadvantages to the health of man-
 " kind in general proceed from farcical factions
 " and partialities, in not revealing to the public
 " this grand truth, that the basis and benefit of
 " bathing and fumigating consists, in impreg-
 " nating the water and its effluvia with such plants
 " and herbs, as the disorder may require, and in
 " regulating

“ regulating the heat thereof by that of the vital
 “ system, and other circumstances.”—He more-
 over assures us, “ That arbitrarily-heated and me-
 “ dicated water and vapour baths, fumigations,
 “ &c. are esteemed by all men of sense and judg-
 “ ment to be the easiest and most efficacious
 “ remedies, yet discovered, for almost all mala-
 “ dies.” In speaking of the utility of artificial
 baths, the elder Pliny saith, “ That for six hun-
 “ dred years before his time *other* medicinal aids
 “ were hardly known at Rome.”

Dr. Sutherland was so sensible of the benefits
 accruing from them, that to the testimony given
 above he adds, “ While artificial baths and stoves
 “ were continued by the Greeks and Romans, mi-
 “ neral waters were seldom mentioned, or quack-
 “ nostrums used; and it is from the want of them
 “ *now*, that people are driven to the necessity of
 “ bathing in natural hot springs, when, if *Nature*
 “ *performs the cure*, the Doctor obtains the credit.”
 To these testimonies I may add that of Fabricius,
 who informs us, “ That the ambition of the Ro-
 “ mans appeared in nothing more than in their
 “ baths and stoves; and, to recover and maintain
 “ public health, that they had medicated hot, tepid,
 “ and cold baths, and vaporous and dry stoves,
 “ built with all conveniences for the bathers, arbi-
 “ trators, and assistants.”

Notwithstanding the difficulty of the undertaking, peculiarly *to a foreigner*, I opened in March, 1755, *an apparatus* in Temple-Beck-street, in the city of Bristol. In the year 1757 I constructed a larger one at the house of Dr. Charlerton in Guinea-street, and another similar to it on College-green. Upon solicitation I removed, in 1764, with my family and the moveable machinery of my inventions to London. The two following certificates, which upon my removal from Bristol were published in the papers, will farther evince the utility *of my plan*, the success *of my practice*, and the esteem *both* were held in by persons of respectable professions and stations.

Bristol, June 14, 1764.

“ To whom it may concern:

“ We, who have hereunto subscribed, do certify, that for several years past we have been
 “ very well acquainted with the personal behaviour
 “ of *Bartholomew Dominiceti*, of the said city, physician, and do verily believe him to be an honest, skilful, and industrious man; having in
 “ this city supported his character with dignity,
 “ and performed a great many surprising cures
 “ by his direction, and the use of his new-invented
 “ artificially-heated and medicated baths, and vaporous and dry stoves; and that he, the said
 “ Dr. *Dominiceti*, left *Bristol* in *May* last with honour, and for no other motives than his own
 “ pleasure,

“pleasure, and to establish in *London* his salutary
“discoveries; as witness our hands, being all of
“the said city.”

WALTER CHAPMAN, prebendary of *Bristol*,

The Rev. WALTER TRAVENA,

THOMAS HELLIER, surgeon,

Gentlemen,

EDW. SHIERCLEFT, JOSEPH SMITH, THO. MOORE,
JONATHAN WHITCHURCH, ISAAC BURGE.

The contents of the second certificate being in the
same words are omitted, which was signed, as follows.

THOMAS BROUGHTON, vicar of *St. Mary, Ratcliffe*,

Church-Wardens,

JOHN MERIWEATHER, JOHN BLOOM,

JOHN PRICE, vicar of *Temple*.

Church-Wardens,

JOHN WHITTINGTON, WILLIAM MORRIS,

HUMPHREY BENT COOPEY, curate of *St. Thomas*.

Apothecaries,

RICE CHARLTON, HENRY FARR YATEMAN,

JOHN POWELL, WILLIAM HUSSEY,

Surgeons,

SAM. SHEAR, JOHN MARTIN FOWKES.

HENRY DURBIN, Chymist.

SAM. SMITH, Druggist.

Merchants

Merchants.

STEPHEN BAGG, THOMAS BUSH, WILLIAM KIT-
CAT, NATHANIEL TROUGHTON, THOMAS
BROACKS, WILLIAM BRITTON, THOMAS
SIMMONS, ABRAHAM JAMES.

Attorneys at Law.

JEREMIAH OSBORNE, EDWARD YOUNG, NATHA-
NIEL WINDY, JOHN GRAY.

JOSEPH CANTLE, Attorney, and Clerk to the
Council-House of the said city.

On my arrival at London in May, 1764,
I was under a necessity of precipitately taking
a house at Milbank, Westminster, through
a most unkind and unexpected disappointment
from Dr. K. of a house at Knightsbridge. Ha-
ving constructed my apparatus, I presented to the
Royal Society, and the College of Physicians. an
address, explanatory of my inventions, which con-
tained many undeniable facts*. To this address
various certificates and affidavits of reputable citi-
zens at Bristol, were annexed, signifying, that by
means

* The address, above alluded to, began nearly as
follows:

"GENTLEMEN,

"The many extraordinary cures, now submitted to
"your consideration, shall be repeated on other persons,
"supposed incurable, whenever you shall be pleased to
"intimate to me your commands for that purpose. It
"might

means of those inventions upwards of *five hundred* very singular cures had been performed on patients deemed *incurable* by the most able physicians and surgeons. I beg leave to observe, that from the time of the opening of the apparatus at Bristol in March, 1755 (being the first of the kind which ever appeared in Europe) I have with unremitted assiduity and attention, though surrounded with in-

“ might be of singular benefit to society, if you, gentlemen, would honour my apparatus with a visit, to examine the simplicity and efficacy of its mechanism, its rationale, safety, and real public utility; to inquire into the truth of the inclosed certificates and affidavits, and by ocular demonstration be convinced of the amazing effects, which my inventions produce in the animal economy, in the cure of the most obstinate complaints, and in the preservation of health. My inventions and practice are what have been long wished for, and the want of them much lamented by many modern physicians, supported by the authorities of Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, and all the fathers of physic; who strongly recommended the introduction and use of *arbitrarily-heated and medicated baths, and fumigating contrivances, in the most obstinate maladies, particularly in fevers, obstructions, tumours, cancers, contractions, weaknesses, leprosy, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorders in the uterus, bladder, or urinary passages, and in scorbutic complaints.* We are likewise assured by Verdue, Doleus, Willis, Walter, Boerhaave, and various other learned medical writers, that *water and vapour baths, properly heated, and prepared of vegetable and mineral medicinal substances, together with frictions, and moist and dry internal and external fumigations, both partial and universal, are the only effectual anti-acrid, analeptic, anti-spasmodic remedies; the only specific, in fine, to mitigate the vellication and irritation of the fibres, to open the pores of the skin, to cleanse the urinary passages, and thoroughly to eradicate the scurvy and lues venerea.*”

credible

credible obstructions, practised my inventions with every pleasing and flattering circumstance of success, to the inexpressible comfort and satisfaction of a variety of patients, of whom I have had upwards of sixteen thousand under my care down to this present year 1780.

Encouraged by the success of my plan, I established, exclusive of the apparatus formerly erected at Milbank) *two more* at, and contiguous to, my house in Chelsea, calculated to receive *two hundred persons daily*, with every becoming attention to the rank, the sex, the disorder, and the circumstances of the patient. In compliance with the advice of several benevolent Gentlemen of the faculty, who wished to see a plan of such general utility rendered still more extensive, my son, a regular-bred physician, who in the course of eight years practice with me, had obtained a perfect knowledge of my invented modes, &c. did, on the 4th of March, 1779, open a third apparatus, still more perfect, if possible, than mine, though upon a scale less extensive, in Panton-square, near the Hay-market. In forming the several apparatuses I have spared no trouble, hesitated at no expence. The receipts in my possession will prove, that I have disbursed upwards of *thirty-seven thousand pounds* to the artists and mechanics of London and Chelsea in erecting my extensive buildings, and in contriving, varying, and improving, the machinery of my apparatuses, till I had brought them to
their

their present state. Will any man envy the success of my plan after such prodigious expence, such unceasing labour?

Is there, in the invitations I have repeatedly given to the legislature, the faculty, and the friends of the afflicted, to inspect the whole machinery of my inventions, and even to scrutinize my register, accurately kept by me ever since the year 1755, the least appearance of *mystery*, or *empyrical deception*? No. Such candour and uprightness belong not to quacks, who labour to conceal, and disguise, not expose and explain, their modes of deceit and imposture. If this were the method of every professor of physic, the real physician, and true friend of mankind, would be had in honour, and the empyric consigned over to contempt and oblivion.

In the said register may be seen an accurate account of the principal patients, who have been under my care*, and entries of the names of the physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, by whom they had been attended, and in many instances pronounced incurable. The different disorders, ages, and constitutions, the state of the viscera, and of the muscular and nervous fibres, are likewise set
down

* Among whom was his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, who entrusted the preservation of his life, and the recovery of his health, from an alarming illness, to my sole direction for above a month, and that in direct opposition to the advice of the physicians and surgeons of the household: He did me the honour to reside under my roof.

down. It contains also remarks on the prescriptions, and modes of treatment, which had been adopted by the different physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries. I have carefully inserted the names, quantities, and qualities of the different medicinal impregnations and degrees of heat of my baths, fumigations, &c. administered twice every day; have noted every alteration of process, and made suitable observations upon the most important and extraordinary cases. These are facts not to be disputed, nor denied, and will be authenticated personally to any member of the Legislature, Royal Society, or College of Physicians, who hath not already examined my apparatus, and register, on his previously sending me his name, and address. I do nothing in secret, nor want either to impose upon the weak, or deceive the ignorant.

I have moreover explained in the said register *when, and to whom*, frictions (which form an important branch of the medical art, especially *while, and immediately after*, the water and vapour baths and the moist and dry fumigations, *are, and have been*, skilfully applied) ought to be prescribed *universally, or merely to the parts affected*; *when, and to whom*, they ought to be used *dry only*, to prepare the secretory and absorbent vessels; *when* the oleous or saponaceous, the spirituous or balsamic, are required; *when* the dry alone are wanted to make free the perspiratory ducts; *when, and*

to whom they ought to be performed briskly, or slowly, with or without force, and at what degree of heat the medicinal liquid must be used, and the skin brought on. Finally, *when, how, and to whom*, they must be applied *with linen, with flannel, or with the naked hand*, [but never *with a brush*] so as to answer the salutary intentions, either to expel; repel, dissolve, deterge, heal, relax, or strengthen; to supply the wants of nature through the mouths of the absorbent vessels; and to regulate the circulatory, secretory, and excretory functions, which form the grand basis of health.

Frictions, used with this knowledge, act as the grand auxiliary of medicated baths and fumigations in purifying the whole ambit of the skin; in deterging and healing the deformities of its stamina; in uniting the divided capillary vessels; in opening, dislodging, and dispersing the most stubborn internal and external obstructions and tumours; in triturating the offensive, gross, and viscous particles formed in the blood and lymph; in attracting them from all the internal parts of the body to its surface; in expelling them easily, pleasantly, and safely, through the secretory and excretory channels, and at the same time introducing, by the absorbent vessels, whatever may be wanted universally, to any internal or external part of the body, of a balsamic, emollient, astringent, or other medicinal substance.

C

Frictions,

tions, skilfully and seasonably applied, have indeed been recommended by numberless fathers of physic. Among others Hippocrates saith, "Frictions mollify the rigid, or brace up the relaxed, nerves and fibres; nourish or attenuate the solids, dissipate tumid obstructions, and strengthen the debility of disordered parts; thus reducing to a just consistency the many plethoric incumbrances of the animal system, and giving to feeble nature that due degree of exercise, and nutritmental relief, which a state so much impoverished can safely bear."

It hath *never* been my custom to promise *positively* to cure any person; on the contrary, whenever I am consulted, whether in person or writing, my method is to give a plain and rational account of the safe, pleasant, and effectual plan I would propose to adopt in the treatment of the complaint; and then to refer to people of reputation, whom I have already relieved, or cured in similar disorders, and from whom I have obtained permission to make such reference. --- If this be quackery, what is honesty? It hath also been my custom on such occasions to deliver, or inclose in my letters, a copy of the following rules and terms of admission, that every person may himself determine the *quantum* of his expence, which is now so regulated as to be within the compass of every individual, from the prince to the mechanic.

chanic. Permit me here to ask, if any person can with justice urge against me the least complaint of a want of tenderness to the afflicted, or assiduity to make them comfortable, and happy. I may with safety indeed defy my bitterest enemy to accuse me of having ever turned a deaf ear to any person, who, either for himself, or another distressed and deserving object, hath desired my advice, my assistance, or a diminution of the usual expences*.

The

* *The RULES and TERMS of ADMISSION at Chelsea, and Panton-Square, Hay-market, London.*

Apartments may be had from three guineas to one guinea per week.

Patients, who choose to board themselves, may be accommodated with a kitchen, plate, china, and every other convenience, *linen, fire, and candles excepted.*

Every *in-patient* pays for each operation of the medicated water-bath, pump, vaporous or dry bath, the moist or dry fumigations, the oleous, saponaceous, or spirituous frictions, the infusiastic, effluviastic, or dry injections, three shillings and sixpence. Let it be observed, that all the above operations are seldom requisite for one patient.

Every *out-patient* pays half a guinea for one or all of the above operations, as I shall find them to be necessary.

Both *out* and *in* patients are themselves to provide, or purchase from the principal attendants of the baths, the necessary woollen and linen garments; it being for obvious reasons an invariable rule, that the garments used by one patient, shall on no account be used by another, and that in every other respect the strictest attention be paid to the differences of sex, rank, disorder, and circumstances.

To

The following is a list of a few of the many *thousand* illustrious personages, members of the British legislature, foreign ministers, curious travellers, and philosophers, who have honoured my apparatus of œconomy and health with a minute inspection, accompanied with the most flattering tokens of approbation:*

- † His Royal Highness the Duke of York.
- † His Grace the late Duke of Argyle.
- His Grace the Duke of Montague.

The Right Honourable the Lords
Camden. † Northampton. Hertford. *Ferrers.
*Gage. † Granby. † Dacre. † Hallifax.
† Le Despenser. † Nugent. † Archer. † Bellamont.

To prevent the misemployment of time by frivolous applications, a guinea is required for a consultation, either in person, or writing.

To extend our humanity to persons in low circumstances, tickets are delivered for the following sums, viz. a *twenty guinea ticket*, which admits the purchaser *within twelve months* 120 times—A *ten guinea ditto* 50 times—A *five guinea ditto* 20 times.

The said tickets may be had at either of our houses above-mentioned, or of the following bankers;

- Joseph Hankey, esq; and co. Fenchurch-street.
- Richard Crofts, esq; and co. Pall-mall.
- Anthony Wright, esq; and co. Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden.
- Abraham Chambers, esq; and co. New Bond-street.

* Those marked with * have honoured my table; those marked with † have been also under my care, and those without any mark have only examined my Apparatus.

Dudley —

†Dudley. †Cholmondeley. †Campbell. †Cathcart
† Mulgrave. † Cranston.

The Bishops of Peterborough. Kildare. †Derry.

† Sir George Warren. † Sir Gilbert Elliot.
† Sir John Fielding. † Sir Francis Blake Delaval.
† Sir Charles Whitworth. † Sir Thomas Gascoigne.
† Sir Robert Fletcher. † Sir Robert Harris

* Count Beljiojoso, En. and Plen. of their Imp. Maj.

* Baron de Reigensfelt, Secretary of the Embassy.

Ambassadors of France.

* Count de Guerchi.

* Count de Guignes.

† Count de Chatelet.

† Lady and family.

Ministers of France.

Marquis Bluffel. * Mons. Durand. Mons. Garnier.

* Monsieur Ottoman }
* Cavailier d'Escarano } Sec. to the Span. Amb.

* Marq. Carraccioli, En. Ex. & Pl. to K. of Naples.

Envoys Ex. and Plen. to the king of Sardinia.

* Count de Viry.

* Count Searniffiggi.

† Marquis de Cordon.

Envoys Extraordinary to the King of Portugal.

* De-Mello de Castro.

* Monsieur de Mello.

* Count de Pinto.

Ministers and Plenipotentiaries of Russia.

M. Moufin Poufin.

† M. Moufin Poufchin.

† His Lady.

Envoys Extraordinary.

* Baron Dieden of Denmark.

* Count Bruhl of Saxony.

* Count Malzan of Prussia.

* Count Haslan of Bavaria.

Chevalier Nolken of Sweden.

* Count Welderen, Env. States General of Holland.

Residents from Venice.

* Mr. Cæsar Vighola.

* Mr. Giuseppe Imberti.

* Baron de Berlendis.

* Count Cavailli.

* Mr. Andrian,

* Count Alfonso Poggi,

} Residents from the

} Duke of Modena.

* Monsieur d'Agens, Minister of Genoa.

† Amh. Hamet Aga Toza Effendi, Amb. of Tripoly.

The Prince of Anhalt-Dessau.

• The Duke of Wirtemberg.

The Prince of Hesse-Cassel.

* The Prince Gonzaga.

* The Prince Poniatowski.

* The Prince of Holstein.

* The Bishop and Prince of Vilna.

* The Marquis of Pisa.

† The Count de la Lippe. * The Count of Neuvit.

† The Count of Lauraguais. * The Baron de Crofs.

† The

† The Baron of Ramsay. † The Baron of Klyngtand.

* The Baron of Hinghinhausen.

† The Chevalier D'Eon. * The Abbot of Merzi,
Inspector 1^o M^o of their Imperial Majesties.

† The Abbot of Boudeau. * Her Excellency
C. Sagredo Barbarigo,

Their Excellencies,

* Procurator Erizzo. * Pietro Pefaro. * Grimani.
* Marc Antonio Gambarà. * Verità Zanobio.
* Marchesi Sagraro. * Carlotti. * Spolverino.
* Gerardini. * Conti Carli. * Perfico, &c. of Verona.
* Crotti of Cremona. * Cravena of Milan, Cham-
berlain to the Empress Queen. * Chevalier Ma-
cedonia of Naples. * Conti Mazzuccelli. The
Noble Salvia of Brescia.

The commendation of persons of such exalted characters could not but afford a peculiar satisfaction to the man, whose time, labour, and study, had been wholly employed for the good and benefit of mankind; and long since have they rendered him superior to the mean insinuations, and low reflections, of weak and illiberal minds.

The following are a few of the many respectable members of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians, who have visited my apparatus, and have, after a minute inspection, and physical investigation, honoured me with the same
flattering

flattering marks of approbation with the illustrious personages already mentioned.

Members of the Royal Society.

* Lord Morton, President.

Charles Cavendish, Esq. Dan. Pet. Layard, D. D.
Charles Moreton, M. D. * Benj. Franklin, L. L. D.
Thomas Wood, L. L. D. * Thomas Birch, D. D.
Charles Mofs, D. D. Matthew Maty, Secretary.

Members of the College of Physicians.

Sir William Browne, then president. F. R. S.
Sir Edward Wilmot, physician to the king, F. R. S.
* Sir Clif. Wintringham, physician to the K. F. R. S.
Sir Geo. Baker, physician to their Majesties, F. R. S.
Doctor Warren, physician to the King, F. R. S.
Drs. Hunter & Gifborne, physicians to the Q. F. R. S.
Drs. Reeve, * Brooke, Sylvester, Clark, * Monroe,
Sir John Elliot, &c. &c. F. R. S.

I leave it to the candid reader to determine, whether it was possible to impose empiricism for real science upon gentlemen of nice discernment, keen penetration, and sound learning. Their approbation of the apparatus is a sufficient confutation of the illiberal insinuation, and has been amply justified indeed by the unexampled success, which has crowned my plan.

The

The following cards, among many similar ones, were sent to me, soon after my last apparatus in Chelsea was compleatly fitted up:

“ Mr. Walfh, Mr. Bankes, Dr. Solander, Dr.
 “ Lynn, and Dr. Franklin intend to be at Dr.
 “ Dominiceti’s house on Sunday, at 12 o’clock,
 “ with Sir John Pringle, Dr. Mounay, Mr.
 “ Maskelyne, Dr. Horsely, and some others,
 “ but all of the Royal Society: and Mr. Walfh
 “ hopes Dr. Dominiceti will not think the
 “ company too numerous, as they all come
 “ with a friendly disposition towards him, de-
 “ sirous of doing justice to his merits.”

“ Mr. Bankes presents his compliments to
 “ Dr. Dominiceti, and intending himself the
 “ honour to dine with him on Sunday, he lets
 “ the Doctor know, that his Excellency Count
 “ de Guignes, ambassador of France, Monsieur
 “ Garnier, secretary royal, and Monsieur le
 “ Comte de Lauraguais, will also come with
 “ him, being very desirous to see the Doctor’s
 “ new discoveries of œconomy, and health.”

Dr. Solander presents his compliments to
 “ Dr. Dominiceti, and is much obliged to him
 “ for his polite permission of bringing Mr. Al-
 “ stroemer, a Swedish nobleman, to see Dr. Do-
 “ miniceti’s excellent contrivances at Chelsea.

“ If

" If Saturday next is not an inconvenient day,
 " Dr. Solander would be glad then to wait on
 " Dr. Dominietti about twelve or one o'clock,
 " and if agreeable, wishes to bring with him
 " two of his friends, who, from having heard
 " much of the Doctor's œconomist, wish to see
 " it set up. Their intention is not to trouble
 " the Doctor to prepare any dinner in it, as
 " that in all probability would interfere with
 " the Doctor's engagements, and add unneces-
 " sary trouble. It is the apparatus of health
 " that Mr. Alstroemer particularly wishes to be
 " informed about, as he is desirous of giving
 " an account of it to a relation of his."

I cannot on this occasion help expressing my
 obligations to Dr. Monro of Jermyn-street, who,
 in consequence of my having been so happy as to
 recover the health of several patients he had re-
 commended to me, besides his lady, has brought
 several physicians from Holland and Germany to
 see my machinery, and on all occasions spoken of
 my inventions in language of the highest admi-
 ration.

To convey an idea to those, who have not had
 an opportunity to witness the amazing powers of
 my apparatus, as I had the honour to display
 them to my illustrious guests above-mentioned, I
 must

must observe, among its other æconomical and salutary properties,

First: That thereby, with the assistance of *such a fire* as is commonly used in the kitchen of a private family *to boil or roast a single joint of meat*, a dinner of *three courses* may be dressed, and *bread baked*, for one hundred people, with the utmost ease.

Secondly: That *at the same time* it renders either *putrid or salt water* sweet, and in a sufficient quantity to supply a *ship's company*, as it distils without interruption at the rate of *one pint in one minute*.

Thirdly: That *at the same time* it also not only prepares the medicinal effluvia of vegetable and mineral substances unitedly with, or separately from, the salubrious dry fumes of gums, balsams, and minerals, so as to be *instantaneously conveyed to several vapour-baths*, and *to more than thirty rooms*, built for the use of the sick and infirm; but applies them *effectually*, by means of various machines invented by me for that purpose, *to the whole or to any part of the body*; and, when required, introduces them also with the utmost decency and safety, by the help of my pliable catheters, into the urethra, bladder, or anus, with every different degree of heat and species of medicinal

medicinal substance, which the complaint may demand; and all this, notwithstanding the bed-chamber of the patient is *at two hundred or more feet from the aforesaid little fire.*

Lastly: That *with the same fire, and at the same time, more than thirty bed-chambers* may be thoroughly warmed, and in each, *without any additional fire,* the linen and woollen garments may be dried, and *any quantity of water kept boiling,* for whatever purpose may be required. In a word, it so far surpasses conception, that no judgment can be formed of the extensive utility, with which it might be employed, particularly *in ships of war, garrisons, hospitals, and lazarettoes,* without actually seeing the apparatus itself.

In either of these, with a common kitchen fire, or with any other fire, however distant, if it be sufficient to boil a single gallon of water, whether salt or putrid, not only such water is made fresh and potable, but any number of soldiers, sailors, or prisoners, may be preserved from fevers and other contagious distempers; and at the same time, by the volatile effluvia and dry fumes of cephalic herbs and gums, the spirits may be revived and comforted. If either of the above maladies hath already made its appearance, it presents likewise an easy and effectual remedy. It is farther to be observed, that by means thereof

ships

ships of war, barracks, hospitals, &c. may be exempted from all sorts of vermin, and from the fatal effects of bad air, pestilential infection, and poisonous effluvia.

To my last-mentioned visitors, not more distinguished for their learning, and their liberal protection of the useful arts, than for the eminent stations they hold in life, I owe every obligation. Not to them, but to my own evil stars, alas! must I impute the ill success of my parliamentary application, *particularly for the reward, promised on the public faith, for the discovery of a practicable and effectual method of turning salt and putrid water fresh and sweet.* There were, indeed, some stubborn facts against me, nor could they be denied. It was notorious, for instance, that Dr. Dominiceti was not only a foreigner, but a Roman Catholic. Ye liberal and humane, of the honourable profession of physic, forgive me these wrongs! I know you can, and do, forgive them. By no means would I be supposed to ascribe any of the injuries I have so cruelly sustained to gentlemen who come under this description; but to that multifarious crowd of the fraternity, who, strictly united to support certain mysteries, and to pass for more than men, pursue with insidious arts and dark designs *the narrow principles of monopoly, and self-interest;*—men who by a peculiar craft hold in their power the will, the health, the property, nay the very existence,

istence, of many of the principal people of England, even as the Jesuits heretofore held at *their* command the very souls and consciences of the French and the Italians, the Spaniards and the Portuguese.

These, and such as these, have been my sole enemies, since first I landed in England *twenty-eight years* ago. To them, and to them only, I am also *indebted* for the having poisoned the very fountain-head of justice, previous to the judgment given on my memorable petition to the house of commons by a committee of that house.

Shall I lay down the case, as it actually stood? Yes; the vindication of my own honour and property, not less than the exposure of fraud and villainy in the extreme, requires I should. Mr. I—, a professed surgeon, and a native of Scotland, having, with a treachery which not a little tarnished the reputed honour and integrity of his country, *clandestinely appropriated to himself a part of my inventions*, [by which, as I have shewn, either *salt* or *putrid water* may be rendered *potable, wholesome, and fit for every domestic use*] proceeded next to solicit the patronage of many of the members of the great assembly of the nation, particularly his countrymen, in order to procure from that august body *the premium offered for sweetening salt water*.

Alarmed

Alarmed at the report of these proceedings, I
 humbly applied to the said assembly, and obtained
 permission to appear with my counsel, witnesses,
 &c. before the committee appointed for that parti-
 cular business. Extraordinary as the fact may appear
 in itself, and cruel in its effects to me, certain it is,
 that all the arguments and reasons urged by my
 learned advocates, supported by respectable wit-
 nesses, and by the testimony of my dear-bought
 letters patent, were received with the most unfeeling
 indifference. On this occasion, R——e F——r,
 Esq. a worthy and highly-respected member of
 that house, *voluntarily attended* the committee on
 my behalf, and declared, what from his own know-
 ledge he could prove, that *the method of rendering*
sea-water sweet and wholesome, assumed by Mr. I—,
was in reality a part of the acknowledged inventions
 of Dr. Dominiceti; whose discoveries on the sub-
 ject merited *the most liberal and ample encourage-*
ment. Though my cause was also strongly sup-
 ported, merely upon the principles of humanity
 and common justice, by Mr. C—, and Mr. W—,
 yet the tide of prejudice against me over-power-
 ed all resistance. Sir G—C—, chairman of the
 committee, willing at all events to serve the friends
 of Mr. I—, who formed the majority thereof,
 reported upon the case, that if Dr. Dominiceti
 thought the premium adjudged to Mr. — had
 been unduly obtained, he must even [*risum tene-*
atist] take his remedy at law against Mr. I—;
 the

the committee having thought proper to assign to him the premium; which was no less a sum than *five thousand pounds*,

But there is a power above—a power, one of whose essential attributes is justice, who will not suffer the violators thereof on earth to remain long unpunished. In a remarkable manner, indeed, have the different members, who formed the majority of the above committee, already experienced the divine vengeance for the infamous sacrifice of their integrity in the transaction alluded to. Long since hath Sir G— C— been proclaimed alike a bankrupt in fortune and in fame; and as for I— S—, Esq. the only other member of the committee who now survives, he would long since have been numbered amongst the dead, [which he hath since acknowledged to me in a letter *in my possession*] had he not, when *at the last stage of a dropsy*, and *given over by the faculty*, come to me, like a repenting sinner, confessed his error, and begged, I would undertake his cure. Happy I had it in my power to return good for evil, I not only *did* undertake, but fortunately accomplish it. Mr. I— himself, the unworthy usurper of my inventions, and primary author of the wrongs I had sustained, having dissipated *two* of the *five thousand pounds* he had so iniquitously acquired in *douceurs* among his friends and patrons, he embarked the remaining *three* on board of a ship bound

bound to the West Indies; which foundering at sea, our Caledonian adventurer returned to London penniless. In this condition he had even the assurance, not above *two years* ago, to apply to parliament for a farther supply of money; on which occasion that steady and upright minister Lord North stood up in his place, and declared, that as Mr. I—— had already by *imposition* obtained a considerable sum of the public money, he should never, with his lordship's consent, touch a single shilling more on the same pretence.

The above infamous transaction perhaps only affects myself. Others I could mention, which, affecting the community at large, become a matter of serious consequence; so serious indeed, that I should think myself highly culpable, and undeserving of the distinguished honours which I have at different times received, if I did not publicly declare, that, from an ignorance of my peculiar modes and means of preparing and applying the proper vegetable and mineral substances, and degrees of heat, the base usurpers of my inventions, *can* do the afflicted *no good*, but may do them *essential* and *irreparable injury*; and thus, in some degree, throw a discredit on the established reputation of my plan.

Is it possible, the reader may ask, certainly it is not credible, that gentlemen by their education and profession should be guilty of such de-

liberate and determined roguery? The fact is, however, undeniable. The thief, who robs me of my property *by violence*, I can forgive; he may want it, and in time I shall repair the loss. But what pity or compassion doth that man deserve, who by fraud and artifice, under the appearance of a friend, nay even of a *panegyrist*, at the time he is *eating of my bread and drinking of my cup* with the greatest cordiality, shall most basely endeavour to *supplant me in my practice*, and to *deprive me of the fruits of many years labour and application*?

To manifest the dangers to which mankind are exposed by the ignorance of such interlopers, I shall cite two authorities. Baglivi observes, “ He, who designs to do mankind service by the practice of physic, must first of all “ make himself master of the necessary tools, and “ the laws of nature.” Boyle too says “ If a physician knows not how heat and cold, fluidity and “ firmness, alkali, acid, &c. are generated and destroyed in human bodies by such and such “ different preparations and applications of waters, vegetables, and minerals, he will be at “ a great loss, when he wants to find out the “ causes of diseases; for many of them entirely “ depend upon the presence, the absence, or the “ changes of those, or other like qualities. On “ the contrary, it is a fine advantage to have “ learned this by various experiments on waters, vege-

“ vegetables, minerals, and the degrees of heat
 “ and cold ; for several solutions of the same ap-
 “ pearance may hence arise, which otherwise
 “ might never have been dreamed of. He, there-
 “ fore, who is acquainted with only a few of
 “ nature’s ways of proceeding, is unlikely to know,
 “ how abundance of diseases are produced, and
 “ consequently will often mistake the cause, and
 “ apply medicines, baths, &c. accordingly ; when
 “ the poor patient must dearly pay for the igno-
 “ rance of his physician.”

What confusion will these robbers of my inven-
 tions make in the materia medica ! How truly de-
 plorable and unfortunate must be the case of that
 patient, who falls into the hands of men, whose ig-
 norance is equal to their assurance, and whose want
 of knowledge (at least of the true method of pre-
 paring and applying water and vapour baths,
 fumigations, and frictions) can only be sur-
 passed by their want of honesty ! Unlearned
 in the nature of the *former*, how unskilful must
 they appear in the propriety of the *latter* to any par-
 ticular disorder, or disease ! From such physicians the
 patient must not look even for relief ; a cure he
 cannot have, unless by a miracle.

The experienced utility of my inventions
 in curing a variety of desperate and obsti-
 nate disorders and diseases, when all the powers
 and exertions of art and medicine had failed, oc-

caioned Sir John Fielding, a respectable magistrate in the city of Westminster, to send the following letter to the mayors and chief officers of corporations, and acting magistrates in the counties, throughout England, accompanied with the benevolent patronage of his Majesty, and authentic testimonies of a number of remarkable cures, which I had performed both in male and female cases *.

Sir JOHN FIELDING's Letter

To the Mayors, chief Officers, and acting Magistrates, &c.

" Sir John Fielding thinks, that it would not
 " be doing justice to the part of his plan, regard-
 " ing the insertion of any improvements or dis-
 " coveries for the benefit of mankind, if he did
 " not take every opportunity of communicating
 " to the public the amazing powers of Dr. Do-
 " miniceti's new-invented modes and means of
 " preparing and applying medicated water-baths,
 " vaporous and dry baths, moist and dry in-
 " ternal and external fumigations, &c. at Chel-
 " sea, on many of the most desperate diseases,

* These cases are specified in my Son's pamphlet, en-
 titled " A description of the apparatus of arbitrarily-medi-
 cated and heated-water baths, &c. by R. DOMINICETI,
 " M. D." to be had of the author in Panton-square,
 Hay-market, and of Mr. Nicoll in St. Paul's Church-
 yard.—They will also be inserted at the end of the pre-
 sent present Treatise.

" that

“ that afflict human nature, by publishing such
 “ cases, as shall be most substantially authenti-
 “ cated; and he does this with the more cheer-
 “ fulness, because he hath conversed with great
 “ numbers of the Doctor’s patients *for these nine*
 “ *years last past*, and can therefore speak from his
 “ own knowledge, and from a conviction, that
 “ the Doctor’s process stands clear from every
 “ imputation of quackery, it being rational, ju-
 “ dicious, and skilful. The operations are plea-
 “ sing and inoffensive, their effects generally salu-
 “ tary, and in many cases have succeeded, where
 “ all the *Materia Medica* under the ablest directi-
 “ ons hath failed. The cases, which shall be pub-
 “ lished, will be an incontestable proof of this
 “ assertion. The afflicted may be likewise re-
 “ ferred from the Doctor’s book of cases and cures,
 “ regularly kept since March 1755, to those who
 “ have been restored from the lowest state of de-
 “ spondency to the most enlivened state of health
 “ and felicity by the Doctor’s applications, and
 “ from them to the physicians, apothecaries, and
 “ surgeons, who attended those patients, previ-
 “ ous to their use of the Doctor’s medicinal baths,
 “ stoves, fumigations, &c. which he justly deems
 “ a fairer, and more delicate appeal, than pub-
 “ licly mentioning, either the names of the pati-
 “ ents, or those of the physicians, surgeons, and
 “ apothecaries; and Sir John assures the public
 “ from a principle of humanity, that such refe-
 “ rences

"rences will in most cases prove very satisfactory."

This generous testimony, recommending to the notice and patronage of the community both the reasonableness and usefulness of my plan, merits the public acknowledgment of my warmest thanks to Sir John. It gives me at the same time inexpressible pleasure, and must afford a peculiar satisfaction to the public, that this testimony was not drawn from him by any sinister practice, or motive of personal esteem, but from a conviction of the truth, a regard to justice, and a benevolent desire to communicate at large, what he knew from his own experience, as well as from that of others, would be of real benefit to mankind.

I shall now insert some medical authorities in favour of my plan, with remarks, which will be confirmed by cures I have performed. A sceptic may doubt the truth, of what he hath not had ocular proof. A visit to Chelsea, however, will assuredly remove his incredulity and prejudice. If he can trust to his own eyes, he will from conviction acknowledge the utility of the plan, and the veracity of the inventor. I desire no credit to be given to assertions. He is a sensible man, who examines things to the bottom, when he hath an opportunity. The honest man courts, not dreads, the most strict examination.

I shall only give the material and interesting parts of the letters of persons cured, which will shew the nature of the disorder or disease, its progress, the desperate state of the patient, and the mode of cure. The originals are in my possession, and may be seen at any time by the faculty, or by gentlemen, who, labouring under the same afflictions, and wishing for a safe and efficacious remedy, may want personal information and satisfaction in such matters, before they put themselves under my care; and the observations I shall have occasion to subjoin, will be delivered with a plainness and simplicity the most agreeable to truth.

I shall place the different subjects to be treated of in this and the subsequent Treatises in the following classes;

1. Venereal and scorbutic complaints.
2. The gout and rheumatism.
3. Particular disorders and diseases, as the palsy, the dropsy, the stone and gravel, &c. &c.
4. Fevers.
5. Female disorders in general.

I begin with the *venereal* and *scorbutic* complaints, because *they* are the foundation of almost all the disorders which afflict human nature.

The

The Authorities recommending the use of Baths,
&c. in Venereal Cases.

Doleus, Willis, and Walter have proved, that *gradually-heated baths, fumigations, &c.* prepared from vegetable and mineral substances, are the only specific for *venereal complaints* in the urinary passages. Dr. Turner says, "All callosities, carnosities, &c. in those parts are more safely and effectually cured *by them*, than *by mercury*, or any other medicine or method." De Vigo says, "*They* are the best remedy known for the cure of *the lues venerea in its most desperate stages*," Marchellus, Rondeletius, and Betellus recommend *them* for a safe and effectual cure. Herenius advises *them* to perfect its cure, Schmitzius, from his own experience, and the authority of the most eminent physicians, declares *them* to be the most effectual remedy for *venereal, scorbutic, and other chronic disorders*, though of ever so long standing. Mead, Shaw, and Allen, with several other learned and approved English authors, have affirmed *them* to be the most safe, pleasant, and efficacious methods discovered for the cure of the most stubborn venereal and scorbutic disorders. Petit and others affirm, that no *method* so effectually cures all corrupt humours, and foetid and desperate ulcers, whether occasioned by venereal, scorbutic, or other causes. Brookes de-
be

glares *them* to be far preferable to mercury, and all other methods and medicines, *for the radical cure* of the lues venerea, and of ulcers in the tongue, bladder, urethra, &c. Celous Aurelianus, Baccius, Arataeus, Lindanus, Etmuller, Hoffman, Heister, and other physical writers of established authority, have shewn *them* to be peculiarly efficacious in curing the scurvy and lues venerea with all their baneful symptoms. Astruc also prescribes *them* for the cure of venereal disorders; and adds, "*Mercury is highly pernicious to the constitution, whether used inwardly or outwardly.*" Boerhaave declares, that *Mercury*, by tearing and destroying the vessels, is productive of a thousand bad consequences.* The great Hales says, "I am afraid the indiscriminate use of *mercury* has killed more people, than all the plagues we ever had in England." From the memoirs of the Royal Society and College of Physicians, it farther appears, that arbitrarily-medicated and heated water and vapour baths, fumigations, and frictions, are *the only specific* for all venereal, scorbutic, gouty, paralytic, and other chronical disorders; and that violent quack-remedies, and mercureal preparations, have destroyed more lives, than all the wars of Europe, or ravages of Bacchus and Venus. Sydenham too pro-

* For proofs of the bad effects of mercury in venereal and scorbutic cases the reader is referred to the before-mentioned pamphlet of R. Dominiceti, M. D.

tests, that “neither *mercury*, nor *drying woods* can by any means be accounted specifics for *venereal* or *scorbutic disorders*,” it being impossible to cure them without promoting sweat by the use of water and vapour baths, properly prepared for that purpose *. The commendation, which Dr. Lucas, that great patriot of Ireland, and luminary of physic, gives of medicated baths, fumigations and frictions, founded on the principles of reason, supported by the testimonies of the most respectable professors of physic, and confirmed by experience, is, that “They are *the easiest, the safest, and most efficacious, panacea in the whole materia medica.*” This author adds, “*Venereal and scorbutic cases* in particular can never be so well cured as “by those practitioners, who expel the morbid “and destructive humours through the pores of “the skin by the means of artificially-heated baths “and stoves; nor do I believe, it can be cured “with certainty otherwise than by these means and “upon these principles,” “How many wretches,” he exclaims, “do we daily see harrassed to distraction, and reduced to the most hectic state, “by long, tedious, and violent salivations, and “after a short respite again attacked with the “same and other dreadful symptoms! How many

* For a proof, that sudorifics *taken internally*, are dangerous, when hot and stimulating, and ineffectual, when weak and mild, see pages 6 and 7 of my son's pamphlet above-mentioned.

“ do we see contentedly hugging themselves on
 “ *the happiness of their supposed cures*, and in less
 “ than a month groaning under a repetition of
 “ all their former complaints with ten-fold fury!
 “ If such fall into the hands of the injudicious,
 “ they are again put *into a mercurial course*, in
 “ which they rarely meet with better success, un-
 “ less it be in having an end put to their worldly
 “ evils *by death*.” To crown the whole, I shall only
 add at present what the great Hoffman, after
 bitterly exclaiming against the pernicious effects
 of mercury, solemnly declares, namely, that “ of
 “ all the remedies known, there are none so safe,
 “ pleasant, and efficacious for the scurvy, lues
 “ venera, and chronical maladies in general, than
 “ arbitrarily-medicated and heated water and va-
 “ pour baths, fumigations, and frictions, with the
 “ addition of *a few simple medicines*.”

Of the infinite variety of undeniable authorities
 I might select from my register, these are a few,
 by which are demonstrated the salutary effects of
 my plan, and the accursed mischiefs, which flow
 not only from *mercury*, but from rough emetics, ca-
 thartics, sudorifics, and quack-nostrums; from in-
 judicious sea-bathing, and cold-bathing; from the
 use of water and vapour baths, whether natural or
 artificial, which exceed the vital heat; and from
 many other medicines and methods too often coun-
 tenanced *by the modern practice*;—a practice, which

both

both Sydenham and Hoffman declared, even in their days, led patients rather to rocks and precipices, than to a true and rational method of cure.

I shall now subjoin various cases and cures to confirm the authorities for the use of water and vapour baths, fumigations, &c. in curing *the venereal disease*; which will prove beyond contradiction the baneful and dangerous consequences of using *mercury, bougies, and injections*, and set forth the peculiar advantage and benefit of my plan, in the cure of that malady.

CASE the FIRST.—VENEREAL.

*Contained in a letter addressed to me from I. N.**

“ S I R,

“ I suffered the greatest torment and misery for
 “ *four years and a half* in consequence of a violent
 “ strain I had received in one of my thighs, while
 “ I was attended by a surgeon of the first eminence
 “ in London for a *virulent gonorrhœa*, accompa-
 “ nied with *boils and ulcers*, and a small eruption
 “ all over the body. Besides loading me with in-
 “ ternal medicines *every four hours*, he applied nu-
 “ merous fomentations, *mercurial unctions*, plaisters,
 “ blisters, and *excruciating caustics* to the part
 “ affected. These remedies, instead of affording me
 “ the least relief, brought on a violent fever, ac-

* Satisfaction will be given to the faculty, the afflicted, and their friends, respecting the authenticity of this and the following letters, on a personal application at my house.
 “ accompanied

“ accompanied with a swelling in my thigh, which,
 “ in the course of *two weeks* fell down, and re-
 “ duced it to a size considerably less than the other.
 “ My anguish now became intolerable. I enjoyed
 “ no rest, night or day, though I swallowed large
 “ quantities of opium; and, when I attempted to
 “ walk, the sweat flowed down in large drops. In
 “ this desperate stage of my disorder, through the
 “ advice of my friends, Mess. I. D. and E. D.
 “ I came to your house. It is but justice to acknow-
 “ ledge, that, by going through your mild and
 “ pleasant operations twice every day, the benefit
 “ I received was little short of miraculous. The
 “ fever gradually left me; the thigh recovered its
 “ natural size; and at the expiration of *eleven*
 “ *weeks*, every complaint being effectually eradi-
 “ cated, I was astonished to find myself in the full
 “ possession of my wonted health, activity, and
 “ vigour.

I. N.”

THE REMARK.

Poor I. N.! Thou, like to Job of old, wast af-
 flicted and tormented from the crown of the head
 to the sole of the foot. How would a Dominiceti
 have been censured, and how justly, had *he* treat-
 ed a patient as thou wast treated? What ex-
 cuse can “a surgeon of *the first eminence*” in his pro-
 fession plead for the cruel treatment? If we should
 not suspect his knowledge, must we not fear for his

his honesty? This gentleman could not have suffered more from the most ignorant quack.

CASE the SECOND.—VENERAL.

Contained in a letter addressed to me from G. M.

“SIR,

“I had been *above three years* afflicted with flying pains in my head and joints, and with a callous carnosity in the urethra; by which misfortune I could make only *two or three drops* of water at a time, and those with excruciating torture. Deprived both of appetite and rest, I was frequently forced to get out of bed in the night, and walk about in great agony and distraction. To this melancholy condition I was reduced by the improper use of *injections* of the solution of *mercury* and *sugar of lead*, added to loads of *mercurial pills*, for the cure of a simple gonorrhœa. I was successively attended by several of the most eminent surgeons, who salivated me, and daily encreased my torments by the use of bougies *. This last expedient proving ineffec-

* I must observe, that the grossness and hardness of a bougie tend only to compress every carnosity or callous excrescence of the urethra into the fleshy membrane of the penis, and, of course, to render such carnosity or callous substance more permanent. The withdrawing of the bougie may afford a momentary relief to the patient, and flatter him with the hope of a cure, especially if any matter is discharged. Such discharge, however, proceeds
in

" tual to procure a passage, they abandoned me
 " to my fate. I must acknowledge, indeed, to the
 " honour of Mr. B—, in whose house I had been
 " *eight months*, that, when he found *the smallest*
 " *bougie* could no longer pass, he humanely intro-
 " duced me to you. In this state of despair I
 " came to Chelsea. By means of your pleasant
 " baths and fumigations, you was able *in two*
 " *days* to pass through the urethra into the bladder
 " several of your new-invented fiddle-strings. The
 " introduction of these hardly gave me any pain,
 " and in a few minutes after I first tried them,
 " my urine began to pass freely. Continuing
 " the comfortable use of your baths, and of
 " your catguts and fumigations into the ure-
 " thra, &c. the carnosity was *in six weeks* totally
 " destroyed, and the urinary passages cleared from
 " all malignity; and *in nine weeks* I was discharged
 " in a state of perfect health, which, I am happy to
 " add, I continue to enjoy.

G— M—

in fact from the irritation and repulsion of the obstruction
 by the action of the bougie; for, if it were owing to
 any dissolving, or deterging quality of the imple-
 ment, it would, by being kept so long inclosed, disturb,
 inflame, and injure the tender part of the urethra. It is
 not an unfair inference therefore to draw from the fore-
 going observation, that if any person, labouring under a
 carnosity, callosity, or ulceration in the urinary passages,
 is cured *by the common mode of practice*, it may be recorded
 for a miracle indeed!—This will, however, more fully
 appear in the sequel, supported by a cloud of indisputable
 facts and authorities.

THE

THE REMARK.

What a length of time to have been under cure without remedy, without relief, afflicted, and tormented! Was this occasioned by ignorance, or the love of money, in the practitioners? For the credit of the profession, we will not suppose the former; to preserve the character of the gentlemen, we will not suspect the latter. Will reason approve of such improper and deadly expedients? Doth not humanity abhor, and shudder at, such unnecessary, severe, and cruel experiments? Quackery, by its delusive promises of a cure, and false pretences to science, could not have been more hurtful and mischievous, nor reflected more disgrace and scandal upon the art of healing. Dr. Dominiceti, in the short space of *nine weeks*, accomplished with *ease* and *pleasure* to the patient, what a number of the faculty, men not ignorant and unlearned, but well versed in the theory and practice of physic and surgery, did *not* accomplish in the space of *three years* even with the application of *racks* and *tortures*, and never could have accomplished; for they had cruelly deserted and abandoned him. *I* enlivened the hopes of the patient by administering *comfort* in his affliction; *they*, by driving him to *despondency*, increased it. The one made *life*, the other *death*, desirable. How superior to the regular professor was the supposed quack! To a deplorable state will every patient be reduced, whose physician or surgeon

surgeon hath recourse to *mercurial remedies, bougies, or injections*, so pernicious to the constitution.

CASE the THIRD.—VENEREAL.

“ Mr. I— F—, an eminent Dutch merchant
 “ in London, (whose name and other particulars
 “ I am at liberty to disclose to any candid inquirer
 “ and to whom I was known, by having cured
 “ *three gentlemen* of his acquaintance of *most excru-*
 “ *ciating pains* and *virulent ulcers* in the bladder, ac-
 “ companied with *carnosities* in the urethra, *after*
 “ *salivations*, and *all the powers of medicine had fail-*
 “ *ed,*) delivered to my care his friend Mr. L—,
 “ who was reduced to extreme weakness by the
 “ use of *bougies*, and internal medicines improperly
 “ administered. Dr. D—, and Mr. S—, a *surgeon*,
 “ who were consulted, would have put him under
 “ an immediate salivation, had he not been so re-
 “ duced. They prescribed for him nourishing
 “ and diuretic medicines in the day-time, and
 “ opium at night. The parts affected, in their
 “ opinion, requiring the use of *mercury*, mercurial
 “ unctions were begun, and produced for *five weeks*
 “ a sufficient spitting; which then, however, sud-
 “ denly increased to *three quarts a day*. At the expi-
 “ ration of *nine weeks*, instead of having received
 “ relief from his former complaints, *two great holes*
 “ appeared *through his tongue*, *nine of his teeth*

E

“ were

“ were lost, and *the rest* in hourly danger of *falling*
 “ out. He continued *two months* longer under the
 “ care of these gentlemen, but with no other ef-
 “ fect than that of having his gums and palate
 “ greatly injured, and losing *the remainder of his*
 “ teeth. In this weak and emaciated condition I
 “ received him, unable to stand upon his legs a *mi-*
 “ nute, to lie down in bed without danger of being
 “ suffocated by the great quantity of saliva, or to
 “ swallow any thing, milk, broth, gruel, and such
 “ liquids excepted. By administering to him every
 “ morning and evening, my water and vapour baths,
 “ and moist and dry fumigations, unitedly and se-
 “ parately, not only to the whole body, but parti-
 “ ally into the mouth and urethra, in the short
 “ space of *three weeks*, the perspiration was confi-
 “ derably restored, and the spitting and the pains
 “ diminished. In *seven weeks more*, the holes in his
 “ tongue were imperceptible. At the end of *four*
 “ months from the time of his coming to Chelsea,
 “ he was discharged, being radically cured, and is
 “ to be seen every day upon the Royal Exchange
 “ in perfect health.”

THE REMARK.

How melancholy and distressed was the situation
 of this unfortunate gentleman, whose surgeons, in-
 stead of removing the disorder, heightened and in-
 creased his pain and misery by additional com-
 plaints! What can be a more convincing and fa-
 tisfactory

tisfactory proof of the alarming and terrible effects of *mercury* on the human constitution? Surely the faculty might be induced from this calamitous case alone, were not similar instances too frequent, to lay aside that detestable medicine, or be very careful in the use of it. Let compassion for the afflicted, I say not a regard for their own reputation, govern their future practice, and animate them to adopt my rational, pleasant, safe, and efficacious system.

CASE the FOURTH.—VENEREAL.

“ Mr. B—, an eminent bookseller of London,
 “ brought to my house Mr. S—, a gentleman of
 “ eminence in the poetical world, who, through
 “ the abuse of mercury, added to the effects of a
 “ venereal complaint, was afflicted with pains all
 “ over his body, a swelling and contraction in his
 “ knee, and an ulcerated leg. In five weeks Mr.
 “ S—— found infinite benefit, which was acknow-
 “ ledged not only by himself, by the above Mr.
 “ B—, and Mr. N——, another bookseller, but by
 “ Dr. C—— *also*; who, having been his former
 “ physician, came to visit him now, and who [not-
 “ withstanding, as hath been said, Mr. S— was
 “ allowed by all to be in a fair way of recovery]
 “ inveigled him from my house, lodged him in St.
 “ Martin’s Lane, and, to effectuate a cure, put him
 once

“ *once more* under a salivation. The consequence of
 “ this treatment was, that Mr. S—— lost *his nose*,
 “ *one half of his cheek*, and at length, by not per-
 “ *fevering in my process*, died *a martyr*.”

THE REMARK.

O! sirs, (I address myself to the faculty, and may they seriously attend to it!) can ye, after reading this deplorable and melancholy instance of the evil and horrid effects of *mercury*, continue the use of that fatal medicine! What a shocking spectacle to the human sight! What inexpressible tortures must the unhappy patient have undergone! What will the reader think of the good sense and humanity of the physician, (to say nothing of his profound knowledge and skill) who, when he had seen and acknowledged the benefit Mr. S— had received from my baths, &c. *may more* knew him to be in a fair way of recovery, should, O fatal jealousy! foul envy! decoy him away by promising him, (I suppose) a more *speedy* cure, which, through credulity, or a mistaken confidence in his physician, terminated in a premature death;— a death, accompanied with the most inexpressible pain and distress both of body and mind! Such are the baneful effects of *mercurial nostrums*, and *salivations*. Though the continuance of this barbarous and dreadful mode of cure may advance the fortune of the practitioner, yet must it not, in the hour of reflection, wound his conscience?

science? Can a man honestly take a fee for the restoration of health, when he is assured from various instances, that what he administers for that purpose will end in its certain destruction?

CASE the FIFTH.—VENEREAL.

“ W—— K—— Esq, attorney at law (whom I
 “ had cured of a severe and dangerous disorder in
 “ the nerves, and whose lady I had also the happi-
 “ ness to restore to health, after the ablest of
 “ the faculty had given her up for dead, in
 “ consequence of a violent paralytic stroke* (in-
 “ formed me by a letter, that his son, who lived
 “ apart from him, could not survive many days; he
 “ being afflicted with a burning fever, and with a
 “ dreadful inflammation and swelling of the scro-
 “ tum, tending to a mortification, the whole occa-
 “ sioned by an ill-cured gonorrhœa. This intelli-
 “ gence Mr. K— had obtained from Mr. M——,
 “ a friend of the young gentleman, with this alarm-
 “ ing addition, that Mr. P——, the surgeon who
 “ attended him, was of opinion, that nothing could
 “ possibly save his life, but an immediate amputa-
 “ tion of the whole part affected. After this
 “ frightful representation Mr. K—— received a
 “ letter from the surgeon himself, confirming what
 “ Mr. M—— had told him. The father, in an
 “ agony of despair and grief, sent for me, and begged
 “ I would go directly to his son’s lodgings, and
 “ carry

* This will be particularly specified in my Treatise of Female Disorders.

“ carry him with me to Chelsea. In executing this
 “ request I was opposed by Mr. P—, and other gen-
 “ tlemen present, who insisted, that the moving the
 “ patient in such circumstances would only accele-
 “ rate his death. I persevered, however, and with im-
 “ mense difficulty and trouble got him to my house ;
 “ where, tho’ it was Sunday, I immediately admini-
 “ stered to him a properly medicated and heated wa-
 “ ter and vapour bath, and moist and dry universal
 “ and partial fumigations and frictions in bed.
 “ By pursuing this process twice a day, he was able
 “ to dine at my table at the end of a fortnight,
 “ when those who had seen him, at the time he
 “ was brought under my care, expressed themselves
 “ astonished at the relief he had received. In *ten*
 “ *weeks*, being radically cured, he was discharged
 “ in perfect health, which he continues to enjoy.”

THE REMARK.

Were the law of retaliation to take place, upon
 the failure of success, the cruel, severe, and bloody
 operation of the knife would not be so hastily
 adopted by the faculty: every possible method,
 which art could invent, or knowledge suggest,
 would first be tried; and absolute necessity alone
 authorising the desperate remedy, the sight of a
 dismembered body would be a rare spectacle. Such
 melancholy sights are now so common that
 they

they neither attract the notice, nor excite the pity, of the passenger.

CASE the SIXTH.—VENEREAL.

“ Mr. J—— F——, surgeon, having been informed of the many cures I had performed of
 “ *dreadful carnosities, ulcers, obstructions in the ure-*
 “ *thra, bladder, &c.* brought to my house, and re-
 “ signed to my sole care, Mr. ——, a linen-draper in
 “ the city of London. This gentleman was afflicted
 “ with *an old carnosity* and *ulcer* in the neck of th
 “ bladder, though he had *for years* made use of
 “ *mercurial preparations, bougies, and injections.* I
 “ effectually removed the complaints. Mr. J——
 “ F—— also brought to Chelsea *his uncle*, a sur-
 “ geon and apothecary in London, who had suf-
 “ fered *much for a considerable time* from similar dis-
 “ orders; in defiance of *his own skill* and *that of his*
 “ *nephew*, of the power of *mercury*, and of *the best*
 “ *bougies.* The extraordinary cure performed on
 “ the uncle occasioned Mr. J—— F—— to sub-
 “ mit to my sole management his cousin likewise,
 “ a master of a West-India ship. I had the happi-
 “ ness to restore *him* in like manner to perfect
 “ health, after he had laboured *for several years*
 “ under the same complaints, and been harrassed
 “ and deceived by the same practices. During the
 “ progress of the above cures, Mr. J——F——
 “ had free access to see my new-discovered modes
 and

“and means of applying my water and vapour
“baths, catguts, &c.”

THE REMARK.

I shall not dwell upon the cure of these old, obstinate and (before I undertook them) *incurable* complaints. The more extraordinary the cure, the more singular the ingratitude of Mr. J—— F—— will appear. Upon this subject the reader will excuse a digression, when he reflects upon the treatment I have received for my frankness and good nature. I received Mr. J—— F—— as a gentleman; I treated him like a friend. My communication, like my conversation, was open and free. It was a pleasure to me to gratify his inquiries. The man, who intends not to deceive, looks upon every person to be honest. It is worldly policy, or interest, to suspect. My peculiar happiness hath been never to have sacrificed christian benevolence *to an unjust*, hardly even *to a just resentment*. If I am now, however, somewhat out of humour, the provocation will justify it. I cannot divest myself of the feelings of human nature. As a reward for my civil and friendly reception of him, *six months* had hardly elapsed, when Mr. J. F. published a pamphlet. “For what?” “To acknowledge his gratitude?” it may be asked—No: To make the world believe,

(O! what baseness and effrontery!) that *be*, Mr. J—— F——, *had* himself *accomplished* the *aforesaid* cures. Doth *the* *honesty*, or *the* *modesty*, of the man, merit the most commendation? On the first appearance of the pamphlet, I was struck with the glaring disingenuity, the palpable falsehood, of the author. I saw and lamented, that a man of a liberal profession should have recourse to such low, mean, and base artifices to recommend himself to notice. The art of healing *deserves* to be reprobated, when such is the conduct of its regular professors. Provoked by this treachery, I gave the following gentle notice in the papers; to which Mr. F——*, wrapping himself up in the mantle of his *innocence* and *integrity*, was pleased to give *no answer*.

DOCTOR DOMINICETI'S APPEAL

to Mr. J—— F——.

“ Mr. J. F. surgeon, in his late pamphlet entitled, *A Critical Enquiry into the ancient and modern manner of treating the Diseases of the Urethra, with an improved Method of Cure*, should

* In the papers alluded to, his name appeared at full length.

“ not have omitted to mention, that he *clandestinely*
 “ learned this “ *improved Method of Cure*” from Dr.
 “ Dominiceti of Chelsea; *at whose house those pa-*
 “ *tients* he mentions *were cured*, not with the medi-
 “ cated cat-guts *only*, which Dr. Dominiceti *had*
 “ *invented*, and used with success *for many years*,
 “ but by the assistance also of his arbitrarily-heated
 “ and medicated water and vapour-baths, which
 “ prepared the body for the moist and dry fumi-
 “ gations, applied to the parts affected through
 “ his flexible catheters.”—Reader, What can you
 think of the man, who *not only steals the inven-*
tion, but, abominable assurance! proclaims him-
 self *to be the inventor?* who dares *not only to act*
like, but, lost to a sense of shame and modesty, *boldly*
prints himself a ——— I leave the epithet with your-
 self,

DOCTOR DOMINICETTI'S APPEAL

CASE the SEVENTH.—VENEREAL.

“ J. J. Esq; having contracted a venereal disor-
 “ der, which produced an inveterate bubo, was
 “ attended by a surgeon of the first eminence, who
 “ opened the swelling, and, besides dressing the
 “ part affected regularly twice a day, gave him
 “ *mercury* in pills, and Jesuits bark in powder,
 “ daily. Instead of receiving any relief from this
 “ treatment, the part which had been opened
 “ became cancerous, spread itself all over his
 “ right

" right thigh, and discharged a matter so corro-
 " sive, that whatever it approached or touched
 " it burned like a caustic. In this alarming con-
 " dition he received the best advice and assistance
 " of almost all the physicians and surgeons in the
 " city of C. His former complaints, however, still
 " continued to encrease, and two fistulous tumours
 " round the anus were added to them. Under
 " these afflictions he laboured eighteen months.
 " On coming to London for a cure, he applied to
 " Dr. K, a gentleman eminent for his *supposed* skill
 " in the treatment of venereal disorders. At a
 " great expence he followed his prescriptions for
 " *three months*; when, finding no relief, he trans-
 " ferred himself to Dr. F, a physician also *famous*
 " in the same line of practice. From this gentle-
 " man he reaped no other benefit *in nine weeks* than
 " being enormously out of pocket by his visits. Life
 " becoming insupportable, he resolved to return to
 " his native place, and die resigned to his melan-
 " choly fate. On the very eve of his intended
 " departure, happening to take up one of the
 " morning papers, he read an account of a most
 " extraordinary cure I had performed in a case
 " similar to his own. Having thoroughly satisfied
 " himself about the authenticity of it, he changed
 " his mind, and came forthwith to Chelsea. When
 " he entered my house, his situation was indeed
 " truly deplorable; and on all the above circum-
 " stances he frequently enlarged to the Rev. Mr.

" B. B—,

“ B. B. and R. S. Esq; and other respectable gen-
 “ tlemen in my house. By persevering, however, in
 “ the use of my mild and salutary inventions
 “ twice a day for about two months, he obtained
 “ a radical cure. Soon after his departure, I re-
 “ ceived a letter full of the most pathetic expres-
 “ sions of gratitude, which he concluded thus : I
 “ *should think myself wanting to mankind, if I did not*
 “ *beg Dr. Dominiceti to publish my case. For my own*
 “ *part, I am so much his debtor, that any thing I*
 “ *could write would but poorly express, what I feel.*
 “ *’Tis extasy of thanks, ’tis more than I can say.*”

Mr. J. married soon after, and is at present the
 father of two fine healthy children.

THE REMARK.

Was it just in the doctors to receive so much emo-
 lument from a generous patient, and make no grate-
 ful return? Was it honest in them to continue to re-
 ceive the fee, when they knew, that they neither
 did, nor could, do any thing to serve, or relieve
 him? The afflicted may look for, but will certainly
 be disappointed in obtaining, a radical cure
 from these *eminent and distinguished* professors of
 physic and surgery, whose specific medicine is *mer-*
cury, whether *outwardly or inwardly* applied. It is
 not ungenerously, nor unjustly said (would to God
 that the afflicted did not daily experience it!) that
 such gentlemen are more famous for fleecing the
 patient,

patient, than curing the disease. The remedy they administer is generally worse than the disease, and the almost certain consequences of it are, an enfeebled constitution, an empty purse, and, too often, a broken heart. I have received a number of such patients; of whom it was difficult to say, which was the greatest affliction they laboured under, that of the body, or mind.

CASE the EIGHTH.—VENEREAL.

“ The following extraordinary case merits the
 “ peculiar attention of the reader. The truth of it
 “ is supported by the testimonies of the Rev. Dr.
 “ B—, F.B. and T.W. Esqrs. Messrs. W. G. G. P.
 “ and five more persons of credit, who from the
 “ 25th of September, 1779, to the eighth of the
 “ following January, had daily opportunities of
 “ seeing and conversing with R. C. Esq. On enter-
 “ ing into my house on the said 25th of Sept.
 “ this gentleman was afflicted *with two ulcers in his*
 “ *throat, a hole in his tongue, a deep ulcer in his*
 “ *forehead, and a large one from the neck to the*
 “ *sternum, from which issued a corrosive ichorous*
 “ *matter; he was also in a constant salivation. which*
 “ *emitted a most fetid and offensive smell, and suf-*
 “ *fered such intolerable pain and agony, that he*
 “ *could obtain no rest, either by night or day.*
 “ When he attempted even to swallow a little
 “ milk

“ milk and water, it almost always returned
 “ *through his nose*, which was likewise *violently*
 “ *injured*. Though reduced to a *mere shadow*, and
 “ hardly able to stand, yet by going every morn-
 “ ing and evening into my baths, &c. he was
 “ able, before the expiration of *two weeks*, to eat
 “ calves foot jelly, bread or rice pudding, and
 “ to drink wine and water. In *two weeks* more,
 “ being admitted into company, he wrote a
 “ particular state of his case, the substance of
 “ which was, That on the first appearance of a
 “ *simple gonorrhœa*, five years before, he had ap-
 “ plied to Dr. S. who ordered him to take *three*
 “ *mercurial pills*, and a pint of the decoction of
 “ sarsaparilla, every morning and evening. This
 “ he did for three months, when *seemingly* every
 “ symptom of his disorder had vanished. He
 “ then asked Dr. S. if he might marry. He re-
 “ plied, he might; though for the greater secu-
 “ rity he advised him previously to go to Mar-
 “ gate, and drink the water for a fortnight, which
 “ having done, a violent pain and swelling in the
 “ neck succeeded. On his return to London, he
 “ communicated this circumstance to Dr. S. who
 “ by means of certain strong potions removed the
 “ pain and swelling, but brought on an inveterate
 “ sore throat, for which he was put *under a regular*
 “ *salivation for sixteen weeks*. At the expiration of
 “ this period, Dr. S. finding his complaints daily
 “ increase, desired a consultation with Dr. H—.
 “ when

“ when it was agreed to give him the solution
 “ of sublimate of mercury, by which his throat
 “ appeared rather better. They then ordered him
 “ to take the same pills and decoction of sar-
 “ saparilla as at first prescribed, to retire into the
 “ country, and to drink asses milk. This he did
 “ *for three months*, and, concluding himself well, he
 “ married. In the ensuing spring, he had a return
 “ of his sore throat, and was ordered to go again
 “ through his usual course of mercury, which in-
 “ creased his disorder, and he lost *all his fore-teeth*.
 “ He then removed to London and consulted Dr.
 “ P. who ordered him back into the country, and to
 “ live chiefly on milk. He gained a little tempo-
 “ rary relief. In December 1778, finding himself
 “ worse, he applied to Dr. F——l, who direct-
 “ ed him to take twice a day the solution of cor-
 “ rosive sublimate in brandy, and the decoction
 “ of sarsaparilla. His pain and misery, however,
 “ continued to increase, till the September fol-
 “ lowing, when he had the happiness to put him-
 “ self under my care. To this account let me add,
 “ that *in five weeks* after he came to Chelsea, he could
 “ eat and drink with an appetite, whatever came
 “ before him. In about *seven weeks*, upon the Lord
 “ Mayor’s-day, after standing in the rain on West-
 “ minster-bridge and Ludgate-hill to see the show,
 “ he dined with Mr. N. bookseller, in St. Paul’s
 “ church yard, where he refreshed himself with
 “ meat,

" meat, fallad, wine and porter, and returned to
 " Chelsea. In a few weeks after, being in perfect
 " health, he was, on my introduction, admitted a
 " Free Mason at the Thatched-house, St. James's,
 " where he passed a joyous evening, and the next
 " day returned into the country; from whence he
 " wrote to several persons, informing them, that
 " his friends hardly knew him, he had become
 " from an emaciated spectacle, so healthy, vigo-
 " rous, and jolly.*"

THE REMARK.

In what a distressed state did the faculty leave
 this gentleman! How ungenerous, may I not add dis-
 honest, to assure him, that he was perfectly cured,
 when, from the consequences of his journey to Mar-
 gate it was evident, he had been only patched up?
 The reader will in this case observe, that *mercury*,
 which Mr. C. took so plentifully, is both an useless
 and a dangerous medicine; it suspended, not remov-
 ed, the disorder, which brake out with greater vi-
 olence, and added to the number of his complaints.
 It was fortunate for him to have elcaped, bad as
 the accident was, with *only* the loss of his fore-
 teeth. Had he continued to follow their prescrip-

* The reader will find hereafter a letter from this gen-
 tleman, dated 28th of June, 1780, full of the most grate-
 ful acknowledgments.

tions a few weeks longer, he would probably have lost his life, and, at any rate, have been an horrible and ghastly spectacle, shewing at once the extreme virulence of the disease, and the repeated blunders of his medical attendants.

CASE the NINTH.—VENEREAL.

Mr. J. F. a principal clerk to P—— T——, Esq; communicated to me the following state of his case in his own hand-writing. “ I
 “ have contracted *the venereal disorder* often, and
 “ have reason to think, that *from the first* I have
 “ been never thoroughly cured, though I have
 “ had the best advice and assistance of Dr. W. F.
 “ Mr. A. Mr. T. Mr. B. and Mr. D. with other
 “ gentlemen, who possess, in the general estimation, *a peculiar skill* in the treatment of *the lues*
 “ *venerea*. By administering to me so many *mer-*
 “ *curial* preparations both *internally* and *externally*,
 “ added to *the injections* and *bougies* I was made to
 “ use daily, they have indeed done me infinite
 “ harm *for above four years*. Finding, after a *sal-*
 “ *ivation of eleven weeks*, not only a greater dif-
 “ ficulty in making water, but a continual pain
 “ under the scrotum, as if the urine would force
 “ to itself a passage that way, I gave up all hopes
 “ of being cured, and have done nothing ever
 F since

“ since, but adhere to a milk and vegetable
 “ diet, take decoctions of the woods and ni-
 “ tre mixed with the lenitive electuary, and *from*
 “ necessity apply *bougies*, under the sole direction
 “ of Mr. T. In spite of every effort that could
 “ be used, my urinary passage remained *totally*
 “ obstructed, my urine discharged itself through
 “ the lower part of the testicles and perinæum ;
 “ from which parts there was a continual oozing
 “ of foetid matter ; and my scrotum and penis
 “ were exceedingly swelled, and hardened.”—In
 this melancholy condition Mr. F. committed
 himself to my care, and met with, more than
 he ever expected to obtain, not only relief, but a
real cure.

THE REMARK.

This case, as related by the patient himself,
 claims also the particular regard of the reader. His
 sufferings were singular, severe, and of long dura-
 tion. He applied to gentlemen of acknowledged
 ability in the profession, and in the highest reputa-
 tion with the public for the cure of *this disorder*.
 What was the consequence of the application? Dis-
 appointment, anguish, misery. Instead of receiving
 a *little relief*, he was *greatly injured* ; instead of being
 somewhat comforted, he was most grievously tormented.
 There was no end to his pains, nor to their medicines.

He

He was driven from a delusive hope, which he had been made to imbibe, to a state of absolute despondency. What excuse can be urged for this obstinate attachment to *mercury* in men of the first character in the practice of physic and surgery? — After the repeated trials we have had of the cruel ravages it makes upon the human frame, nothing can plead for its continuance *medicinally*. Chearfully would I lay aside my own inventions; notwithstanding the extraordinary expences incurred in establishing them; could any person make it appear, on grounds stronger than I do the contrary, that they are not useful and salutiferous to mankind. It is a perverseness and folly, for which the powers of language afford not an epithet, to persist in the administration of *mercurials*, *bougies*, and *injections*, condemned as they are by reason, and proved to a demonstration to be both hurtful and dangerous.

CASE the TENTH.—VENEREAL.

“ Mr. S. a gentleman of consequence in the
 “ city, having contracted a certain disorder,
 “ consulted Mr. G. a surgeon, who told him,
 “ that it would be easily removed by the use of
 “ a few cooling medicines, and *injections* of the
 “ same quality. Having caught a cold, a fever,
 “ an inflammation of the testicles, and a diffi-

" culty of making water succeeded. Mr. S.
 " then discovered, that he had taken *mer-*
 " *curial medicines*, and that *the repeated injections*
 " had been prepared *from solutions of the sugar of*
 " *lead*. The surgeon, alarmed at the above symp-
 " toms, immediately ordered diuretic emulsions,
 " *mercurial unctions*, and *cataplasms*. Perceiving
 " the parts to be harder, larger, and red like
 " fire, he desired to call in Dr. P. These
 " gentlemen, upon the consultation, apprehend-
 " ing a mortification would ensue, added repeated
 " bleedings, and a milk-diet, to the former pre-
 " scriptions for two weeks, but to no manner of
 " purpose. The unhappy patient, being tired
 " of taking opium to obtain rest, perceiving his
 " medical attendants embarrassed, and collecting
 " from their discourse, that the cruel operation
 " *of the knife* was to be employed, to prevent a
 " mortification, ordered a coach *the next day*,
 " and came to my house; where, by going
 " twice a day through the mild operations pro-
 " per for his case, he obtained a radical cure
 " *in eight weeks*, and continues to this day per-
 " fectly well."

THE REMARK.

Easily indeed, as said the patient's surgeon,
 might the disorder have been removed *in the*
first stage of it. The speedy cure I per-
 formed, after its malignity had been consider-
 ably

ably heightened, and become dangerous, is a satisfactory proof, of the happy, and fortunate escape Mr. S. had from the pruning knife. The surgeon, not the gentleman, was to blame for his having caught cold, by not acquainting him with the nature of the medicine, he intended to use; nor was it owing less to his own resolution than my inventions, that he escaped with his life. To pursue methods of cure, so pernicious to the constitution, is no better than to murder the patient by inches. If a mortification had ensued, as they suspected, death would have been inevitable. At any rate, a life of misery would have followed, had they continued the improper use and application of *mercurials*.

CASES the ELEVENTH and TWELFTH.—

VENEREAL.

I have combined together the two following cases, because the complaints proceeded from the same cause, a venereal infection, aggravated by the perseverance in an immoderate love of wine and women. The parties were professed votaries of Bacchus and Venus, and consequently soon found it necessary to apply to the sons of Æsculapius (to whom they were not the most unprofitable patients) for a cure; with what success, the reader will learn from the relation. “ Mr. J. L. through his irregularities and a farrago of medicines taken, had his whole nervous system weakened and relaxed; and
“ his

" his hands and arms, his penis, scrotum, peri-
 " næum, and adjacent parts, from which there was
 " a constant discharge of corrosive humours, were
 " quite excoriated. In this deplorable state he
 " continued for *five years* without receiving bene-
 " fit, though he had been under the care of the
 " most celebrated physicians, &c. He was *three*
 " *times salivated*; had bathed in the springs at
 " Bath, and Buxton, and in the sea; had regu-
 " larly, in the months of spring and autumn,
 " confined himself to a milk and vegetable diet;
 " had used all sorts of unctions, lotions, and
 " quack-medicines, and kept his hands twice a day
 " for four months immersed in Goulard's vegeto-
 " mineral water, with which he also constantly
 " bathed the other parts affected, but with only a
 " momentary relief. At length, being quite ema-
 " ciated, tortured in every part, and driven to
 " despair, he was brought to Chelsea through the
 " recommendation of Mr. V. whose son I had
 " cured of an inveterate and most alarming scurvy,
 " and was effectually cured in sixteen weeks,"

" G. S. Esq; afflicted with the same complaints,
 " suffered much also from many of the faculty with-
 " out relief. It is unnecessary to enumerate the vari-
 " ety of *mercurial* and other medicinal preparations
 " he took to no manner of purpose, but that of
 " rendering him worse instead of better. He be-
 " came subject to faintings, shortness of breath,
 " sickness

“ sickness at the stomach, vomitings*, and was at
 “ last attacked with an apoplectic fit, which so
 “ violently affected his brain, and the whole ner-
 “ vous system, that he became deprived of speech
 “ and sense, and unable to stand without the
 “ help of two servants. The ablest of the fa-
 “ culty were consulted, and every thing done to
 “ relieve him for four months longer, but in vain.
 “ By the advice of his lady, J. S. Esq; and other
 “ friends, he was committed to my care, and in
 “ fourteen weeks restored to his family and friends
 “ in perfect health.

THE REMARK.

What a constitution of a Sampson had this gentleman, Mr. J. L. to endure physical tortures *for five years*, and undergo *three salivations*! To whom neither medicines, nor waters, nor salivations afforded any relief!—What exquisite pain did not G. S. Esq; suffer from the divers prescriptions of the various practitioners in physic, physicians, apothecaries, and surgeons! Not having already sufficiently afflicted and tormented him, they deprived him (what an inestimable loss!) of his mental as well as bodily powers. In short, the ablest of the faculty, who were called in, could do no good *to either*, but did much hurt *to both*.—These cases clearly prove the injurious practice of giving *mercurials*, and establish the utility of my plan, beyond every contradiction, *in venereal complaints*. Facts

* These symptoms were pronounced to be *gouty* by two experienced physicians.

are stubborn things ; they will not admit of disputation. Let the faculty pursue their destructive method of curing : it may bring gain, not private satisfaction, to *them* ; it will give pain, alas ! not relief, to the unfortunate patients. In the mean time, I shall adhere to my mode, (though when a better or more salutary one shall be invented, I will freely and chearfully resign up the palm) which promotes the health, consequently the happiness, of mankind, administers *comfort to those*, whom *they* had made *miserable*, and prolongs *life* instead of bringing on a *premature death*.

CASE the THIRTEENTH—VENEREAL.*

“ Mr. M. at the age of twenty-eight contracted
 “ the venereal disease, which was accompanied
 “ with a swelling in the groin, and a running. He
 “ applied to Mr. H. a surgeon, who, after putting
 “ him under a strict regimen, and administering to him
 “ loads of *mercury*, at the end of *six months* pronounced
 “ him *cured*, though the same symptoms remained,
 “ Finding, after a discontinuance of medicines for
 “ a month, no recovery of his usual strength and
 “ health, he returned to his surgeon, and was put
 “ under another course for *near twelve months* to
 “ no effect. He laid aside the medicines again, and,
 “ on expressing his dissatisfaction with the pretended
 “ cure of Mr. H. was told by him, *He was poxed in his*

* In my possession, as written by the patient himself.

“ *head,*

" *head*, and advised to go into the country. Busi-
 " nefs not permitting him to go, he consulted Dr.
 " C. who administered to him *Keyser's pills*. Win-
 " ter approaching, he caught cold, which ended
 " in a fit of the rheumatic gout, and deprived him
 " of the use of all his limbs. At the end of *six*
 " *months* he again waited on Dr. C. who, percei-
 " ving the inefficacy of *the weaker* sort, administered
 " the *strongest* of Keyser's pills. These threw him
 " into a salivation ; and, after continuing the pills
 " for some time, with his mouth so sore, and his
 " teeth so loose, that he could not eat, the said
 " Dr. pronounced him *quite well*. Soon after, Mr.
 " M. married. Not satisfied with his cure, and
 " dreading a diseased progeny, he applied to Mr.
 " C. a surgeon, who advised him to submit to a re-
 " gular salivation. He consented, and at the ex-
 " piration of *two months* found *this operation* to
 " be equally ineffectual *with the former*. He then
 " had recourse to Dr. G. F. who gave the finish-
 " ing stroke to his constitution, already much im-
 " paired, by giving him *mercury* so exceeding
 " strong, that *in about seven days* every fibre in his
 " body seemed to have given way, and he could
 " scarce walk across the room. At this crisis, a
 " dreadful fit of the rheumatic gout came on, which
 " had nearly put a period to his life. Though by
 " the tender care and attention of an affectionate
 " wife, he was enabled to follow his business, yet
 " he remained so weak, relaxed and emaciated,
 " that

"that at almost every breath of air he caught
 "cold, which was sure to terminate in a fit of
 "the rheumatic gout. He thought of no more
 "application to the faculty, from whom he had
 "so severely suffered; but having read by accident
 "accounts of many surprising cures I had performed
 "on objects still worse than himself, he put himself
 "under my care. The consequence was, that in a
 "month the venereal symptoms, which had baff-
 "led the skill of so many of the faculty, entirely
 "disappeared. Business, however, of the last im-
 "portance prevented his continuing long enough
 "to get the better of his rheumatic gout, which
 "he hath no doubt of being removed, when his
 "affairs will permit him to make another trial of
 "Dr. Dominiceti's inventions."

THE REMARK.

What a continual uneasiness and disquietude
 preyed upon the mind of this patient! Nor did
 he suffer less from bodily pain and affliction.
 The very sight of the faculty was odious to him; on
 their mal-treatment of him, he will ever reflect
 with indignation. They added to their incapacity
 dishonesty; to their defect of knowledge a want
 of integrity. After having treated the patient's
 case injudiciously, and repeatedly tried their cruel
 operations without effect, how will they reconcile
 with the credit of the profession, with their own
 consciences, the dismissal of him with the false as-
 surance

surance of his having obtained a perfect cure, when they knew the venereal symptoms remained upon him. Had this patient received their declarations with that degree of confidence, which they, from their extraordinary reputation had a right to expect, he might not *now* have been a living reproach to their practice, nor reflected an everlasting disgrace on their veracity. In what did the positive promises of a cure from the regular practitioners differ from those of the quack? They *both* too often disappoint the unsuspecting and credulous patient; and the practice of *both* is alike abominable and contemptible.

CASE the FOURTEENTH.—VENEREAL.

“ Captain A——, a gentleman well known in
 “ the political world, had suffered extremely for
 “ *above four years* from an inveterate scorbutic,
 “ and ill-cured venereal complaint, which *the powers*
 “ *of mercury*, of decoctions of woods, and of di-
 “ aphoretic medicines could not remove. Thus
 “ reduced to despair, he was recommended to me
 “ by his aunt, Lady C. who had been cured by me
 “ of a very alarming scorbutic and nervous disorder,
 “ which was deemed *incurable* by Dr. W. and others.
 “ He immediately put himself under my care; and
 “ by going twice a day through my agreeable opera-
 “ tions, he was *in eleven weeks* discharged in per-
 “ *fect*

“*felt health*.—About three years after, having
 “caught a violent cold, he was seized with an
 “obstruction in the urinary passage, so that he
 “could not make a drop of water, suffer the
 “smallest *catheter* or *bougie* to be introduced into
 “the urethra, nor receive relief by any other
 “means. In this unhappy state he came again
 “to Chelsea, and being laid down on the carpet
 “in my parlour, he groaned with the most ex-
 “cruciating agonies. Nevertheless, being imme-
 “diately put into the water and vapour baths,
 “and having, while therein, my prepared cat-guts
 “introduced, *the urinary passage was in a few mi-
 “nutes opened, and free for the discharge of the
 “urine. In three days, he left me radically cured,*”

THE REMARK;

No relief afforded even *in four years!* A cure
 accomplished *in eleven weeks!*—What a physical
 contrast! Pains increasing, not abating, year after
 year, and at last the patient given up for incurable!
 —On his first coming to my house, he received
 benefit; every day brought with it a comfort by al-
 leviating or removing some pain, and *in the sixteenth
 part* of the time he had been tormented, he found
 himself perfectly cured. Such are, and ever were,
 the *blessed* effects of my inventions. Such are, and
 ever were, the *baneful* ones of *mercury*, administered
 by the hand of medical IMPOSTURE, Let the honest of
 the faculty join with me in thanksgivings to Heaven
 for

for the happy discovery of the former, and lay aside the destructive use of the latter.

CASE the FIFTEENTH.—VENEREAL.

“ Mr. N—— S—— had the misfortune, when
 “ the day was fixed for his marriage with a young
 “ lady of fortune, to contract a simple gonorrhœa. In this dilemma, finding it impossible to
 “ defer the nuptial ceremony, he urged Mr. P——
 “ W——, his surgeon, to stop the running immediately. He reluctantly consented; and by means of
 “ the strongest astringent medicines and *injections* the
 “ disorder disappeared. Happy in the supposed
 “ cure, he married the lady. *Two months* had hardly
 “ elapsed, however, when it returned with a tumour in
 “ his groin, and other terrifying symptoms of a confirmed pox. Oppressed with horror at his situation, he came to my house, accompanied with
 “ Mr. W—— K——, a merchant, whom I had
 “ cured of the same distemper *after he had been twice*
 “ *salivated* and lost *sixteen teeth*. From the account
 “ given by Mr. S——, I found he had communicated the infection to his lady. After some consultation on a subject of this delicacy, it was
 “ agreed he should acquaint Mrs. S——, that
 “ he had consulted me on her situation, and I had
 “ said, there was some dangerous inward complaint peculiar to her sex. The scheme succeeded. She was prevailed upon to come to
 “ my

“ my house, where he also received the benefit of
 “ my operations, without her knowledge. Both ob-
 “ tained a radical cure, and were restored to per-
 “ fect health; Mr. S—— *in eleven*, and Mrs. S——
 “ *in fifteen* weeks. The lady, before she came;
 “ was pregnant. On her delivery, the child ap-
 “ peared full of leprous ulcers, and died in two
 “ months. For the still greater security, Mr. and
 “ Mrs. S—— had recourse to my baths &c. *for*
 “ *another month*, in consequence of which, they
 “ have continued well ever since, and had two
 “ fine healthy children.”

THE REMARK.

The surgeon was highly blameable for consent-
 ing to Mr. S——’s request, knowing the dan-
 gerous consequences, which would unavoidably
 follow. Had it not been for a timely applica-
 tion, the lives of the parents, as well as that
 of the infant, must have been sacrificed. Let the
 agony and distraction of mind, which this
 young gentleman laboured under from the con-
 sciousness of his own rashness and folly, and of
 the injury done to an amiable woman and an inno-
 cent child; from the horrible dread of her disco-
 vering it; and from the uncertainty of knowing how
 to relieve her; be a memento to youth to resist the
 voice of the charmer, or, if so unfortunate as to
 be in a similar situation, not to patch themselves
 up either for present conveniency, or through fear
 of

of detection. For the disorder, thus checked, and meeting with no opposition from medicine, takes root, and often breaks out with a violence, which, unless speedy relief is at hand, will either destroy the constitution, or bring on a premature death.

CASE the SIXTEENTH.—VENEREAL.

“ Mr. H. R. contracted *a simple gonorrhœa*. He
 “ consulted Mr. S. S. a surgeon, who did his ut-
 “ most to give him a speedy cure. Mr. R. think-
 “ ing him dilatory, insisted on astringent injecti-
 “ ons and balsamic emulsions, by which, *he sup-*
 “ *posed*, he had been radically cured before.
 “ What was the consequence? *In two weeks* the
 “ disorder became virulent; an ulcer in the ure-
 “ thra, an inflammation in the glands of the pe-
 “ nis, and a swelling in the left testicle appear-
 “ ed, which produced an excruciating pain, fe-
 “ ver, and torment in making water. *Mercur-*
 “ *ial pills* were ordered at night, and purgative
 “ medicines in the morning, with emollient ca-
 “ taplasms, *injections* and *bougies* for seven weeks
 “ (during which time he was under a slight sali-
 “ vation) without the least effect. When reduced
 “ to a mere skeleton, palliative remedies and a
 “ nourishing diet were prescribed, to regain
 “ strength

" strength sufficient for a regular salivation. This
 " being declined, he by the advice of several of
 " his friends came, in the most melancholy dis-
 " tress both of body and mind, to my house ;
 " where, by going twice a day through my mild
 " and pleasant operations, adapted to his age,
 " disorder and constitution, he obtained in *thir-*
 " *teen weeks* a complete cure, and continues to
 " enjoy a state of perfect health."

THE REMARK.

Was it not cruelty beyond expression, after a slight
 salivation, and the application of *bougies for seven*
weeks ; had proved ineffectual for the recovery of
 his health, and nature was almost exhausted, to
 prepare him by strengthening medicines and nu-
 tritious food for suffering greater torments ? It
 might, indeed, be imagined, that the gentleman took
 a pleasure in trying what pain and torture the hu-
 man constitution is capable of enduring ; like
 some Indians, who regale their captives with
 dainties and delicacies, that they may afford them
 a more luxurious entertainment at their death.

I could

I could add a variety of instances in my possession, if these were not sufficient, of patients cured by me in the most desperate stages of this disorder, attended with circumstances equally affecting and alarming with the preceding. I insert them not, lest I should weary the attention of the reader and be thought to dwell too much upon the same subject. The cases of the following *nine persons*, however, I have blended together, as being extraordinary ones, and somewhat similar to each other, namely, those of Mr. J. W. Mr. W. M. Mr. W. R. Mr. T. B. Mr. J. C. Mr. A. M. Mr. J. D. Mr. W. C. Mr. V. B. *Several of these patients* came to Chelsea in a most deplorable condition, after having been more than *once or twice* salivated; and *all of them*, though deemed by the *faculty*, and even by *themselves*, past recovery, obtained, through the use of my baths, fumigations, &c. *radical cures*, and, with *them*, a restoration of their *pristine health and happiness*. These cures are authenticated by affidavits * (to be seen at my house) of persons of unblemished characters, who were *eye-witnesses* of their despondency and wretched state, and of the complete triumph they obtained over their several inveterate complaints.

* Which, it is presumed, will afford more satisfaction to the *candid enquirer* (to whom alone they will be produced) than an *indelicate* and *dishonourable* publication of the names of the patients at length.

GENERAL REMARK.

I Presume it is evident from the authorities cited, and the cases related, that there is not a *more* safe and effectual remedy discovered (happy should I be, indeed, to find there were one *equally so*) for the cure of *venereal complaints*, and the disorders *arising from them*, than what is to be obtained from my *new-invented*, tho' *long-established* system. Let the candid reader determine, how far preferable it is to *the use of mercury, bougies, and injections*, or indeed to *any other medicines and methods*. The afflicted patients, who have severely suffered *through the inefficacy and torments of the one*, and happily experienced *the benefits and comforts of the other*, will acknowledge, with the utmost gratitude to the inventor, the deserved preference. I fairly challenge the faculty to disprove it. Facts will compel them *at last*, (if views of interest, or a partial and ridiculous adherence to the customary rules of practice permit them not *for the present*) to acknowledge, that it is *the best plan* hitherto known. A variety of experiments, which several of the faculty have seen, hath evinced its utility; and multitudes of patients, who to their exceeding great and *unexpected* comfort have

have been relieved by it, and loudly acknowledged its superiority. Many of them were driven to despair of a cure, and doomed to spend the remainder of life in continual misery, and pain inexpressible, either *from the cruel desertion* of the physician and surgeon after holding them for years in torture, or from *their unskilfulness* in employing *proper*, or, what is worse, *ignorance* in having recourse to, and *obstinacy* in persisting in, *improper, methods* of healing, when they were convinced, from the ill success of their practice; they were doing wrong. Will the faculty any longer administer that detestable medicine; *mercury*? Will they *still* continue to use those excruciating implements, *the bougie*, and *syringe*? Will they not, in short, quit their present practice, which gives to the afflicted no more than false hopes and delusive promises? Yes, it doth more; it brings on greater evils than those it was designed to remove. This is not mere assertion. I have proved both the inutility and danger of the usual mode of cure *by reasons founded on experiments*, and supported *by facts*. Let me therefore intreat gentlemen of the faculty, that, as men, having like feelings with other men, if you will not openly *patronise* my plan, you will at least sympathize with the distressed, and lessen the miseries they feel, by a discontinuance of *your own* odious and tormenting practice. Thousands and thousands of the present age will praise you,

G 2

you, and millions and millions of ages yet to come will bless your memories, for not being prematurely consigned over to the GRAVE, now, alas! too often the only sanctuary from your cruelties.

I have put into the subjoined note a list of some complaints, arising from the lues venerea, which have been effectually and radically cured by means of my baths, fumigations, frictions, &c.* They are selected from the cases in my REGISTER, in order that the reader, if he is afflicted with any particular disorder accompanying, or subsequent to, the complaint, may upon the perusal see, what hopes there are of his meeting with relief. In all cases, I do not promise a certain and sure remedy to the patient. I may, however, be allowed with confidence to say, that the modes and means, used by me to effect it, are rational, safe, easy, and salutary. I may add,

* The complaints which I have cured, accompanying, or subsequent to, the lues venerea, are, violent strains, sweats, faintings, colds, fevers, swellings, fleshy decays in the limbs, consumptions, excessive spittings, pains in the head, joints, and every part of the body; carnosities in the urethra, ulcers, obstructions, and stoppages in the urinary passage, want of appetite and rest, ulcers in the bladder, holes in the tongue, inflammation, hardnesses and swellings in the epididymis and testicles, corrosive humours, parched skin, weakness of the nerves, excoriated limbs, rheumatic gout, runnings, swellings in the groin, &c. &c.

(through

(through the divine concurrence with my humble endeavours to do good to mankind) they have been generally successful, when all *other* modes and means have been both ineffectual and hurtful. Several of the cures, I have performed, have not baffled and defeated the art and skill of *one* physician, *one* surgeon, and *one* apothecary *only*, but of *a number of the faculty*, who have been engaged *at the same time* in the cure of *a single patient*, and have *not* cured him. Why, then, will they not countenance and recommend a system, which they know they cannot in justice, truth, and conscience, condemn? In this respect they seem, indeed, to copy the example of infidels, who, when pinched with the arguments in *favour* of religion, are *against reason and religion*, because reason and religion are *against them*.

Instances, I acknowledge, may be produced, in which my operations have *not* had the desired effect. With truth, however, I can declare, that if at any time I have failed, where the *possibility* of a recovery had existed, and of consequence I had given hopes of success, it hath merely proceeded *either* from the impatience of the party afflicted, which rendered him, what I have sometimes experienced, dissatisfied, that he had not compleatly triumphed over a disorder of *four years* standing in the like number of weeks; or from a causeless dread in himself or his relations of being injured

by the expence; or from a weak credulity in suffering himself to be enticed from me by *pretended* friends of the faculty, who had falsely and ridiculously impressed him with a notion, that as he had not been able to obtain a cure from THEM, so it would be in vain for him to expect it from ME, or from ANY BODY; or, lastly, from his own neglect and obstinacy, and an overweening confidence, prematurely formed, that he was effectually recovered—prompted by which, he had been guilty of irregularities, whereby, his complaints being renewed, he had ignorantly and ungratefully thrown the blame on my inventions.

REFLECTIONS

REFLECTIONS
ON THE
MODERN PRACTICE

OF CURING THE
Venereal Disease*, by the Use of Mercury, &c.

ARISING FROM
The Preceding CASES and REMARKS.

With Extracts from, and Observations upon, the
Productions of several Writers who have treated
the Subject.

TO the reader of penetration and candour I
leave it to determine, whether I have not al-
ready fairly and fully manifested the pernicious and
fatal

G 4

* It may not be unentertaining to the reader to give a brief account of the *supposed* origin of this disease.—The lues venerea is an infectious malady, contracted by some impure humour, generally received in coition, and discovering itself in ulcers, pains, hard swellings, nodes, kernels, and many other external symptomatical complaints, especially about the genitals, beside those which internally

fatal consequences of using *mercury, bougies, and injections*, for the cure of the lues venerea; and whether I have

internally affect the stomach, lungs, liver, bowels, head, and other parts, and which are often *politically* said by the patient, as well as by his physician, to be scorbutic, or the effect of having caught cold. It is generally thought to have made its first appearance in Europe in the year 1493. Others will have it of longer date, and affirm, that it was known to the ancients *under other names*. Attempts have, indeed, been made by many authors, particularly by Becket, to shew, that it is the same disorder, which our fore-fathers named *the leprosy*, and which in many of the ancient English writings, charters, &c. is called *brenning* or *burning*. To ascertain the truth or fallacy of this notion, Mr. Becket took the trouble to search the records relating to the stews, anciently kept on the Bank-side, Southwark, under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester. In the prosecution of this task he found, among other constitutions of these stews, one dated 1162, by which it was appointed, that no stew-holder should keep any woman, who had the perilous infirmity of *burning*. In a vellum-manuscript, dated 1430, in the possession of the bishop of Winchester, likewise appeared an ordinance, which declared, That no stew-holder should keep any woman within his house, that hath any sickness or *burning*, but that she be put out upon the *peyne* of making a fine unto the lord of an hundred shillings. To confirm this account, Mr. Becket gives us a description of the disease from a manuscript of John Arden, Esq; surgeon to Richard II. and Henry IV. Arden defines the disease called *brenning*, or *incendium*, to be a certain inward heat and excoriation of the urethra. This definition, according to Mr. Becket, gives a perfect idea of what we now call *a clap*, agreeable to the latest and most exact anatomical discoveries.—Be this as it may, it were a happy circumstance for thousands and thousands of innocent women and children (not to mention the votaries of unlawful pleasure themselves) if the above law were established throughout the world. By virtue thereof not only the
venereal

have not in the like satisfactory manner shewn, that the cruel effects of that baneful disorder can never be with

venereal disease, but what is too often *supposed* to be the *hereditary* gout also, might in time be effectually annihilated. In this case, for ten apothecaries and surgeons, who now style themselves *esquires*, and live as such at the expence of the credulous, there would not be more than *two* able to obtain a livelihood; and for fifty *physicians*, who at present, thanks to the folly of the times, roll about in their chariots with all the *splendour* of *nobility*, and with all the *pomp* of *oracular wisdom*, we should hardly see *one*, and *that one* would be contentedly trudging it to his patient on foot.

But to return: The reason why the lues venerea and the leprosy have been considered as one and the same disorder is, that many symptoms of the one are common to the other. No great stress, however, can be laid upon this circumstance, the symptoms of *both* maladies being exceedingly precarious. Another common tradition is, that it first broke out in the French army, when it lay encamped before Naples, and originated from unwholesome food. On this account the French called it the *maladie Neapolitane*, while my countrymen, the Italians, with equal truth perhaps, styled it the *mal Francoise*. Others go higher, and suppose the ulcers of Job to have been occasioned by the poison of this disease. Accordingly we find in a missal, printed at Venice in 1542, a mass in honour of St. Job, at whose intercession persons recovered were supposed to owe their deliverance. But the prevailing opinion with the faculty is, that it is a disease of Indian extraction, and brought to Europe by the Spaniards from the American islands, where it was very common before the Spaniards had visited them. Hence it is called in Spain *varva des Indias*, or *las buvas*. Herrera, however, affirms, that instead of bringing it from, the Spaniards actually carried it to Mexico. Lister and some others suppose its first rise to have been from the bite of some serpentine animal, or from the flesh of it taken as food. Certain indeed it is, that men bitten or stung by scorpions are greatly eased by coition; and this, though,

with *ease, safety, and certainty*, eradicated but by my inventions. — *General illustrations*, however, leaving

as Pliny observes, the woman receives great damage by it, is no slender argument with the favourers of this opinion on the origin of the disease. As a confirmation of it, Lister adds, that “Upon any venomous bite the penis becomes vehemently extended, and the patient, being seized with a satyriasis, breathes nothing but rage and lust, nature in effect seeming to direct him to coition for a remedy;” though that remedy, I must needs add, not unlike the *pretended cures*, so often furnished by the modern practice, serves only to produce a return of the disease accompanied with tenfold horror.

The truth is, of the numerous traditions we have on the *origin* of the lues venerea, there is not one which may not, with those on the discovery of the circulation of the blood, of which so many nations have claimed the merit, and of which the antiquity is still unsettled, be considered as the mere effect of ridiculous dreams, and of local prepossessions.—Of its *symptoms*, however, experience hath enabled us to speak with certainty. Those which generally appear first after a connection with an infected person, are, a heat, a swelling, an inflammation about the penis, or vulva, and an ardour of urine.—Infinite were the blessings which would flow to mankind, if every couple, whether married or unmarried, would, at this *early stage of the disorder*, conscientiously reveal to each other their real situation, and not by a *fatal, a criminal*, neglect thereof, communicate the baneful contagion to the unborn pledges of their love, and render it hereditary in their family.—The second or third day usually brings on a gonorrhœa, or dripping, from which it is denominated a *clap*; and in a few days more follows a chordee. Sometimes, indeed, there is no gonorrhœa or clap, the poison making its way to the groin, and there raising *buboes*, with various malignant *pustules* on all parts of the body; the former of which are too often,

ving but a faint impression on the mind, I proceed now to support the various arguments, facts, and authorities

often, for *political* reasons, and to prevent *family quarrels*, pronounced by the faculty, at the request of the patient, to be nothing more than common boils, or the effect of a strain from hard riding, or other violent exercise—the latter, mere eruptions of the scurvy, one of the happiest circumstances, *according to them*, which could have happened, in order to render him a healthy man, *provided, however*, he shall faithfully take the medicines, and follow the regimen, which *they* shall prescribe for him. Sometimes also appear *callous ulcers*, called *chancres*, on the scrotum and perinæum, cancerous and callous ulcers between the prepuce and glands, and swellings of the testicles; in which case, being literally *disabled* from cohabiting with the partner of his bed, he is under the necessity, with the farther assistance of those *false-witnesses*, his physician, surgeon, and apothecary, to make what *other* excuse he can to make her easy.—Thus they act also, when the *other* symptoms appear, (which, from *their* management, they seldom fail to do sooner or later) namely, violent nocturnal pains, nodes, heats in the palms of the hands, and soles of the feet, fissures, excoriations, condylomata, &c. about the anus, a falling off of the hair, ruddy, yellow, or livid spots, erosions of the uvula, ulcers of the palate, ozænas, a hoarseness, relaxation, tingling of the ears, deafness, blindness, itch, consumption, &c. and by such *notable proceedings*, if the *noble triumvirate* cannot cure the venereal disease, they make shift, however, to *patch it up*, and claim the additional merit of saving their patients, at least *pro tempore*, from the disagreeable consequences of domestic discord, scandal, and divorces.

All the above symptoms rarely happen to the same person. “It is certain, however,” as Sydenham observes, “that they are always originally communicated either by
“copulation

authorities I have adduced by a few *particular* ones ; nor shall I lay down my pen till I have forced the most *hardened* of the faculty to acknowledge, that OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS I HAVE CONDEMNED THEM.

To begin, then, with my *self-convicting* proofs, I bring forth NEALE, who, coming to the *point* at once, says, “ Mercury will *not do* for a confirmed pox.”

OBSERVATION.

A pretty *prologue* this to the *play* about to follow ! It is indeed too true, that mercury will *not do* for *any stage* of the disorder in question ; but then (to adopt the *familiar* expression of our author himself) is there not an almost-moral certainty, that, as it is usually administered, it will *do for the patient* ? The declaration is, however, honest, ingenuous, and founded on that grand criterion of *truth*, EXPERIENCE.—Will the afflicted, then, any longer suffer their *bodies to be mangled*, their

“ copulation, lactation, handling, saliva, sweat, the genital mucus, or the breath ; and that in whatever part they are received, they there first discover themselves.”

constitutions

constitutions ruined, by a medicine, which, after all, they are plainly told by one of the most intelligent of his profession (one, too, who made the lues venerea, and the effects of mercury, the peculiar objects of his study) that it will *not* answer the intended purpose?

Closing, at least for the present, the testimony of NEALE, I proceed to give (what will be found equally strong in my favour) a few

EXTRACTS.

From Dr. William Fordyce's Review of the Venereal Disease.

The Doctor says, "The practice of *repelling buboes* and *purging them off* I have not found to answer, though tried with the utmost care."

OBSERVATION.

It is granted. Why then, by continuing the experiment, aggravate and prolong the miseries of the afflicted—miseries, from which (and the author knows it) they might be happily extricated, were *the virus* expelled through the pores of the skin by my mild and salutary operations?

"Rubbing

"Rubbing the mercurial ointment on the bubo"
 "itself," continues our author, "serves only to repel
 "the

* Buboes are swellings sometimes inflammatory, and sometimes schirrous, gathering chiefly in the glands of the inguen, or groin, though not unoften under the arm-pits, on the fauces, and other parts, when they are called kernels, tumours, or boils. Of buboes there are *two kinds*, the one called *benign* or *mild*, the other *malignant*. Malignant buboes are divided into *pestilential* and *venereal*. The former arise in pestilential fevers, &c. the latter are the product of impure coition, and frequently the fore-runners of the pox. The bubo, when encompassed with a circle of several colours, is *pestilential*, and generally esteemed mortal. It appears from *my register*, that, since the year 1755, seventy gentlemen have been under my care for *benign buboes* alone; to fifteen of whom this complaint had appeared *in seven days*, to eighteen *in ten days*, to some *in twenty*, to others *in fifty*, and to others still not till the expiration of *four*, and even *five months*, after they had contracted the infection. Several of these patients, especially of the last description, ascribed the swelling, pain in the groin, and difficulty in walking, to some strain, or hurt in riding, but were soon convinced, that they actually proceeded from a *venereal cause*. All the above buboes being of a *benign quality*, and application having been made in due time, fifteen of the gentlemen, by going, night and morning, into properly medicated and heated water and vapour baths, and through moist and dry fumigations and frictions, both partial and universal, were discharged free from all impurities in *four weeks*, and the others at the expiration of *five, six and seven weeks*. Within the same period I have had under my care one hundred and fifty-three gentlemen afflicted with *malignant buboes*, inflammations, and pains, unable to walk, or to enjoy a moment's rest. Of this number forty-four applied solate, that the buboes broke, but by the baths, fumigations, &c. they became fully concocted, and the virulent matter was with ease
 and

“ the disease into the habit; and ulcers in the
 “ throat, or foul bones, are often the immediate
 “ consequence.”

OBSERVATION.

Even the possibility of any such dreadful effects happening is prevented by the use of my inventions; which, by removing every obstruction, and stagnation, of the virulent and corrosive humours, extirpates the morbid matter through its proper channels, the pores of the skin.

“ I declare loudly,” says she, “ against every
 “ mercurial preparation to the diseased or ul-
 “ cerated part in every venereal case, till the ge-
 “ neral habit is thoroughly rectified.”

OBSERVATION.

Nor even *then* would it be necessary, doctor, if you and your colleagues would permit your patients to have recourse to my baths, fumigations, &c. This, however, might so far

and satisfaction drawn out, not only from the part or parts immediately affected, but from the whole mass of the juices, through the pores of the skin, *without the help of a knife, a caustic, or any other such cruel instrument.* All the other patients, by going through the same mild operations, were discharged radically cured, though in less time than the forty-four, their cases not being so desperate, a revulsion having been given in due time to the peccant matter, and an expulsion of it happily effected through its proper channels.

have

have a *serious* effect, that it would *absolutely ruin* the present practice; a consideration, which, I am sorry to say it, seems with too many of the faculty to outweigh the wish of restoring health to the afflicted, who, were they *permitted* to reap the benefit of my inventions, would not only have the satisfaction to find their expences considerably curtailed, but would enjoy the supreme happiness of having obtained a *radical cure* for their money.

“ Every case truly venereal,” observes he, “ is manageable *by mercury*, or by *sassa* combined with mercury.”

OBSERVATION.

Good doctor, be not faithless, but believing. Facts are stubborn things; and these shew, that *mercury*, even when united with your favourite *sassa*, hath no such *universal virtue*. Thousands, indeed, have fatally experienced, what the great Sydenham hath clearly evinced, namely, that, “ neither *mercury* nor *drying woods* can by any means be accounted *specifics* for the lues venerea.”

“ Formerly,” says he, “ physicians were extremely solicitous to raise the salivation to the utmost height, lest they should not be

“ be certain of the cure without it. Of late, they
 “ have been contented *with sweating*, or plentiful
 “ discharges by urine.”

OBSERVATION.

You own then at last, doctor, the propriety of expelling the virulent matter through its proper channels, the pores of the skin. If candour demands this acknowledgment from *me*, the commendation of my baths, &c. which alone *can* expel it, would be a grateful return from *you*. The faculty, indeed, know, that *by them* all the dangers attending the use of *mercury* are prevented, its defects supplied, and even the virtues, falsely attributed to it, surpassed; that *by them* the healing art has been enriched with the only safe and effectual remedy yet discovered, for this and almost every other disorder incident to the human frame; *a remedy* agreeable to nature, and supported by reason and experience. The other method mentioned, that of expelling the virus *by urine*, hath indeed been known to succeed; but in what proportion?—In that of *one* to a *thousand*, while in *nine hundred and ninety-nine* it occasioned a diabetes, or other worse disorder, the uréthra being thereby deprived of its necessary mucus.

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EXTRACT

EXTRACT

From an Essay on the Gonorrhœa, by W. Thomas, Surgeon, late a student of St. Bartholomew's hospital.

"I appeal," says Mr. Thomas, "to every practitioner, who attempts the cure of the gonorrhœa by internal medicines alone, if he cannot recollect frequent instances, where his patients, from being strong and healthy, have become weak and sickly, *from the continued use of mercurials*, and upon a discontinuance of that medicine have always recovered their health and strength. The most common preparation now used for a gonorrhœa is calomel, an antidote to the poison itself, not to the inflammatory symptoms the poison occasions. Calomel is itself a very active stimulus, and much mischief may be done by it. A long-continued use of calomel, though thought to be the best preparation of mercury, and *what most practitioners make use of*, seldom fails to weaken and impair the constitution as much as, if not more than, the gonorrhœa.

OBSERVATION.

This gentleman, in the course of his studies and attendance at the above hospital, must have enjoyed many favourable opportunities for forming useful observations *on the abuse* of mercury. Indeed every

every practitioner, who publishes his *real* sentiments on the subject, deserves praise for his integrity; nor would the candour and humanity of Mr. T. have been less distinguished, had he freely declared to his readers, that the only effects to be expected from *the smallest quantity* of that dreadful mineral, *given inwardly*, in a gonorrhœa, or in any other venereal symptom, are, an increase of misery to the patient, and of emolument to the physician, surgeon, and apothecary. This practice, so destructive to the one, but so beneficial to the other, hath enriched both quacks and regulars, who now vie even with nobility in all the extravagances of splendid equipages, stately houses, and high living. For my part, the unremitting attention, which is requisite in superintending the due preparation and application of the medicinal substances proper for each different disorder and constitution; in ascertaining the *precise* degree of heat at which my operations ought to be administered, and in marking, as they occur, the various phenomena of nature, affords me not an opportunity, had I an inclination, to live either *idly, luxuriously, or unprofitably*. My *expences*, not fordid, nor trifling, have been hitherto principally confined to the continual improvement of my inventions till I had brought them to their present state of perfection; nor do I indulge in any *other* luxury, than that of being on all occasions a ready and faithful friend and counsellor,

as well as physician, to my patients ; of witnessing the happy effects, of which my inventions are productive ; and of rendering them, as far as in me lies, a PUBLIC GOOD.

EXTRACTS

From Observations on the Efficacy of a new Mercurial Preparation for the Cure of the Venereal Disease, by Henry Wastell, Surgeon.

“ I have always remarked,” says he, “ that
 “ the venereal disorder is cured with the greatest
 “ certainty, and in the least time, where *the mer-*
 “ *cury* occasions no apparent increase of evacua-
 “ tion by the intestinal tube, and where *a gentle*
 “ *moisture* on the *skin* is produced.”—He adds,
 “ In some constitutions *mercurials* are found to
 “ produce very disagreeable effects, when *inter-*
 “ *nally* exhibited. These circumstances, which
 “ cannot always be foreseen, ought carefully
 “ to be attended to. For in such cases if we ob-
 “ stinately persist in their internal use we shall be
 “ so far from relieving the patient, that we shall
 “ not only render the disease worse, but materi-
 “ ally injure the constitution. A very small quan-
 “ tity of *mercury* will induce a dangerous *salivation*
 “ in *scorbutic* patients, and is often followed by a
 “ diarrhœa or dysentery, which being stopped, the
 “ salivation returns. When the running in a go-
 “ norrhœa hath been prematurely suppressed, and
 “ mercury too freely administered at the same
 “ time, a *bubo* is generally the consequence.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION.

Had Mr. W. attended any of *his own* or my patients, while by means of my apparatus they were pleasantly and even luxuriously enjoying the balmy sweets of an universal perspiration, and while, instead of incurring the least bad consequences, every deficiency of Nature was receiving a kindly supply through the absorbent vessels, I am certain he would not hesitate to declare my method to be the easiest, the safest, and the most effectual, not only to cure the venereal disease in its most desperate stages, but to prevent all those dreadful consequences which proceed from *mercurials* internally administered.

“ I have directed,” says our author, “ *the solution of corrosive sublimate* in a variety of venereal cases, but have observed it *fail* in many instances. “ In *weak, tender* habits it often occasions great *pain* in the stomach, which I have known *return* “ after the medicines had been left off many “ months.”

OBSERVATION.

From the *certain* injuries produced by the solution of corrosive sublimate of mercury, and from the utter *uncertainty* of deriving the smallest good from it, even when prescribed with the strictest caution, will the faculty never be *compelled* to lay aside that most *deceitful* of all drugs, *mercury*, nay,

may, what is worse, that *vilest of all poisons*; one grain of which, taken at a time, is *notoriously known* to be capable of destroying, in a few hours, the strongest constitution?—Indiscriminately as, to the disgrace of the laws of the land, it hath been, for a number of years back, sold in the shops, and administered both by *quacks* and *regulars*, under one disguise or other, it hath created more mischief, misery, and havoc among the inhabitants of Great Britain than all the wars she hath waged with France and Spain for this century past.

EXTRACTS

From a new Treatise of the Venereal Disease, by
J. Smyth, M. D.

“The taking of mercurials,” says the doctor,
“soon gives the patient a most dreadful obnoxious
“*breath*, of a peculiar offensiveness. For
“*mercury* hath so quick an effect on some constitutions,
“that a small quantity of it will have
“the power immediately to affect the mouth; the
“gums will grow sore, and swell; the teeth loose,
“so as not to be able to chew a crust of bread;
“a flux of salivation comes on, and, if the patient
“is so unlucky as to catch cold, dangerous
“symptoms ensue, and he is obliged to take to
“his bed. The mercury now attacks the head,
“and violent acute pains often seize the whole
“body, probably attended with a delirium. By
“an injudicious use of mercury, whether applied
“*out-*

“ *outwardly* or taken *inwardly*, the nerves are af-
 “ fected, weakened, corrupted, and contracted;
 “ whence spasms, palsies, and too great an at-
 “ tention of the fluids, which often brings a fatal
 “ salivation, ulcers in the mouth and throat, vio-
 “ lent and acute pains in the head and limbs,
 “ and an *incurable* looseness.

OBSERVATION.

Can *mercury* be a prudent and safe, supposing it to
 be in some cases a certain and effectual, remedy,
 when it produces consequences, threatening no less
 than destruction to the constitution, either from an
 injudicious administration of it, or the unguarded
 conduct of the patient? He must be inconceiv-
 ably stupid indeed, who after such repeated proofs
 of the horrid and fatal effects of mercury, can be in-
 duced to try, what, when tried, he will have reason
 to lament with the bitterest regret to the end of his
 life. From the account given by the doctor of
 this baneful medicine, it would be ungenerous to
 suspect *his* nostrum to contain a single grain,
 even the minutest particle, of that mineral. Sus-
 picions are, however, abroad. Some of the faculty
 from analyses shrewdly think, they have discovered
 something of the secret; and the feelings of the
 afflicted, not to be disguised, nor suppressed, seem
 to strengthen and confirm their opinion. Your es-
 teem, doctor, with the faculty would be greater,
 and the confidence of the public in your integrity

not

not less, if you would imitate my fair, open, and honest example,* and make known the component parts

* How unlike, Doctor, to your privacy and concealment are the ingenuity and candour contained in the following address, long since repeatedly published in all the papers, and in 30,000 pamphlets, published and delivered gratis by Mr. Nicoll in St. Paul's church yard?

“ The humane of the legislature, and those of the
 “ college of physicians, who feel for the sufferings of
 “ their fellow-creatures, and are zealous to promote the
 “ public good, are humbly invited by Dr. Dominiceti to
 “ appoint *three physicians, and the like number of surgeons,*
 “ men of honour, learning and candour, to come to his
 “ house, and examine with *accuracy and precision* the ama-
 “ zing construction and effects of his inventions, and to
 “ make trial of them *for twelve months* together, on some of
 “ *their patients* deemed *by themselves incurable*; as also *for*
 “ *twelve months* together, not only daily to inspect the ope-
 “ rations performed by the Doctor *on his own patients,*
 “ but to search into the truth of the many hundred ex-
 “ traordinary cures he has published, and thousands he has
 “ ingenuously registered in his journal. The Doctor is
 “ encouraged to make this proposition from the experi-
 “ ence he hath had of the merit of his discoveries, and
 “ of the immense benefits they have rendered to the
 “ public since the year 1755. It is the Doctor's ardent
 “ desire to have his inventions extended and established
 “ throughout the British dominions; for which purpose
 “ he is ready to relinquish his patent, improved plans,
 “ models, explanations, and observations—in a word, his
 “ whole right and title to all his salutary and oeconomic
 “ inventions, with his extensive written works on the easy,
 “ safe, pleasant and efficacious treatment of all internal and
 “ external diseases, subject to the munificence of parlia-
 “ ment.”——Is there a quack living, who will act
 in this manner? Shall we find many instances of such
 generous behaviour even in the regular professors of physic?
 Will *they* submit to my examination any peculiar prescrip-
 tion,

parts of your nostrum, the virtues of which, whether real or pretended, you so highly extol. I should indeed think myself deserving of the appellation of a quack, were I to act upon the reserve with any gentleman of the profession, who is a man of candour, and of liberal sentiments. You are of opinion, that to "*introduce* medicines to the public by way of publications is the characteristic of a quack."—What title, let me ask, are we to bestow upon the author of a pamphlet, written on purpose to *introduce* his own *wonder-working* NOSTRUMS?—What says Turner of remedies, which pretend to infallibilities? He declares them "fit only for quacks to boast of, who having no reputation to lose, are free from apprehension on that score, and who usually take care to secure their premium *before-hand*."—Doubtless, when a sick man sees a medicine advertised, *which is INFALLIBLY to CURE him*, he cannot grudge the small price of *a guinea a bottle!—half a guinea a phial!—five shillings a box!*—Alas! he little thinks, that *one* bottle, *one* phial, or *one* box, is only a *prelude to hundreds*; and, if thus deluded *at first*, such are the *arts* of MODERN EMPYRICISM, that the *devoted patient* is hardly ever *suffered* to relinquish his *errour* but with his *life*.

tion, which, either by study or practice, they have discovered to be of peculiar efficacy? I believe not. Prove, Doctor, that I am mistaken, and thereby prove, if you can, the suspicions some have entertained of your nostrum to be false and groundless.

" *Mercury*

"*Mercury judiciously administered,*" continues the doctor, "is undoubtedly *a most excellent medicine*; it opens the pores, small vessels, and ducts of the glands; resolves obstructed humours, attenuates those which are too thick and viscid, especially the lymph, and dissipates concretions, even in the remotest parts of the body."

OBSERVATION.

These are the very properties, which are allowed peculiarly to characterise and distinguish my water and vapour baths, fumigations, &c. and with this transcendant advantage, that, unlike even the most approved mercurial preparations, however judiciously administered, they are perfectly mild in their operations and safe in their effects, when prepared and applied with a skilful attention to the differences of disorders, symptoms, and constitutions, to the state of the vital heat, and of the atmosphere, and to whatever other critical circumstances may occur. If mercury, doctor, (which by the by you reprobated in the preceding remark) makes *no part of your nostrum*, why are you so lavish in commendation of its powers and virtues? Have you discovered the *grand secret* of judiciously administering it? If you have, let me earnestly request you chearfully to divulge it for the good and benefit of mankind. You will not fail of due encouragement; for the votaries of Venus are numerous, and will be happy in having an opportunity to reward the man, who shall

shall rescue their constitutions from the ravages of mercurial medicines, and deliver their bodies from the pains and torments of repeated salivations.

EXTRACTS

From two Pamphlets, *one* entitled, *An Essay, and the other, Observations on the Theory and Cure of the Venereal Disease.* By John Andree, Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital.

“The Gonorrhœa virulenta,” says he, “is a most painful disorder, and one in which *mercury* doth but *little*, if *any*, service.”

OBSER-

* The Gonorrhœa is of two kinds, *simple* and *virulent*. The simple gonorrhœa, being without virus or malignity, arises from violent exercises, trainings, the immoderate use of hot foods, and particularly of fermented liquors, as wine, beer, cyder, &c. This species is again divided into *two*; the one *true*, wherein the humour discharged is real seed, the other *spurious*, wherein the humour discharged is matter from the glands about the *prostatæ*, which are either too much relaxed, or are ulcerated. It is proved by my register that 375 persons have been radically cured by me of a *simple* gonorrhœa, which proceeded *fifty times* from an ulceration of the *prostatæ* for *once* from an *incontinency of seed*. It must be evident, therefore, to persons, knowing the primary cause of the complaint, the situation, the formation, and functions of the above glands and spongy bodies, that the use of bougies (falsely styled medicated) and of astringent medicines and injections, according to the *modern* rules of practice, can only increase the evil; which, if even relieved for a time either by calomel or corrosive sublimate taken *internally*, or by *mercurial unctions* applied *externally*, would still appear again with redoubled violence. On the contrary, it hath been repeatedly proved to a demonstration, that my properly-medicated and heated water and vapour baths (by which the

OBSERVATION.

A very frank acknowledgment this, Mr. Andree, in the very exordium, too, of your work !—It would have

the cutis is cleared from all impurities, the fleshy and muscular membranes are softened when hard and contracted, and strengthened when flabby and relaxed, the acrid humours are sweetened, the viscous ones diluted, and the circulation and secretion encreased) and my moist and dry fumigations, introduced at the same time to the prostate, *the actual seat* of the disorder, are, with a few simple medicines, the only safe and effectual means of extirpating not only the *simple*, but the *virulent* gonorrhœa. The latter arises from some impure commerce, and is the first stage of the venereal disease, properly called *a clap*. The parts primarily affected are the prostate, which are ulcerated, and emit a white watery liquor with an acute pain; this afterwards grows yellow, then sharper, and at length green or blue, and frequently foetid. It is attended with a tension and inflammation of the yard, and with a sharpness of urine, painful in the emission; the urinary passage being torn and excoriated by the acrimony of the humour. Hence arise tumours of the prepuce and glands, with ulcers on the same, and sometimes on the urethra. The cause of the virulent gonorrhœa is some sharp or acrid humour, heated, rarefied, and raised at the time of coition from the internal parts of the pudendum of a woman infected, and lodged in the urethra of the man. It hath different seats in the body; sometimes it fixes on the mucous glands, sometimes on the prostate, and sometimes on the seminal vessels. Not uncommonly it affects *two*, and even all *three* at once. Of the virulent gonorrhœa I have cured no less than two hundred and eleven, as appears by my register; in which (*taking care still to conceal his name*) I have remarked the age, constitution, and habit of body of the patient; the time, when the disorder appeared, and when it was contracted; the differences of the symptoms, and of the medicines

have been a pleasing satisfaction to the reader, if to the *little*, if any, service it doth, you had added, *what*, and *how much* harm it may do. The supposed benefits arising from the use of mercury fall infinitely short, indeed, both in number and greatness of the *real injuries* done by it to the human constitution. Equally pernicious to the bodies and to the souls of men, by destroying the health of the one, and the happiness of the other, if the faculty would *speak out*, they could not but agree with me, that it is high time the use of it were put under a strict controul.

Mr. A. himself, indeed, seems fully sensible of the evils that flow from the present practice of administering this mineral, and acknowledges, what no honest practitioner will deny, namely, that “ The prin-

medicines and methods which had been employed to remove them, with every other circumstance necessary to elucidate each particular case. By the knowledge of these matters I was enabled to ascertain the different modes and means, by which I might give a revulsion to the cause of the disease; sweeten the whole mass of the blood; and by the easy and safe introduction of my moist and dry fumigations to the prostaticæ through the urethra, not only deterge and heal the excoriated and ulcerated parts, but gradually restore to the glands, and to the whole nervous system, their pristine strength and vigour. The patients thus cured have not only unanimously expressed their thanks to me, but acknowledged, how ungenerously they had been deceived, how cruelly treated, by their *quondam* physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, who, after long ordering them to take *calomel*, and *corrosive sublimate*, to swallow loads of other nauseous medicines, and decoctions of woods, to use *bougies*, *injections*, and *mercurial frictions*, and to pay the strictest attention to regimen, had reduced them from misery to despair.

cipal

" cipal accidental circumstances produced by
 " mercury, are violent swelling and inflam-
 " mation of the fauces, often accompanied
 " with a sloughy state of the inside of the
 " cheeks, which in some cases happens in so
 " violent a degree, as to be properly styled a morti-
 " fication; excessive swellings of the tongue with
 " deep ulcers; immobility in the joint of the lower
 " jaw; diarrhœa and dysentery; profuse sweats,
 " and generally debility,"

OBSERVATION.

Excellent comfort for the venereal sufferer, and
 admirably calculated to dispose him to swallow
 mercury in any form, or to submit to that
safe, mild, and innocent process, a SALIVATION. I
 am of opinion, though I may be wrong, that the
 prescriber would rather suffer himself to be poxed
 over head and ears, than endure even for a single
 week, what his distressed patient is *compelled* to
 undergo for months and even years.

In speaking of chancres, our author seems to re-
 ject the idea, that " in all cases of this kind *the*
 " *venereal disease is in the constitution*. We have al-
 " ready endeavoured to prove," says he, " that
 " this venereal symptom is *a local disease*; and ad-
 " mitting this theory, it follows, that neither sali-
 " vation, nor any of the other violent effects of
 " mercury, can ever be necessary in curing of
 " *chancres*." A little farther on he adds, " In some
 " cases

“cases it may be adviseable to introduce the
 “mercury by *fumigating* the whole surface of the
 “body, excepting the head; for *in this way* a
 “greater quantity of mercury may be introduced
 “into the constitution, in a more minutely-dissol-
 “ved state than either in a solid or liquid ve-
 “hicle.”

OBSERVATION.

The truth is, all chancres, buboes, schirrous
 tumours, ulcers and cancers,* are local, so far as
 they

* *A venereal ulcer* is an inveterate erosion of the soft parts of the body, by which, instead of blood, they are brought to yield a kind of *pus* or *sanies*, and their consolidation is prevented. Spontaneous ulcers proceed from an acrimonious or corrosive disposition of the humours, whether brought on by poisons, or by a venereal or scorbutic taint. The venereal disease, indeed, is the grand source of ulcers, particularly in the prepuce and glands in men, in the vagina, &c. in women, and in the mouth, tongue, and palate in *both*. They are frequently also occasioned by *beugies*, by *caustics*, by *irritative injections*, and by *salivations*. *A cancer* (as will be more fully explained when I come to treat particularly of that disorder) is a roundish, hard, ragged, immoveable tumour, of an ash or livid colour, encompassed with branched and turgid veins, and full of black and foul blood. It chiefly appears on the glandulous parts, and obtains its name from the resemblance it bears to the crab-fish. Though the breasts, especially of women, form the principal seat of this complaint, yet it often shows itself upon the gums, the lips, the nose, the cheeks, the belly, the abdomen, the ureters, the neck of the matrix, the thighs, and even the shoulders.

The

immediately affect this or that part of the body?
But is the virus confined to that particular spot?—

No:

The immediate cause of a cancer is a too corrosive volatile salt, the effect of a venereal or scorbutic taint, and sometimes solely of a stagnation of the humours. These humours, not being expelled through their proper channels, stagnate, become more and more acrid and corrosive, and consequently cut off the union of the veins and arteries, and of the muscular and nervous tubes, stop the circulation of the blood and lymph, and of the nutritious juices, burn and destroy the fleshy, muscular, and nervous fibres, and naturally augment the venereal or scorbutic poison throughout the body. Can any benefit then for such complaints be derived from caustics, digestive ointments, cerats, deterfive lotions, dry lint, and blisters? None. Were even the injured parts cut off, the humours would still break out in some other place, in spite of all the powers of mercurial and antimonial preparations, of drastic purges, and of salivations, the most dangerous expedient of all. Not less absurd and useless is the confining such patients to a strict regimen of milk and vegetables, especially if they had before lived freely; for it co-operates with the offensive humours in refrigerating the stomach and bowels, and disabling them from the performance of their natural functions. In the use of my inventions (the faculty know it well) they would find the easiest, safest, most efficacious, and even most luxurious, remedy yet discovered for the paraphimosis, phygethlon, dysuria, chrystallinæ, ulcers, cancers, &c. and for the following reasons; first, because they enable the concoctive powers to perform their due functions, and thus prevent a fresh supply of corrosive humours to the parts affected, by effecting a revulsion of them from thence, and an expulsion of them through the pores of the skin; and, secondly, because at the same time they introduce, through the
absorbent

No: the mass of the blood and lymph is infected with it; and chancres, buboes, &c. are nothing more than *symptoms* of a *diseased body*. If Mr. Andree means to support the above extravagant opinion, he must deny the circulation of the juices, retract what he hath said on the admission of mercury into the constitution in certain complaints, which *he* terms *local*, and prove, that in all such the introduction of any *other* medicinal substance into the mass of the fluids, is equally unnecessary. He must likewise refute not only the rational position of Chapman, who says, “ In every *local* disorder whatever, which hath been occasioned by the venereal poison, even a *gonorrhœa* not excepted, there can be hardly any room to doubt, but that *some of the infectious particles steal from time to time into the blood*; for as the poison commonly exists in the part some days, before it

absorbent vessels of the whole body, the requisite diluent and balsamic liquids. — Were it necessary, I might appeal to the testimonies of thousands of respectable witnesses, who have happily experienced the use of my water and vapour baths in clearing the whole ambit of the body from all impurities, in encreasing the circulation and perspiration, in expelling through their proper channels those acrid and corrosive humours, which are the cause of ulcers, cancers, &c in mollifying, deterging and healing them, *in restoring the adhesion of the vessels* and the circulation of the fluids; and finally completing the cure of all the above complaints:

“manifests itself by any sensible effects, so it is
 “highly probable, that in the course of this time
 “some of the virulent particles may have been
 “taken up by the lymphatics, and conveyed
 “first to the groin, and afterwards into the blood;”
 but that of Turner also, who declares, “The
 “patient is not much wiser, who, after copula-
 “ting with an infected person, depends upon *loti-*
 “*ons* and *cataplasms* for a cure than he, who being
 “bitten by a mad dog, or a viper, expects to be
 “cured by an outward salve, or ointment.”—These
 contradictions I leave to Mr. Andree to reconcile;
 with this assurance, however, that he will not find
 it less an Herculean labour, than it would be to
 render *salivation* a safe or an agreeable process, or
mercury, taken in any shape, a pleasant and a salu-
 tary medicine.

EXTRACTS

From Turner's Siphylis.

“Though *mercury* is confessed to be a *poison*,”
 says he, “and by no means fit for ignorant persons
 “to meddle with, yet in the hands of the skilful
 “and experienced, it must be allowed one of the
 “most excellent remedies.”—In another place he
 says, “I should be glad, I must own, that we were
 “masters of a more *friendly remedy*, and a *less fa-*
tiguing

"*figuring* method of cure, than that we obtain
 "from mercury."

OBSERVATION.

The "friendly remedy," is at length obtained, and by an utter exclusion of mercury, (unless, as I have elsewhere remarked, *externally* in certain very particular cases, and even then prepared so mildly, and applied in such trivial quantities, as not to produce the smallest inconvenience; even in the most delicate constitutions, which would in fact be effectually prevented, were even the preparation stronger, and the quantity administered greater, by the freedom of circulation and perspiration, that is at the same time obtained through the comfortable use of my baths, fumigations, and frictions) the mischiefs attending the abuse of this dangerous mineral are effectually precluded. From the tenor of all his writings it is, indeed, evident, that if the humane and learned Turner had lived to see the establishment of my inventions, and to witness with what ease, mildness and safety they not only expel, through their *proper channels*, the very seed and primary cause of the lues venerea, but supply Nature, through the absorbent vessels, with the requisite diluting and balsamic volatile effluvia of medicinal substances, instead of disgracing his profession, by endeavouring, like the

“base mercenaries of the present day, to *suppress* them, he would have stood forth one of their warmest and most zealous partizans.

Of his candour our author gives an eminent specimen, when he says, “From the many disappointments I have observed by venereal patients relapsing, whose cures by others have been attempted, and whom I have formerly myself fluxed by *calomel*, I now deem it little else than *palliating* the symptoms.”

OBSERVATION.

The reason why such disappointments never occur in my practice is, that the force and action of the circulation and perspiration are so agreeably excited, that the virus is not suffered to arise, and to stagnate in the throat, mouth, or any other part; that, on the contrary, it is with equal ease, safety, and efficacy expelled *through the pores of the skin* by means of my inventions, which in every stage of the lues venerea are sure to accomplish a *radical* not a *palliative* cure. I have, indeed, been happy in recovering thousands and thousands of innocent women, and eventually saving their progeny also, from the most lamentable disorders; disorders, which had brought a disgrace on the prescriptions of the most intelligent physicians, to whom the patients, being themselves ignorant of it, could not communicate the *real* cause of their complaints.

“Mercury

“Mercury wants certain agglutinating particles,” says he; “and this doubtless is the reason, why we find many simple runnings encrease under the too frequent exhibition of *calomel*, and still remaining even after a salivation therewith.”

OBSERVATION.

We know of no method to render the particles of *mercury* glutinous, and to preserve them in that state, while they act in the body. Instances, indeed, are infinite of the vast injury done to the human frame by this medicine, and of a gonorrhœa remaining even after repeated salivations; a consideration, which certainly ought to have weight with every gentleman of the faculty, and dispose him (unless destitute of the feelings of humanity, and so lost to every principle of virtue, as to prefer the acquisition of a little sordid gain to the preservation of his own honour and reputation) to renounce this pestiferous mineral.

EXTRACTS

From Chapman's Treatise of the Venereal Disease.

“Whether,” says the doctor, “a salivation be indispensably necessary, or not, in the cure of a confirmed lues, is a point far from being so universally agreed to, as it was some years ago. It must be confessed, that *mercury* taken inwardly, as well
“*crude*

“ *crude* as the chymical preparations” of it, greatly
 “ weakens and disorders the stomach, especially
 “ when continued for any length of time. Among
 “ the disorders which do not submit to *mercurial*
 “ *unction* may be reckoned a virulent gonorrhœa;
 “ for it has been frequently observed, that though
 “ the virulency be effectually subdued by this
 “ means, the running nevertheless will remain be-
 “ hind. This has been known to be the case, af-
 “ ter a well-conducted salivation, when such course
 “ hath been judged necessary on account of other
 “ symptoms.”

OBSERVATION.

Is it possible to find a physician or surgeon, who,
 knowing the truth of these remarks, will obstinate-
 ly persist in administering *mercury*, and (base im-
 position!) pretend to obtain a *radical cure* of the lues
 venerea by raising a salivation? O! that a strict ad-
 herence to truth did not oblige me to say, that too
 many of the faculty do these things, to the disgrace
 of humanity and the dishonour of the profession.
 It is a plea, however pitiful and wicked, for the
 empirical desperado, that he is impelled to sport
 with the lives of his fellow-creatures by urgent ne-
 cessity, in order to procure for himself and family
 the scanty subsistence of a day. Not so the medi-
 cal professor!—*He* may live comfortably, though
 not luxuriously, without increasing or adding to
 the

the miseries of mankind, which, alas ! are already too numerous, and too severe.

“ Schirrous swellings of the testicles,” says he, “ especially when they are become inveterate, and “ have acquired, as it were, a stony hardness, as “ also obstinate swellings and indurations of the “ chord, frequently resist *the utmost force of mercury,* “ *so as to withstand repeated salivations.*”

OBSERVATION.

Thus vain, *however lucrative*, are the attempts of the faculty. When they find they can procure no benefit to their patients from their wretched practice, why not from mere pity and compassion send them, where they may, *without* the use of *mercury*, and by a method free from *secret* or *mystery*, have the whole ambit of the body cleared from all impurities, the valves of the pores of the skin universally freed from all obstructions, and a regular circulation and perspiration safely excited?—By the use of my inventions, a fresh supply of the destructive virus is prevented from falling on the parts affected, the indurated matter is gradually dissolved and carried away ; and (what, alas ! is too seldom to be obtained through any other means, after the severest trials) a radical cure is in a short time accomplished.

“ Though

Our author adds, " though obstinate stranguries,
 " which happen in consequence of repeated gonor-
 " rhœas, and which mostly arise from strictures or
 " callosities in some part of the urethra (commonly
 " not far from the neck of the bladder) are in some
 " measure relieved by mercurial frictions, never-
 " theless *the causes in question* are hardly ever re-
 " moved entirely by such means; so that *the obstruc-*
 " *tions remaining, the strangury hardly ever fails to*
 " *return, and in a short time to become altogether as*
 " *violent as before.* Venereal pains, whether resem-
 " bling the *gout* or *rheumatism*, not unfrequently re-
 " turn with equal violence after a regular course of
 " *mercurial unction*, particularly if the disorder was
 " of long standing, before the cure was set about;
 " or, when the patient is naturally subject to gouty
 " or rheumatic complaints, which frequently be-
 " come *worse* after the constitution hath been
 " weakened by a course of this kind. Violent
 " head-aches of the venereal kind frequently retain
 " their pristine fierceness, after the utmost force of
 " mercury hath been tried. Some species likewise
 " of venereal eruptions, as the impetigo, itch, and
 " more particularly the dry, malignant, corroding
 " herpes, frequently elude the force of *mercury*,
 " when every other symptom of the disorder gives
 " way. But the most obstinate cases are those, in
 " which the bones are deeply affected, especially
 " when they are so enlarged by an *exostosis* or *hyper-*
 " *ostosis*. For though that species of exostosis,
 " which

“ which is of the cavernous kind, and arises from
 “ an obstruction formed between the bones lamel-
 “ læ, as also a beginning hyperostosis, may com-
 “ monly be dispersed by the help of *mercurial fric-*
 “ *tions*, yet experience teaches us, that the same
 “ success is not to be expected; either in that spe-
 “ cies of *exostosis*, which is solid throughout, or in
 “ an inveterate *hyperostosis*, which is sometimes so
 “ hardened by length of time, as to be utterly
 “ incapable of yielding to *this* or any other re-
 “ medy.”

OBSERVATION.

The quotations I have introduced, which might be corroborated by numberless other proofs drawn from medical writers, are sufficient to expose both the absurdity, and the criminality, of the present mode of treating the lues venera by the use of mercury. This injurious and loathsome disease is not so destructive to the human species as—mark it, indignant reader!—the present practice of physic and surgery. The patient, who receives no relief, and the honourable professor, who can administer none from it, will acknowledge it to be so. When the sordid and illiberal passions of envy, malice and avarice have subsided, the general utility of my baths, fumigations, &c. will be acknowledged. The faculty will then be as warm in due encomiums,

as they are now lavish in bestowing unjust censures; and, instead of driving their patients into a state of despair, by declaring them to be *incurable*, they will, by sending them to Chelsea or Panton-Square, enliven them with the hopes of obtaining a *perfect* cure. It is, indeed, my supreme ambition to see the use of my inventions become general throughout these kingdoms; an ambition, which, I am afraid, will be hardly gratified, till physicians and surgeons shall become more honest, and the legislature not permit the claims of real merit to be sacrificed to mere prejudice, whether *national*, or *religious*. In the mean time, the reader knows, where he may repair his constitution, and be restored to his former health and happiness, whether he has been shattered by the disease itself, or by the medical mal-treatment either of quacks or regulars.

OF

OF
The USE of BOUGIES
 IN THE
VENEREAL DISEASE.

THE reader, I hope, is by this time so fully satisfied of the inefficacy and danger of mercury in the cure of the lues venerea, that, should he ever be unfortunately afflicted with that disease, or any of its symptoms, he will not have recourse to a mineral, which, instead of easing him of his pain, will ruin his constitution; and which, at the best, far from accomplishing a *radical cure*, will afford only a *temporary relief*.

Not less inefficacious and dangerous are *bougies*. To prove this even beyond the possibility of a contradiction, I have selected the following testimonies from a multitude of others in my possession equally pertinent and respectable. I shall not trouble the reader with any remarks on this head;

head. The authorities I trust, will be found sufficiently conclusive in favour of my practice.

Andree says, " Any stimulating substance, applied to the urethra, will cause an inflammation, *ardor urinæ*, cordee, and coloured discharge; all which symptoms are frequently brought on by *bougies*." He adds, " I have known the introduction of a stimulating *bougie* produce a hernia humoralis."

Of the same opinion is Wastell, who says, " A hernia humoralis and swelled testicles may happen, either from *bougies* improperly used, or from the escharotic ingredients, with which they are made, irritating the parts near the neck of the bladder."

Marat says, " The actual method of treating gleets † is frequently unsuccessful, because defective,

* In the course of my own practice I have had many patients thus afflicted, from no other cause than the having, on account of carnosities, brought on by gleets, used *bougies*, to keep the urethra open; nor have I ever failed to remove those complaints, even when pronounced incurable by the most celebrated practitioners.

† The gleet is a flux of thin humours from the urethra; it often succeeds the cure of a virulent gonorrhœa, and sometimes remaining after a salivation, will baffle every method of the modern practice to remove it. A gleet may happen either

“fective. The first defect is the hardness of the
 “suppurative common bougies are made with.
 “This is obvious from the structure of the affected
 “parts. The internal tunic of the urethra,
 “though always irritated in a virulent gonor-
 “rhœa, is seldom the seat of the disease.
 “Its seat is commonly the glandular tunic be-
 “neath the muscular, as is shewn by the abun-

either from a too great relaxation of the urethra, or from
 a corrosion or ulceration of it. It appears most frequently
 after a gonorrhœa hath been of long standing, or ill-ma-
 naged in the cure, as by the use of acrid and corrosive in-
 jections, hard *bougies*, and the like. The glands may
 here also happen to be ulcerated by the matter of the run-
 ning, which is often of itself sharp and corrosive enough
 for that purpose. It is distinguished from a *simple* go-
 norrhœa by the colour and consistence of the matter eva-
 cuated, and the manner of its coming away. The matter
 of a gleet discharges itself at any time, but that of a
 simple gonorrhœa chiefly in erections, and when the
 patient goes to stool. In the former case, the colour is
 commonly *brownish*; in the latter, it is *white*. The continu-
 ance also of a true gleet is unattended with weakness, or
 other bad consequences, nor doth it disable men like a
 simple gonorrhœa from procreation. It appears from my
 register, that 239 persons have been effectually cured by
 me of different sorts of gleets, some proceeding from a
 simple relaxation of the glands of the penis, but the
 greater part from an excoriation of, and small ulcers in,
 the urethra, from old venereal taints, from ill-cured go-
 norrhœas, and too often, alas! from the detestable mode
 of administering bougies and injections. In one degree or
 other *all* the above gentlemen had essentially suffered by
 this disorder, many *for months*, several *for years*, notwith-
 standing the best advice had, the most approved medicines
 taken, and the strictest regimen observed.

“dance

“ dance of the suppuration, and still more plain-
 “ ly by dissections. In such case it is evident,
 “ that a common *bougie* introduced into the ure-
 “ thra, acting immediately on the internal tunic
 “ alone, can cause but an imperfect suppuration of
 “ the ulcerated parts, and consequently cannot
 “ complete the cure.”

“ Another defect,” continues our author, “ in the
 “ common *bougies*, is a want of degradation in their
 “ suppurative virtue. It is well known, that
 “ practitioners employ but one kind of suppurative
 “ bougie, made with a plaster, whose basis is
 “ lythargyrium of lead and oil of olives ; while, in
 “ order to conduct suppuration properly, *bougies*
 “ should be more or less suppurative according to
 “ the stages of the disease. After having for a
 “ long while made use of suppurative *bougies*,
 “ practitioners use desiccative ones, even when
 “ the suppuration is still abundant. But to those
 “ who have the least notion of the means employ-
 “ ed by Nature in the reproduction of a fleshy sub-
 “ stance, it is evident, that such a sudden passage
 “ from active suppurative remedies to desiccative
 “ ones, can never produce the desired effect. After
 “ a forced suppuration kept so for a long while,
 “ far from being incarnated, the cavity of the ul-
 “ cers is widened, and all the fibres around it have
 “ lost their natural elasticity. Thus desiccative
 “ *bougies*

“ bougies, employed immediately afterwards, being
 “ all of an astringent quality, and acting upon
 “ the part alone they are in contact with, can only
 “ dry and crisp the edges of the ulcers, and cause
 “ them to become callous. The running there-
 “ fore is stopped for a time, and never fails to
 “ break out again, when the circulation is consi-
 “ derably encreased by any accidental cause.”

He farther observes, “ The use of common
 “ *bougies*, as they are actually made, is not only
 “ defective, but irrational and hurtful. In these
 “ the suppurative plaster is spread over their whole
 “ superficies. Now to apply the remedy in every
 “ point of the urethra, in order to cure some ulce-
 “ rated parts is *certainly very absurd*. What is com-
 “ monly alledged in support of such practice, is,
 “ that it is only by giving to the medicament this
 “ extension, that it can be sure of reaching and
 “ acting on the diseased part; but the seat of the
 “ distemper can be easily found, by gently intro-
 “ ducing a probe into the urethra, and there only
 “ may the remedy be applied.

He adds, “ It were well indeed, if this method
 “ were not worse than absurd, notwithstanding it is
 “ but too common to hear each different practiti-
 “ oner assert, that the *bougies* of his own making
 “ are not irritating. It is a fact, that, as being
 “ such only, they can act; for without inflamma-

“ tion

"tion no suppuration is to be expected. It is plain
 "therefore, that the long-continued application of
 "an irritating remedy over the whole membrane
 "of the urethra must be attended with fatal conse-
 "quences, such as a crispation, and afterwards re-
 "laxation of its fibres. How many patients have
 "I not heard complaining of having *nearly lost*
 "*their virility* by the use of *those bougies* continued
 "for some months!—In several of them I have
 "even seen the fibres of this membrane so corru-
 "gated, that the pre-eminence of the glands was
 "retracted within, and this retraction was ever ac-
 "companied with excruciating pains at the times
 "of erection. However, the most fatal conse-
 "quences attending the actual practice of curing
 "gleets, is a permanent difficulty of making wa-
 "ter. Desiccating *bougies*, when employed to con-
 "solidate the ulcers, never fail to dry to an excess
 "the parts they are in contact with. They there-
 "fore produce too hard a cicatrice, which makes
 "a more or less strong stricture in the urethra,
 "and thereby the stream of the urine is always
 "reduced."

This author concludes by asserting, that
 "there is no gleet incurable, nay that there
 "is none, which cannot be easily and speedily cur-
 "ed, if properly treated."

Chapman

Chapman says, "In most cases *the bougie* occasions heat of urine, and very frequently a *chordee* as troublesome as that which is met with in the virulent state of a gonorrhoea."

Convinced, from the proofs already adduced, of the mischievous effects of the present bougies, the reader is now, I presume, led to enquire, wherein the boasted superiority of my preparation of cat-guts consists? It shall be shewn, I trust, to his full satisfaction. *They* are soft and pliable, not hard and rough, like the common *bougies*; *they* cause no inflammation, no heat of urine, no swelling of the parts, nor any other *additional* disorder, or complaint. No painful probe is used, nor is any injurious irritation provoked. *They* have all the *good qualities*, which the present *bougies* want, and have *none* of the *bad ones*, with which they abound; they supply all *their* defects, produce no dangerous consequences, are innocent in their operations, and salutary in their effects. Their efficacy hath been acknowledged by the most eminent of the profession, who have been in numberless instances eye-witnesses of it.

But, to the use and description of them.—"They are, indeed, novel," say the faculty.—What then? Are they to be rejected for their novelty, founded as they are on rational principles, and proved by the experience of many years to be the only safe and use-

ful discovery of the kind? In every respect do they differ from those of Le Dran, which were merely simple catguts, whereas mine are, by my directions to the maker, so contrived as to be of a texture peculiar to themselves, previous to their preparation by myself; nor had the least conception been formed of them, either by the said Le Dran or by any other practitioner, before I introduced them, as will appear in the plan and specification of my inventions in general.

When by my modes and means of preparing and applying bougies made of simple catguts, one of these, not larger than the smallest fiddle-string, is introduced into the urethra, the moisture and heat of the part make it immediately swell to almost double its former size, become soft, tender, and fibrous, as the flesh itself, and thus prevent the *hard pressure, excoriation, inflammation, and pain*, occasioned by the detestable instrument commonly used for that purpose. When this *little bougie* is removed (which may be done sooner or later, as the patient chooses, and which is so far from being inconvenient and troublesome, that it doth not hinder him from walking, riding on horse-back, or following any of his other avocations with pleasure and comfort) *another* is with ease introduced of the same size as the former, when taken away, and after that *a third* and *a fourth*, till it is of a bigness sufficient to answer the intention not only of *making water freely*.

freely, but of enlarging the urethra for an easy discharge of *gravel* and *small stones*, and of preparing it for the application of the required emollient, dissolvent, detergent, or balsamic moist and dry fumigations, or effluviastic injections, by my new-invented methods of mollifying, deterging, and healing ulcers, of destroying carnosities in the urethra, prostate glands, and seminal vessels, and even of *dissolving stone and gravel in the bladder itself*,* without creating the smallest distension thereof, or injury to its coats. To the candid of the faculty I may with safety appeal, whether these salutary effects can be obtained otherwise than by the penetrative volatile effluvia of vegetable and mineral medicinal substances, *so applied*, and not only conveyed into the urinary passage, bladder, or other part immediately affected, but made to diffuse their benign and salutary qualities over the whole mass of the fluids, especially while, by the virtues of my water and vapour baths, and of my universal moist and dry fumigations and frictions in bed, those qualities are heightened, the momentum of the circulation of the blood and lymph is encreased, the humours are sweetened, the acrid and corrosive virus is expelled through the pores of the skin, the injuries which the parts

* This will be more fully explained when I come to treat of the Gravel and Stone.

had sustained, are gradually removed, the balsamic property of the juices is restored, and a free circulation and perspiration are encouraged. In a word, numberless experiments have evinced that the modes of cure I have established for the disorders now under consideration, and indeed for almost every other malady, will restore health with infinitely more ease, safety, and efficacy, than all the devices, projects, and pretended specifics, of the modern practice.

Without creating the smallest injury to its coat. To the candid of the faculty I may with safety appeal, whether such salutary effects can be obtained otherwise than by the permanent violent effluvia of venereal and gonorrhoeal substances, so applied, and not only conveyed into the urinary bladder, but also into the part immediately affected, thus made to take their own way and salutary powers over the whole mass of the fluids, especially aided by the virtues of my water and vapour baths, and of my universal moist and dry frictions, and frictions in bed, these qualities are heightened, the circulation of the circulation of the blood and lymph is increased, the humours are dissolved, the acid and corrosive virus is expelled through the pores of the skin, the rigours which the parts

of

* This will be more fully explained when I come to treat of the Gonorrhoea.

K 2

and

OF
The ABUSE of INJECTIONS
IN THE
VENEREAL DISEASE.

NEALE recommends for feminal gleans "*injections* as far as a syringe will convey "them."

Chapman, in treating of a dry dysuria, says, "If an *injection* may be used without much pain, "one of marsh-mallows should be thrown warm "up the urethra." He adds "Among the "disorders deemed incurable after salivation, *impotency to venery* is one; but the patient may "with advantage throw emollient *injections* as far "up the urethra as possible."

OBSERVATION.

I shall now make it appear, that the practice of syringing liquids of whatever quality into the urethra is rarely productive of the least good, but frequently

frequently attended with infinite evil. For this purpose I must observe, that when the cannula, or pipe, of a syringe enters the narrow and close channel of the urethra, the exceeding soft, tender, and spongy fleshy fibres, of which that part is composed, must naturally be pressed by it; that by such pressure the channel will be enlarged, so long as the pipe in its progress touches and presses the part; and that the said fleshy substance of the urethra at the end of the syringe, rising higher than the hole of the pipe, must of consequence stop it. It is evident, therefore, that the liquid, when syringed into the urethra, cannot penetrate farther than the end of the pipe, but must return back accompanied with no other effects to the patient than pain, and inconvenience. Let us, however, suppose the top of the pipe of the syringe may be introduced to, or near, the parts affected, which some believe they can accomplish by using a hollow pliable catheter, with an elastic syringe. Still the hardness and bigness of a catheter are nearly the same as those of a common syringe, their chief difference consisting in the length. By this circumstance, and the length of the pipe of a syringe, beside the rising of the membranous part of the urethra at the end of the groove made by the pressure of the implement, the carnosity or callous ring of the ulcers must be situated much higher than the said fleshy membranes, and naturally create a greater obstruction to the liquid in squirting out of the pipe.

Granting

Granting we could reach the seat of the disorder, it must be momentarily, and with a very small quantity of the liquid, consequently it would be next to an impossibility, that by this method the carnosity or callosity round the ulcer should be mollified, and the ulcer itself deterged, and healed. It is, nevertheless, certain, that the hardness of the pipe either of a syringe, or catheter, must occasion, in injecting the most innocent liquids, a worse pain and inflammation than even that of a *bougie*; and that whatever astringent, corrosive, mercurial or other preparations are so injected, the unavoidable effect must be a production of those calamities and miseries, which are described with too much truth in the sequel.

Dr. William Fordyce says, " I hold it as a principle never to use, either astringent *injections* or *balsamics*, but in cases of extremity."

OBSERVATION.

The reason which must actuate our author for rejecting such expedients, I have, I think, fully explained, for the information of the afflicted, and the prevention of such cruel and deceitful modes of treatment for the future.

In speaking of gleans, he says, " It frequently happens, that the discharge continues *for many months*, in spite of every attempt, *by medicines given*

" given inwardly, as well as by injections. It is a
 " declaration due to truth, that I have not in any
 " preparation of mercury used BY INJECTION found
 " either a certain preventive or a certain cure
 " of any venereal taint, at any season from or be-
 " fore coition to the most complete virulent go-
 " norrhœa, notwithstanding the boasted powers
 " of *nostrums*, which Fallopius, Musitanus, F.
 " Hoffman, and many profound *connoisseurs*, I will
 " add, many unprincipled impostors in this metro-
 " polis, so confidently recommend."

OBSERVATION.

It is granted. But who are those unprincipled
 impostors? Should you not have described them,
 doctor, that, by being known, the afflicted might
 have avoided them?—Are my inventions *nostrums*?
 Is there any thing like *imposture* in the cures daily
 performed by them?—You are sensible of the con-
 trary; and know, or may be informed by num-
 bers of your quondam patients (*whom* I have radi-
 cally cured, of the most desperate venereal complaints,
 some after they had been tampered with not for
 months only, but for years, and at length resigned
 to their fate by you, O doctor, and other physici-
 ans equally famous) that the materia medica af-
 fords nothing of equal safety and efficacy with
 properly medicated and heated water and vapour
 baths, and moist and dry fumigations administer-
 ed universally, or introduced partially into the
 urethra:

urethra, or upon any tumour, ulcer, or chancre, let it be on what part of the body it may, not for the *prevention* only, but *the cure* of the venereal and almost every *other* malady, to which the human body is liable.

“ Certain it is,” continues the doctor, “ that
“ I HAVE BROUGHT A POX ON SEVERAL by at-
“ tempting a cure with *injections of calomel, mer-
“ curial ointment dissolved with the yolk of an egg
“ and injected, mercurial ointment introduced into
“ the urethra, the famed solution of mercury with
“ gum ammoniac, diluted aqua phagædenica, Van
“ Swieten’s aqua anti-venerea, &c.”*

OBSERVATION.

A noble specimen of medical skill in one of the GRAND PILLARS of the profession to *bring on a pox* in endeavouring to cure a CLAP! If a physician so famed as Dr. W. F. particularly for his *supposed* success in the treatment of the lues venerea; if he, I say, is, or has been, capable of such gross mismanagement, where shall we look for those “ profound *connoisseurs*” he mentions? And what idea must the world form of a man, who could *take fees* from a patient, and instead of curing him of a *slight complaint*, give him a *malignant and most destructive disorder*?

“ The

“The disease,” says he “is growing much
 “more general, *while the treatment of it is still*
 “*shamefully unequal.* There has been an æra
 “in its history, when it became milder. I allude
 “to the first appearance of the gonorrhœa. But
 “too many surgeons daily shut up *the avenue to*
 “*relief* by a variety of *injections*, mercurial, bal-
 “samic, and astringent, I leave their patients
 “to bear witness, with what woeful effects;
 “among others, swelled *testicles*, unhappy *wives*,
 “and an half-rotten *posterity.*”

OBSERVATION.

It is indeed evident, Doctor, that there are
 “too many of the profession” (and I pray are
 you yourself to be excepted from the number?)
 “who not only daily shut up the avenue to re-
 “lief,” but—horrible to add!—“plunge their pa-
 “tients into *fresh calamities.* To yourself I leave
 “it, then, to determine, how far your having
 “POXED your patients, by administering to them *injec-*
 “*tions of calomel, &c.*” has tended to produce
 “unhappy wives,” and an “half-rotten posterity.”

Thomas says, “Various are the ingredients
 “of which *astringent injections* are composed; so-
 “lutions of *saccharum saturni*, *ærgo æris*, vi-
 “*triolum album*, and many others are now made
 “use of, which always endanger the habit, and
 “their

“ their use requires the greatest care and caution,
 “ *Calomel* injections are also frequently made use
 “ of, yet seldom with less impunity than astringent ones. *Injections*, which have calomel for
 “ the basis of their composition, give great pain,
 “ increase the inflammation, and are too frequently the cause of suppressions of urine, abscesses in perinæo, swellings of the testicles, and of the inguinal glands; and they are very capable of excoriating the urethra; a circumstance, which should be guarded against as much as possible in every gonorrhœa.—Most authors,” he affirms, “ have condemned the use of *injections* in the early stages of the gonorrhœa, and the present practitioners in general have discarded them, as productive of very *alarming local complaints* and *destructive to the constitution in general*.” He adds, “ the general idea annexed to the use of an injection is, that its property must be astringent, that is, that *all injections* must certainly *suppress the discharge*. If *injections* possessing an *astringent* quality in any degree, are made use of, they will infallibly have that effect, and be the cause of *complaints more painful to bear, and as difficult to get rid of, as the disease they were intended to remove.*”

Wastell says, “ It is of the greatest importance to avoid, or at least use with great caution, *injections* of an *astringent* nature. I believe,
 “ I am

“ I am not singular in my opinion, when I as-
 “ sert, that *more poxes are occasioned by the improper*
 “ *and unseasonable use or abuse of astringent injec-*
 “ *tions and balsamic medicines than from any other*
 “ *cause.* And it seems most probable, that the
 “ frequent disorders in the urethra are generally
 “ from an injudicious treatment by *astringent in-*
 “ *jections.*” He adds, “ an objection to the use of
 “ injections is, that when the disorder seems to
 “ be seated in some of the parts adjacent to the
 “ bladder, there appears *no possibility of convey-*
 “ *ing the preparation to the parts affected.*”

Turner declares, “ As to *injections*, I had never
 “ any great opinion of them, notwithstanding,
 “ some empyrics place the whole of the cure
 “ therein; nor have I seen occasion for them, un-
 “ less in very much disturbance from the urine,
 “ by some excoriation in the passage, or greater
 “ difficulty than ordinary in drying up the gleet,

Chapman says, “ As all the materials hither-
 “ to employed for the purpose of *injections* (even
 “ *calomel* and the other preparations of *mercury*)
 “ partake in some degree of a styptic quality;
 “ so there will be no small danger, lest by con-
 “ stringing the orifices of the excretory ducts
 “ above-mentioned, they should *put a stop to a*
 “ *virulent and infectious running, and lay the foun-*
 “ *dation*

"*ration for a confirmed lues: since, therefore, injections are not only uncertain but dangerous in this disease, a prudent practitioner will hardly be tempted to venture upon them.*"—On another occasion, in speaking of *astringent* injections, he affirms, "Remedies of this kind ought to be used with great caution, lest by their acrimony they should inflame or excoriate the urethra, or by their too great stypticity contract the urethra, and lay the foundation of a *new and more troublesome complaint.*"—How many practitioners," exclaims he, "after having tried every kind of *astringent*, and every injection, that could be thought of, have at last been obliged to abandon the case, and commit the cure to Nature!"

OBSERVATION.

From the opinions of these, and a multitude of other writers, added to what I have myself represented on the subject, it is undeniably evident, that from the abominable use of injections, complaints flow more painful, and more obstinate, than those they were intended to remove; and that more *confirmed poxes* are occasioned by them than by any other cause. Were the practitioners of the present day less solicitous of pelf, and more attentive to their own honour, they would, with the benevolent Turner, never have recourse to them, when "other means are likely to succeed."

With

With truth, indeed, may I add, what multitudes of living witnesses have gratefully testified, that both at Chelsea and Panton Square, Haymarket, there *are* "other means," which, with the blessing of God, are ever sure to succeed—means, which, were they more warmly encouraged by the faculty, would retrieve *their* reputation, and prove a general blessing to mankind.

From page 23 to page 27 of his *first* essay, *Andree* treats of *topical* applications, and of *injections*. Had the author had under his care *one twentieth* part of my patients, afflicted with every species of the gonorrhoea, after they had tried all the methods authorised by the established practice, and had made accurate remarks on their cases, he would not have recommended such methods of cure; much less if he had witnessed the salutary effects of my water and vapour baths, and universal and partial fumigations and frictions, and had examined, or could have formed the smallest idea of, my invented modes and means of preparing, and of introducing into the urethra, with the precise degree of heat required, and with all imaginable ease, safety, and efficacy, the volatile, penetrative, medicinale fluvia of vegetables, impregnated with the infinitely-fine particles of gums, balsams, and minerals, adapted to the peculiar case of each particular patient. Had his experience been equal to mine, he would likewise have expressed his de-

testation

testation of the cold bath, because by such *repellent* means, not less than by *mercury* and *bougies*, thousands daily receive irreparable damage. He would also have been convinced, that it is impossible the pus, or matter, discharged in a gonorrhoea should not infect the mass of the blood and lymph, and, by the power either of *astringents*, or of the cold bath, create torments in the viscera infinitely more great than those which flow immediately from the gonorrhoea. Equally absurd is the application of *local* remedies by *injections* and *bougies* to cure cancers, carnosities, or ulcers in the urinary passage, or bladder, from an opinion that the mass of the blood and lymph is not infected, as I have repeatedly represented, and as *Andree himself* thus confirms: "In the cure of chancres" says he, "the ulcer must be perfectly healed, and the surrounding hardness entirely dispersed; for it must be remembered, that the hardened swellings, on which chancres are seated, are as true venereal symptoms as ulcers are, and not the simple effects of inflammation; so that from them the venereal disease may be received into the constitution, and every symptom of its worst state be thereby produced."

A GENERAL

A

GENERAL OBSERVATION.

UPON the whole, let it be observed, that in the materia medica there are hardly any poisons *ranker* or *stronger* than *the sugar of lead, verdegrease, and alum*, which form the basis of *all astringent injections*. It would, comparatively speaking, show a tenderness in the faculty, to plunge a dagger into the bosoms of their patients, instead of thus deliberately destroying them by inches. Nor is this all the mischief occasioned by such fatal practice. Not unoften does it also involve in misery an amiable wife, and an innocent offspring, who, after languishing for years under complaints too horrible to name, die martyrs, less indeed to the effects of the disease, than of the absurd, the abominable, methods which had been employed to remove it. The baneful effects both of *calomel* and *corrosive sublimate* have been, I trust, satisfactorily proved; and indeed there are few authors of learning and experience, who have not candidly confessed the dreadful calamities brought on mankind *by every preparation of mercury*, whether administered inwardly, or applied by *injection* or *friction*. Do not these things claim the interposition of the legislature? And from a neglect thereof shall the lives of the people be sported

sported with unpunished?—As being a foreigner, it would ill become *me* to dictate what should be done, but truth requires I should at least suggest, that if the legislature would undertake to reform the present practice of physic by establishing a Magistracy of Health in Great-Britain, as there are in Venice and other States, the happiest effects would follow. This measure is rendered still more necessary by the daily encrease of quacks (who acquire, indeed, all their present importance from the ignorance, the worse than ignorance, of those who style themselves *regulars*) and of their nostrums, indiscriminately administered, and impudently obtruded upon the world as specifics so *wonderfully* compounded, that no disease can withstand them, let the sex, the age, the constitution, and habits of life of the patient, be what they may. Yet am I not without hopes of still living to see, what I have so long ardently wished, a law established, prescribing bounds to the present gross medical abuses, and particularly prohibiting under the *just* penalty of death (for surely it cannot be called *severe* to offer up one doctor as a sacrifice to the manes of perhaps hundreds of patients, whom he, in the way of his *profession*, had *first* cruelly tortured, *then* coolly murdered) the farther practice of *salivating*, and of administering, in their present form, either *injections* or *bougies*. What resplendent honour would an act founded on principles like these reflect on the legislature of this country!—

It would prove to the world (what to me requires no proof, highly as I have been injured by *individuals* thereof) that the *SALUS POPULI* is the *SUPREMA LEX* of a *BRITISH SENATE*.

But it will be said, "Even to a design so laudable, there will still be a powerful opposition." Granted. But by *whom* will that opposition be made? Not by the court or ministry, for *they* would cheerfully promote it; but by a phalanx more formidable still, that of the medical tribe (the *majority* of them, I mean, for it happens here, as it too often does elsewhere, that the friends of humanity and justice form but an inconsiderable *minority*) who, holding the *bodies* and *purses* of one half of the kingdom at their devotion, and beholding the inevitable ruin of their *craft*, would unite, *regulars* as well as *irregulars*, and move heaven and earth in support of their idol *Mercury*; an idol, that by artful contrivances, and well-dissembled impositions, they had so long taught the whole kingdom to look up to as the true, the only *God of Health*.

Unfavourable as the present juncture may be thought for the accomplishment of so important a reformation, I am convinced that *even now*, through a persevering spirit of philanthropy, disinterestedness, and patriotic zeal in the legislative body, this mighty host might be over-thrown, and buried un-

der

der the ruins of their own gallipots, mercurial pill-boxes, bougies, syringes, and other implements of destruction. Previously, however, let every friend of humanity in the kingdom join with me in imploring heaven to put a speedy period to the present hostilities, by a peace, glorious as it shall be lasting. Then will the legislature be at liberty to devote more attention to domestic concerns; of which none, it is to be presumed, will be deemed worthy of earlier discussion, or of more mature deliberation, than the means of restoring and preserving the health of the people.

If, from whatever cause, any farther obstacles should occur to the attainment of this important object, let us at least hope, that some effectual steps will be taken to shield from the farther malevolence and persecution of his medical adversaries a man, who from the experienced utility of his inventions to the public, cannot help thinking himself entitled to the *protection* of that public. Should even this be denied him, he trusts he shall not look in vain for the countenance of a monarch, who delights in honouring with his approbation and encouragement every liberal and every useful art. With such patronage, and with the blessing of the king of kings, which has ever crowned his honest endeavours to promote the welfare of his fellow-creatures, what shall he have to fear from enemies?—*They will either vanish like*

chaff before the wind, (as, indeed, they always have done) or will be taught to treat with more liberality and candour one whose only fault is, that he has been through life a determined foe to those manifold errors, absurdities, and impositions, by which they have thrown a degree of infamy on the very profession of physic.

And here, as being not unapposite to our subject, I cannot help quoting an anecdote of a physician, once in circumstances of medical persecution somewhat similar to mine.—When doctor J. Henry Schutte was employed in the discovery of the mineral waters at Cleves, he loudly complained of the “impertinence, malevolence, and scandalous reflections of men, who (he was sorry to say it) did their utmost to defeat his laudable intentions.” In particular he exclaimed against “*physicians* and “*apothecaries*, who took infinite pains to thwart his design, looking upon it as an obstruction to their “*fees and sale of drugs*.”—The doctor, however, had the happiness to be a subject of *the Prussian monarch*; a prince, who, ever ready to defeat the purposes of persecution in whatever shape it may appear, magnanimously, and like the true father of his people, prevented from falling a sacrifice to the malice of a base, illiberal combination, a man, whose valuable discoveries would otherwise, in a few years, have been totally lost and obliterated. Such would

would long since have been the fate of *mine*, if I had not enjoyed the protection of heaven; shielded by which, I have been ever enabled to laugh at the *impotent* malice of *my* foes, pity their *wayward* folly, and, putting their *stupendous* opposition into a *nut-shell*, first *amuse* myself and my friends with it, then *crush* it under *my* foot.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

I have frequently mentioned, since from the age of an infant, physicians and surgeons were anxious to every part of my body, and to show the infinite absurdity, inconsistency, and danger, attending the practice, both past and present, of preparing and applying mercury, whether moist or dry, I pretend the reader will find extracts from the most approved authors.

For others in the method, the reader will find in the "Flemish" and the "Dutch" books, "corrected several different ways. The patient is to be in a small warm room, lying in bed, or on an easy chair, wrapped up in a blanket. This being done, a stool of about 27 inches high, must be placed between the patient's legs, and

OF

OF
The USE of FUMIGATIONS
 IN THE
VENEREAL DISEASE.

I Have frequently mentioned, that both the ancient and modern physicians and surgeons were strangers to every idea of my salutary inventions. As an additional proof of the fact, and to show the infinite absurdity, inconvenience, and danger, attending the practice, both past and present, of preparing and applying fumigations, whether moist or dry, I present the reader with a few extracts from the most approved authors.

For ulcers in the nostrils, the tonsils, uvula, &c. Neale says, "Fumigations are the best cure, though
 "executed several different ways. The patient
 "must be in a small warm room, sitting in bed, or
 "on an easy chair, wrapped up in a blanket.
 "This being done, a stool of about 27 inches
 "high must be placed between the patient's legs,
 "and

“ and upon that an earthen pan, in which lay a
 “ brick, and upon the brick an almost red-hot
 “ heater, on which strew a dram of factitious
 “ cinnabar powdered, and put over the whole a tin-
 “ funnel. If the tonsils, uvula, &c. are to be fu-
 “ migated, put the pipe-end of the funnel into the
 “ mouth of the patient, that the fumes may be
 “ conveyed to the afflicted parts, taking the mouth
 “ from the funnel when the fumes *begin to suffo-*
 “ *cate*; and then fresh cinnabar,* if thought neces-
 sary,

* “ Factitious cinnabar”, according to Boerhaave, “ is
 “ used in fumigations against venereal ulcers in the nose,
 “ mouth, and throat, with *little* and sometimes *bad suc-*
 “ *cess*.”—The truth is, factitious cinnabar is nothing more
 than *crude mercury* amalgamated either with antimony or
 sulphur; but, if it were even native cinnabar, which is
 merely the ore of mercury, by being so burned on hot
 iron, a black and dry smoke arises with such fury, in
 such great quantities, and with such an offensive, sulphu-
 reous and antimonial smell, that it is next to a miracle, if
 the patient is not suffocated by it. Besides, when mixed
 with the saliva, with the mucus of the nostrils, or with the
 matter of ulcers, it renders them thick as glue, and, of con-
 sequence, instead of deterging and healing the parts affect-
 ed, it deeply injures the head, stomach, bowels, and whole
 nervous system. These inconveniences and bad effects,
 however, are prevented, and every salutary end is obtained,
 when, by my inventions, cinnabar, whether natural or ar-
 tificial, is made into cakes with fit gums, balsams, and other
 medicinal substances; when, by my inventions also, the
 dry fumes of these are mixed, not only with the pleasant
 volatile effluvia of cephalic herbs and flowers, but with those
 of the herbs, &c. proper for the disorder; and when the heat
 is so regulated, and the whole so prepared and applied, that
 the virus is naturally disposed to be expelled through the
 pores

“sary, may be sprinkled on that, or a fresh heater,
 “and the fumes conveyed into the mouth, to the
 “tonsils, uvula, &c. in the same manner as before.
 “In ulcers of the nostrils,” he adds, “the parts
 “affected are to be held over the small pipe, as long
 “as the patient can bear it, and this to be re-
 “peated every day, till sufficient advantage is gain-
 “ed over the ulcers.”

Chapman in like manner observes, “The most
 “effectual method to remove obstinate and malig-
 “nant chancres is by fumigating them with cinna-
 “bar; a dram thereof being thrown upon a hot
 “heater, the smoke of it must be conveyed to the
 “chancres by means of a funnel, or some other
 “contrivance. The iron must be hot enough to
 “raise a flame with smoke, but not so very red as
 “to consume away in flame only. This fumiga-
 “tion may be repeated every day, or even twice a
 “day, for a week together. After it is heated,
 “it may be necessary (by way of security) to put
 “the patient upon a course of perspirative drink.”*

For the cure of porri, verrucæ, condylomata,
 and

pores of the skin, in a manner, as I have already observed,
 and will more fully explain hereafter, unthought of by the
 ancients, or even by the moderns, till I introduced it.

* To prevent the immediate suffocation of the patient,
 during this unnatural operation, Dr. C. would have acted
 humanely,

and cristæ of the pudenda, * this author recommends "Fumigations with cinnabar in the same manner as for chancres."

OBSERVATION.

What is the effect of this *bungling* process?—A stoppage of the discharge of the ulcer, and, instead of a *radical cure* of the complaint, an *aggravation* of it; for in a little time the virus, being unexpelled from the body, will diffuse itself to the head, or settle in some of the noble parts of the viscera, unless, fortunately for the afflicted, it breaks out again in the same place.

He farther says, "Cinnabarine fumigations have been sometimes found necessary to stop the progress of venereal ulcers, even when a salivation hath been determined on; and, if managed properly, they will hardly ever disappoint our expectation."

humanely, if he had recommended it to him to gargle his throat with this same *perspirative drink* every other minute.

* The fair sex, afflicted in those parts from *whatever cause*, will be highly pleased, when they see explained, in my "Treatise of Female Disorders," the peculiarly-safe, agreeable, and *decent* modes and means I have contrived, and so long used with success, of applying fumigations thereto whether outwardly or inwardly, and will exclaim, as thousands have already done—*Shame on the present practice!*

"tion

OBSERVATION.

What! *still* do they only "*stop the progress of the* "*ulcers*"? And even to produce this little good, must they *be managed properly*? What comfort this to the afflicted!—The truth is, Dr. C. on all occasions shews, that he *knew nothing about the management of fumigations*, in which respect he is not, indeed, a whit behind the rest of the faculty. Experience, nevertheless, has proved in a thousand and a thousand instances, that, when skillfully prepared and applied, through the happy medium of my inventions, they do not only *stop the progress* of ulcers,* whether venereal or scorbutic, whether scropholous or leprous, but, with the aid of my other mild operations, *effectually eradicate them*.

"Where there is danger," he observes, "of
 "venereal excrescences becoming cancerous, it
 "will be adviseable to have recourse to *cinnabarine fumigations*."—He adds, "Turner mentions a case, in which *the anus and pudendum muliebree* were beset with excrescences of all
 "kinds, attended with intolerable pain day and
 "night. He used no means to get rid of them,

* Particularly in the throat and lungs. This I shall have the satisfaction to elucidate, when I come to treat of those complaints, and at the same time to expose the *superlative* ignorance of our modern practitioners in applying fumigations to the said parts; *fumigations*, which, in fact, tend rather to *ENCREASE the corrupt humours by which the ulcers are produced, than RADICALLY to expel them*.

"except

" except that of fumigation only. The first
 " time the patient complained exceedingly up-
 " on sitting down, but the next somewhat
 " less. In short, by proceeding thus daily, at a
 " week's end she was perfectly easy, the excre-
 " scences dried up, and in two or three days af-
 " ter cast off in a dry scab, leaving the skin as
 " smooth as ever. I have myself," continues
 Chapman, " known several instances of the same
 " kind, and have likewise observed, that for the
 " most part, *the same occasions no pain but what*
 " *arises from the heat of the iron;* and that in those
 " few cases, in which it hath seemed to give pain
 " independent of the heat, it hath always be-
 " come less every time *the fumigation* was re-
 " peated. In short, *provided the patient doth not*
 " *labour under any disorder in the lungs, I know no*
 " *objection, that can be possibly urged against this*
 " *method.*"

OBSERVATION.

I know, and have produced already, *many ob-*
 jections against it. A recapitulation is needless.
 Let me, however, ask, why recommend your fu-
 migations, " where there is danger of venereal
 " excrescences becoming cancerous," especially
 after you had acknowledged them only " neces-
 " sary to *stop the progress*" of such complaints?—
 By this method, such excrescences might indeed
 be " dried up, leaving the skin as smooth as
 " ever;"

“ever;” but is it the way to complete a cure?—No: to remove an *effect* is not to remove a *cause*; nor can it be denied, that, as in the case before us the complaint originated from the mass of the blood being tainted with the virus, so, at a future period, that complaint could not fail to make its appearance again on the same place, or, worse still, on the lungs, the viscera, or some other noble part. This is, indeed, in the true *palliative* style of the modern practice, and cannot be too severely reprobated. Let me ask again, what idea can we form of fumigations, so awkwardly, so ignorantly, so absurdly, managed, that *the heat of the iron* shall not only destroy the salubrious qualities of the medicinal substances sprinkled on it, and *give pain to the patient*, but harden the skin, contract its pores, coagulate the blood and lymph in the capillary vessels, and block up the disease? Could not the iron have been so placed as to prevent such bad effects? Undoubtedly it might. But then the virtues of the fumigation, if it really had any, would have been lost. Is it not self-evident, that *an iron almost red hot* could not cause the least pain or mischief, if it were but a foot distant from the nose, the lips, the fundament, or any other part affected? that consequently, if the patient had been stationed at a proper distance from the former, he could not have been exposed to the latter?—Fie

on

on such stupidity!—I blush to be under the necessity of exposing it.—The infatuation of the practitioner who shall propose, and the resolution of the patient who shall undergo, the *fiery trial* are both astonishing. No such inconveniences, no such calamities, attend the preparation and application of my inventions, which are safe, rational, salutary, and useful beyond any thing discovered in the whole compass of the *materia medica*. They will cure, what the Doctor says (and he deserves credit for the information) *his* fumigations are improper for, namely; *asthmatic, ulcerous, and other malignant complaints of the lungs*. The reasons, why mine possess this singular pre-eminence, are, that the heater employed in my operations is usually situated about *twelve feet*, and may be above *one hundred*, from the patient, *if the first distance* is thought too near; that the dry fume, instantaneously arising therefrom, becomes impregnated with the volatile effluvia of the requisite medicinal substances, so as with ease, and efficacy to introduce them universally (while they mollify, deterge, and heal all ulcers, whether internal or external) into the mass of the blood and lymph; from whence, as I have repeatedly represented, the seed and root of the disorder are finally expelled *through the pores of the skin*. This they do not only to one patient at a time, but to

twenty

twenty or thirty in as many different apartments*, with these advantages too, that the volatile effluvia and dry fumes, whether united or separate, are skillfully medicated with different substances for each different disorder, and that the heat is at all times instantaneously regulated, as choice may dictate, or necessity require, so as not only to answer every salutary intention in private practice, but, as hath been already noticed, to destroy and prevent all vermin and infection, the fatal effects of which are so frequently experienced in ships of war, garrisons, hospitals, prisons, lazarettoes, &c.

Turner says, "In chancrous ulcerations on the glans or præputium in men, and the labia or sinus pudoris in women, where the patients will not salivate, I have been successful by smoking them with cinnabar, thrown upon a hot iron, or common heater; the fume ascending through a funnel, or a seat perforated like a close-stool, all round the diseased parts; the iron at the same time being hot enough to raise a flame with smoke, but not so burning or fiery red as to make it instantly consume away in flame only."—He adds, "The same method

* All this is effected with only one moderate fire, as I have particularly explained in p. 27. of the present Treatise.

" hath seldom failed me, in the worst ulcers of
 " the palate, uvula, and tonsils, and that fre-
 " quently after the second or third *smoking* in two
 " or three days time; nor do I remember any one
 " otherwise incommoded than by the *smoke* putting
 " them upon coughing and spitting a few minutes af-
 " ter, and sometimes also making their *chaps* sore,
 " and raising a gentle *pyalism* or salivation."

" My method of fumigating," continues he (and
 the reader, after comparing it with mine, is left
 to draw his own conclusion) " is to set the patient
 " in a chair, with a blanket inclosing the same
 " round, and fastened by a skewer thrust through
 " the top over his head, to which a piece of pack-
 " thread is tied, and then turned round over a
 " hook, just above drove into the ceiling. When
 " he is thus set and surrounded, he takes an earthen
 " platter upon his knees, on which a brick is placed
 " to receive the heater. After this apparatus, I
 " throw on the factitious cinnabar in fine pow-
 " der, then, taking the two forefides of the blan-
 " ket, and wrapping them over, I direct the pa-
 " tient, if it be his nostrils, to hold his face over
 " the smoke, with his mouth rather close than
 " open; but if his throat, whether palate or
 " tonsils, are affected, with his lips wide open,
 " and his mouth as near as he can suffer it;
 " when finding himself ready to be overcome, he
 " may

" may throw his head back for a minute, *to rest*
 " *cover breath*, and then *to it again*. At the same
 " time, a little basin or spitting-pot is conveyed
 " to him under the blanket, into which, as he
 " hawks, coughs, or spits, he may discharge his
 " phlegm. While the cinnabar is thus burning,
 " I likewise turn back one side of the blanket a
 " little way to examine how the fume ascends,
 " and when the matter requires stirring, which
 " may be done with the end of a *tobacco pipe*,
 " spreading it about the heater, thereby renew-
 " ing the same, and making way for the whole
 " thus to be consumed in smoke, which would
 " otherwise be crusted into a lump, and so not
 " spend itself as it should. Sometimes also, as I
 " find occasion, especially for weak, or infirm
 " persons, I give a little air at the top, by making
 " a small opening to let out the smoke, when it
 " is too strong for them, or endangers their be-
 " ing *suffocated*; although the whole time of con-
 " tinuance within the blanket is little more than
 " ten or a dozen minutes. The powder then
 " being burned out, the patient is *released*, and
 " set by the fire (*near which before he was also*
 " *placed within his canopy*) where he must sit
 " still, till he finds the sweat, which had been
 " owing to the fume, gone off, and himself again
 " returned to his *usual temper*."

OBSERVATION.

The *tossing in a blanket*, though a rough discipline, is yet less hazardous than the sitting so *wrapped in one* as to be in constant dread of *suffocation*. A few slight bruises accompany *the one*, but the loss of life may attend *the other*. That our author had his fears of *suffocation*, though the operation continued only a *few minutes*, is evident by his letting in the air, and ordering him, when "*overcome*," to "*throw himself back*." The above method of fumigating Dr. Turner gives as an *improvement* on that of the ancients; and from the description he gives of *THEM* also, the absolute *originality of my method*, and its *infinite superiority over every thing of the kind*, will, appear, if possible, still more incontestable*.

Shaw.

* The ancient method of fumigating.—“The sick,” says Turner, “being placed under a canopy, surrounding his naked body, he was to stand under the same, while close adjoining, the powder or troches were thrown into a chafing-dish of coals, the smoke arising round about him, till he was ready to suffocate. If unable to stand, he was placed, still naked, on a seat perforated, with the chafing-dish between his legs. In very great weakness, or straitness of breath, they left only his head out for the benefit of respiration, securing the fume, by fastening the covering round his neck. Under this restraint he was kept, till a plentiful sweat broke out, when he was conveyed into a warm bed near at hand, and kept therein for an hour, well loaded with bed-cloaths. These were afterwards gradually removed, his body wiped dry, and the sweat going off, he was permitted to rise, and take some repast by way

Shaw says, "Where old ulcers, proceeding from venereal causes, are grown hard, livid, and black, they must be mollified by emollient fomentations and fumigations."

of nourishment. This process was repeated daily, and with strong habits twice a day, till their chaps were very sore, and that they *spit plentifully* as in the method with mercurial unction. Sometimes, instead of a canopy, the patient was shut up in a close room like a stove, where he might stand or sit, as he was able, the fume surrounding him; and where sometimes, going to take him out, they found him *suffocated* and *past recovery*. They had a third way, which was that of the funnel, where in ulcers of the lungs, they prescribed the fumes of auripigment; and by this doubtless the patient ran as great hazard of his life, if not more, than by the rest, especially when they mixed sublimate in their compositions.—The instances I might produce of the fatal effects of the modern improvements, as they are styled, on the ancient practice of fumigating are numerous. In proof thereof, I shall at present, however, quote only the case of Mr. P——, a late eminent iron-founder in partnership with Mr. B——; to whom, be it remarked, I had paid upwards of *five hundred pounds* for cast iron employed in the construction of my apparatus. This gentleman, on being seized with ulcers in the tonsils, consulted me on his case, and determined to put himself under my care. Unhappily for Mr. P——, he was prevented from effecting this resolution by his brother-in-law, a surgeon in the city, who assured him of a *perfect cure* by fumigating him in *his way*. That the method he adopted was the same as the one recommended by Turner, Chapman, &c. and still obstinately adhered to by the faculty in general, I had, indeed, an ocular proof; for calling on Mr. P—— during the operation, and perceiving him almost suffocated by it, I could not, from humanity, help declaring, in the presence of both his wife, and his partner, that it was the direct way to *kill him*; and sorry I am to add, that, in less than eight days, my *prediction was literally fulfilled*.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION.

This author must have known, that fomentations could not be applied to ulcers in the throat, the urethra, or any internal part. He also knew, that fumigations might produce the most essential benefit, but, like the rest of the faculty, was totally ignorant of the modes and means of preparing and applying them, so as to prevent the patient from being either *scalded* or *suffocated*.

Platerus says, “ Stoves are not only used in the cure of the pox, but even *before* the cure be undertaken, because the signs being often not plainly understood, we doubt of it, but may be assured of it *by sweating several times* in a stove; the latent seminary of it will then be drawn to the skin, and show itself in spots, pustules, and other symptoms.”

Sennertus, Rondeletius, Mindanus, and many others, abide by the above doctrine of sweating to bring out *the true* symptoms of the lues venerea, and extol its efficacy to promote a radical cure,

Riverius observes, “ Where ulcers afflict the womb a *decoction* of vulnerary herbs should be administered.”—After this he recommends “ a fumigation through a close-stool, of which the ingredients must be made into cakes, and burned in

“ the best convenience under the patient ; because
 “ the fumes are strong enough to pierce to the
 “ bottom of the ulcers, and to dry them.” He
 likewise declares, “ *Fumigations* piercing into the
 “ cavity of the womb *, rid the body of the
 “ whole infection, and hasten, and perfect the
 “ cure.”

For the cure of the lues venerea, Silvius de
 la Boe recommends “ Such means as promote
 “ plentiful sweating, because thus the viscid
 “ phlegm is dissolved, and the acrid humours are
 “ tempered, which in this disease must be con-

• Absurdity in the extreme!—How is it possible the dry
 fume should penetrate into the *vagina*, much less “ pierce
 “ into the cavity of the womb,” while the patient is seated
 upon a close-stool? Absurdity! did I say?—I want an epi-
 thet to express the INFAMY of the DECEPTION, practised
 as it is, *even at the present day*, by some of the most celebrated
 of the faculty, contrary to their *better knowledge*. When I
 come to treat of obstructions, schirruses, ulcers, cancers,
 and other disorders of the womb, and its appendages, I
 shall demonstrate, to the inexpressible comfort of the fair
 sex, with what peculiar *ease, safety, and decency*, the whole
 inside thereof being by *one* of my inventions effectually
 washed and deterged, while in the water-bath, with an in-
 fusion proper for the complaint, the moist and dry fumigati-
 ons are, by *another* of my inventions, introduced while in the
 bed, with the precise degree of heat required, into the *pelvis*,
 and round the *uterus*. By these means all complaints what-
 ever are removed from those delicate parts, even after they
 had been shamefully pronounced *incurable*.—Here is no
mystery; nor is there a gentleman of the faculty who may
 not, on sending me his name and address, have *ocular proof*
 of the truth of what I have asserted every day.

“ quered

“ quered, and expelled by *going into a stove.*”—
 This author likewise says, “ In the critical
 “ and dangerous condition of women with child,
 “ sudorifics, *if they be of the milder sort*, may be
 “ very safely used; for experience teacheth us,
 “ that they are beneficial to pregnant women,
 “ especially such as are *infected with the pox*, the
 “ plague, or other like diseases.”—He adds,
 “ When there are corrupt and viscous humours
 “ in the body, such things do good help, and
 “ Nature joins herself as a companion against the
 “ morbid causes, which being banished, the spi-
 “ rits and faculties are restored.”

OBSERVATION.

The authorities adduced are sufficient to prove,
 at least for the present, that the most eminent
 physicians, both ancient and modern, convinced of
 the utility of stoves and fumigations, recom-
 mended them for the lues venerea, the scur-
 vy, and a number of other inveterate maladies.
 Nevertheless it appears from their own words,
 faithfully quoted, that the methods they employ-
 ed *in the practice* of such operations were irrati-
 onal, absurd, founded on the grossest ignorance,
 and calculated rather to harass, torment, and, I
 wish I could not add, even *destroy*, the patient,
 than to procure to him *a sure and permanent re-*
lief from his complaints. Before the happy in-
 troduction

roduction and establishment of my inventions, there was not a physician or surgeon in Europe, who had formed the most remote conception of my salutary modes and means of not only preparing moist and dry *fumigations*, and of applying them with ease and safety, whether unitedly or separately, whether internally or externally, whether partially or universally, but of preparing also—what are essentially requisite to obtain from *fumigations the grand end proposed*, and what, *till then*, they were equally ignorant of—arbitrarily-medicated and heated water-baths, and vaporous and dry baths, and of administering them in the like manner either unitedly or separately, according to the disorder, the constitution, and the vital heat of the patient, the state of the atmosphere, and other critical circumstances; so as not only, as Hippocrates teaches us, *to retrench* from the animal frame, through the pores of the skin, what is *redundant*, but to supply the body, by means of the absorbent vessels, with what is *deficient*.

ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES and OBSERVATIONS.

DR. William Fordyce says, “ Boerhaave, after
“ thirty-six years close attention to the venereal
“ disease, acknowledges, that in a number of
“ cases

“ cases he was still uncertain about the best me-
 “ thod of treating it; and that the least circum-
 “ stance mismanaged, or over-looked, was pro-
 “ ductive of complaints; which *he could not con-*
 “ *quer.*—Where,” he adds, “ there is virulence in
 “ the gonorrhœa, our art cannot cure it speedily,
 “ and effectually at the same time. Therefore
 “ the patient should not expect, nor the phyfi-
 “ cian promise it. Unless *the severest regimen* is
 “ observed, it will often run out to two or three
 “ months, and in some cases to five or six.”—The
 doctor tells us too of “ a friend of his from the
 “ islands of Bourbon, who, having one day put
 “ a parcel of *the Cayenne pepper* in a handkerchief
 “ round his waist, his black servant told him,
 “ *It would give him the clap.* He had not seen a
 “ woman for eight months before. The *prophecy*
 “ was nevertheless fulfilled in a day or two, and
 “ he found it necessary to be cured *in the common*
 “ *way,* by the advice of a surgeon there, who said,
 “ *It was a very usual effect of that spice in those*
 “ *islands.*”

Allow me to ask, doctor, do you, upon your
 honour, *suppose* the illustrious Boerhaave would,
 “ after thirty-six years close attention to the ve-
 “ nereal disease,” have acknowledged himself
 “ still uncertain about the best method of treat-
 “ ing it,” if he could have seen, or possi-
 “ bly been informed of, my since-discovered modes
 and

and means of preparing and applying water and vapour baths, fumigations, frictions, &c. so as with ease and safety effectually to eradicate every symptom of that baneful contagion?—Are you not on the contrary, *convinced*, that in this case, laying aside his own investigations on the subject as fruitless, he would, with his usual candour and benevolence, have stood forth the avowed partisan of my said inventions?—If truth shall force you, however reluctantly, to answer these questions in the affirmative, let us hope you will cease to terrify the afflicted with the prospect of doing a penance severer than any enjoined till the days of Gregory V. by the Romish church “for five or six months”—alas! may I not add, for as many *years*?—without any kind of *certainty* of obtaining a radical cure *even then*, unless *permitted* to have recourse to my salutary operations?—And now for your *wonder-working Cayenne-pepper*!—Are we to believe you in jest or earnest in the story you tell of its having communicated the clap to one of your friends? If, as you say, “it forms no part of “your creed,” why countenance the ridiculous fiction, by gravely quoting an improbable tale in support of it? Why impute to a spice, inoffensive at least in *that* respect, an effect which *might*, nay which *certainly did*, proceed from its natural cause?—The gentleman told you, “he had not *seen* a woman for eight months before.”—What then?—
Did

Did he also tell you, he was sure he had not contracted the infection in the *usual way*, from some woman whom he had both *seen* and *known* twelve, sixteen, or even twenty months before it appeared in the manner he had described?—This, doctor, is no uncommon case, without the intervention of *Cayenne-pepper*. If that spice were indeed so injurious from a casual application of it *outwardly*, what would it be from the habitual practice of using it *inwardly*?—It forms a principal ingredient in many of the favourite fauces of our daintiest *bons vivants*, not one of whom, whether male or female, would, if we are to credit the anecdote before us, be secure from being *clapped* or *poxed* by it.—Should this doctrine go abroad, the fashionable salutation would not be, as it was some years ago, “Have you had the *influenza*?” but, “Sir, or “Madam, do you use *Cayenne-pepper*? For my “part, I have never touched the filthy spice, since “Dr. W. F. told me it would give me the ———. —Ye sons of *laughter*, hold your sides!

“In every species of the clap,” continues our author, “where there is inflammation, fomentations and poultices are useful, so far as they abate “the heat and tension, preserve cleanliness, or “promote the discharge.”

OBSERVATION.

They *may* be *useful*, but are they either so *pleasant* or so *efficacious*, as my baths, fumigations, &c.—The *former*, being merely *topical*, are *partial* in their effects; the *latter*, operating *universally*, strike at the very *root* of the disorder. The truth is, even their *utility* is problematical. If, for example, in fomenting any inflamed part, ichirrus, ulcer, or cancer, the flannel be applied *hotter* than the blood, it will unavoidably stop the circulation thereof in the capillary vessels, contract the mouths of the absorbent tubes, and drive back the peccant matter; and if it even be applied *at*, or *under*, the degree of the animal heat, the very action of the cold air upon the part, while the flannel is changing, will in like manner contribute to *repel* into the mass of the juices that peccant matter which it is impossible for *fomentations* to *expel*, either through the pores of the skin, or through any *other* channel.—Of poultices I shall take an opportunity to speak on a future occasion.

He observes, “ In a serophulous * or cancerous habit the pox produces *almost insuperable* difficulties,

* Though it was, for obvious reasons, my intention to introduce *no female case whatever* into the present Treatise, yet I cannot, on the present occasion, help relating a most inveterate *schrophulous* one of a lady, which is not, perhaps, altogether

“culties, unless the patient is fortunate enough
 “to fall into the hands of a man of medical learn-
 “ing, or large experience, who knows how to re-
 “store the blood to a balsamic state, and thereby
 “to disentangle the infection from the habit.”

OBSERVATION.

Say rather, doctor, into the hands of a man, who with medical learning, or large experience, possesses the rare virtues of integrity and benevolence; a man, who, convinced himself of the sovereign efficacy of my inventions in restoring the blood to a balsamic state, and in disentangling the infection

altogether unapposite to the subject before us, and which is of itself, indeed, sufficient to manifest the shameful imperfection of the present practice, and the peculiar efficacy of my inventions.--Miss P——, the daughter of a merchant in the city of London, had been afflicted with the *schrophula* from her infancy, been for seventeen years under the care of the principal physicians and surgeons of the metropolis, and, after several salivations, had tumours cut from her neck and feet, which returned with such virulence, that she lost the entire sight of both eyes. In this miserable condition she was brought to my house; and by going through the safe, mild, and agreeable operations proper for her case, at the expiration of nine months I had the happiness to discharge her in perfect health. Four years after, continuing free from every complaint, she became the wife of Mr. S——, a gentleman in a respectable line in the Custom-House, and is at this time the happy mother of two fine healthy children.--Of the authenticity of this, as well as of every other case I publish, the faculty, the afflicted, or their friends, may have the most satisfactory proof on application at my house.

from

from the habit, conscientiously informs *his patient*, that by *them* and by *them ONLY*, he can rationally hope to obtain a *safe* and *radical* cure. There is, indeed, a sufficient quantity of *learning* and *experience* in the medical tribe; a few grains only of *honesty* are wanted, to produce an abolition of the modern practice, which they know to be neither safe nor salutary to the patient.

“The common opinion,” says Thomas, “that
 “the inflammatory symptoms of a virulent gonorrhoea, are always to be subdued by the use of
 “cooling purges, abstemious living, and saline medicines, is a very erroneous one. Some cooling
 “purgative may undoubtedly be sometimes very
 “necessary, when in sanguine habits the symptoms run high in consequence of such a disposition to inflame, and abstinence from all high
 “seasoned food and spirituous liquors, right;
 “but by paying the whole and immediate attention in every constitution to the inflammation is
 “attacking a symptom only. If it is considered
 “as the consequence of, and dependent upon,
 “violent irritation, it must be clear, that such
 “inflammatory symptoms cannot be allayed, so
 “long as the venereal virus remains, and that the
 “most rigid perseverance in the anti-phlogistic
 “plan can never remove, and must rather increase than diminish it.”

OBSERVATION.

To the anti-phlogistic plan I have ever been a professed adversary. I agree, indeed, with Turner, and other learned physicians, that "however a severe discipline, or starving the disease, may agree with certain ways of life and climates, many of our people, those particularly used to good-fellowship and high feeding, of hectic and dry temperaments, or of hot, thin, and squalid bodies, would be destroyed by it." I am likewise convinced from experience, that the constitution being weakened by it, the viscera are deprived of the force requisite for the due performance of their functions, which are, to expel through the pores of the skin the inadhesive, superfluous, and consequently destructive humours. This cannot be done by cooling purges and saline medicines, which produce this farther bad effect, that they weaken and disturb the stomach and intestines. By the use of my inventions these injuries are prevented, the internal and external heat and inflammation with ease and safety diminished, the causes thereof expelled through their proper channels, and such medicinal substances introduced by the absorbent vessels as may dulcify the virus, and destroy its malignancy; while, by a moderate degree of nourishing food, the recovery of the patient is forwarded through the action of the viscera.

Wastell

Wastell says, "The morbid matter which
 "produces the venereal disease, from its effects
 "appears to be of a *specific* nature, and different
 "from any other infectious matter, with which
 "we are acquainted. From the effects it pro-
 "duces in the constitution, it seems reasonable
 "to conclude, that it is of a peculiar *acrid* nature,
 "and it *PROBABLY* becomes more or less acrimonious,
 "according to the different temperament of the pa-
 "tient."

OBSERVATION.

A notable discovery! What profound wisdom!
 Mr. Wastell admits the *probability* of that,
 which reason and common sense demonstrate to
 be *actually certain*, and which no one could have
 contradicted.

The same author observes, "The most fre-
 "quent cause of a venereal bubo arises from an
 "improper method of treating the virulent gonor-
 "rhea; as, when the morbid discharge is pre-
 "maturely suppressed, or from the use of *irri-*
 "*tating applications*, where those symptoms of ve-
 "nereal infection appear, such as chancres on
 "the glans and prepuce, without any running.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION.

Why then persevere in "*an improper method?*" Why suffer the morbid discharge to be "*prematurely suppressed?*" Why continue the use "*of irritating applications?*"—These questions are not put to Mr. Wastell *individually*, but to his fellow-practitioners in general.

Andree, after justly observing, that "*venereal matter, applied to an erosion or crack of the skin in any part of the body, will form a chancre, and that the same matter deposited on such a membrane as that of the urethra, will cause an inflammation without ulceration, such as happens in the gonorrhœa,*" adds the following case in proof of it. "*A man with a gonorrhœa,*" says he, "*who had been washing his penis, happened to touch his right eye soon afterwards with his finger; a violent inflammation immediately attacked the eye, and inside of the eye-lid, attended with a copious discharge of thick yellow fluid, much resembling that from his urethra. This ophthalmia was judged to be venereal by one of the best surgeons and anatomists in the kingdom, who accounted for it by supposing, that the finger, with which he touched his eye, had deposited some of the discharge from his gonorrhœa on that part.*"

OBSER-

OBSERVATION.

One would think this case *alone* might convince Mr. Andree, of the inutility of *partial* remedies for the gonorrhœa.—Is there an individual of the faculty who shall *still* have the effrontery to deny that the *lues venerea* is alone to be *radically* cured by my inventions? that by their sovereign virtues the vital heat is either increased or diminished, the acrid and other offensive humours are sweetened and diluted, the peccant humours expelled through the pores of the skin, both the primary and secondary causes of the disease, as well as the disease itself, destroyed, and all the injuries effectually removed, which had been produced thereby in the urethra, in the prostate glands, or in any part whatever?

He says, “The method of treatment of buboes admits of some questions of importance, which are, first, whether we should attempt to disperse them, or to bring them to suppuration; and secondly, in what manner to procure an opening for the discharge of the matter, when it comes to maturation.”

OBSERVATION.

If this gentleman had known what I have demonstrated on the subject of buboes, his *doubts* would have vanished; and he would have acknowledged,

ledged; that my practice of dispersing all venereal tumours, *before* they come to maturation, is the only effectual method of eradicating such complaints. He would also have been more fully convinced of the truth of his general doctrine, that there is scarcely ever a necessity for the cruel operations of the knife, or caustic. It must argue, indeed, a degree of infatuation to have recourse to expedients not less destructive in themselves, than they are rendered unnecessary by the use of my inventions. From *the former*, the most to be expected is a *palliative* cure; by *the latter*, the venereal virus being extirpated from the mass of the blood and lymph, and health, the grand desideratum, being re-established on a solid basis, the patient is happily prevented from communicating the infection to an innocent woman, and from becoming the father of a diseased and wretched progeny.

In confirmation of what I have repeatedly asserted, our author observes, “ A constituti-
 “ onal lues venerea sometimes appears without
 “ any previous venereal symptoms, the virus ha-
 “ ving probably been absorbed into the circula-
 “ tion, from matter applied to the external
 “ parts of generation, without producing any
 “ disease of them. The symptoms produced by
 “ the virus, when in the constitution, are noc-
 “ turnal pains in the bones of the limbs, and in
 N “ the

“ the head, pains and swellings of the joints, and
 “ other parts of the limbs, nodes, caries of the
 “ bones, deafness, abscesses, and ulcers, in vari-
 “ ous parts of the body, venereal ophthalmia, fist-
 “ ula lachrymalis, small hard tumours on the
 “ hairy scalp, and nape of the neck, falling off of
 “ the hair, hectic consumption, cough, the ozæna,
 “ the polypus of the nose, loss of sight, scaly
 “ eruptions, chaps in the palms of the hands,
 “ or in the feet, small ulcers on the tongue, and in-
 “ side of the mouth, and head.*”—Besides these,
 he adds, “ there are many other venereal symp-
 “ toms, which occur on parts not commonly
 “ the seat of this disease. Some ancient authors
 “ assert, that in some cases it attacks the brain,
 “ in others the lungs, or abdominal viscera: also
 “ it sometimes produces the leprosy.”

OBSERVATION.

For these twenty-eight years past, hardly hath
 a day escaped, in which I have not had more or
 less an opportunity to witness the baneful effects
 of the above cruel symptoms; which, with truth

* These symptoms are, indeed, strictly *venereal*; but
 how often do the faculty, for *obvious* reasons, call them
gouty or *scorbutic* ones!—For a farther explanation of this
 circumstance, see my “Treatise of the Gout.”

I can

I can add, and undeniably manifest by my register, I have in almost-innumerable instances eradicated with ease and safety by my inventions, after they had, not *for months* only, but frequently for *years*, disgraced the practice, and baffled the *supposed* skill, of the most famous physicians and surgeons.—“*Famous*,” have I said? Let me retract the epithet, and substitute *infamous*.—What mark of odium ought not, indeed, to be affixed to men, who, by the abuse of mercury, bougies, and injections; of fumigations and fomentations; of the cold bath, and of hot baths, both natural and artificial; of the Jesuit’s bark, and tincture of vitriol; of rough cathartics, emetics, diuretics, and diaphoretics; of saline, volatile, and anodyne draughts, and of absorbent and astringent medicines, could, after involving their patients in irremediable evils, dismiss *some of them* with the deplorable assurance of their being *past recovery*, amuse *others* with the fallacious idea that their disorder was the gout, by which, according to the usual *cant*, their lives would be prolonged, and—O! cruelty in the extreme!—under the base pretext of furnishing a cure, which they well knew themselves unable to accomplish, persist in tampering with *others still*, till they had *actually* plunged them into their graves?—Alas! this is no exaggerated description.—Would

I could add, I had not daily experience, that it affords but a faint resemblance of the *literal* truth.

Turner says, "It is usual to *sweat* the patient, "at least before he goes abroad, in a bed, a stove, "or under the cradle, with spirits of wine * burn- "ing just by, to be continued, as his strength will "bear, for an hour or two; and to be repeated "at two or three days distance, if there be occa- "sion.—" And in a note to this passage he adds, "Instead of sweating them at home this way in "bed, our surgeons now usually send them to "the *bagnio* for that purpose."

OBSERVATION.

If *sweating* be all that is required, why not send the patient to the *bake-house*, instead of the *bagnio*? —It would *save expences*, and produce *precisely the same effects*; nor would he find himself less agree- ably *solaced* by sitting over the *oven* of the *former*,

* In my next treatise of the scurvy and lues venerea, and particularly in those of the gout, dropsy, and palsy, I shall take occasion to expose in their naked colours the *injuries* done to mankind by the too-fashionable practice of *sweating by spirits of wine burning in lamps*, and of *investing the body with the scorching fumes thereof*; a practice, which necessarily tends to make the skin rigid and hard, and to contract the secretory and absorbent vessels.

than

than in the *stove* of the *latter*. To recommend the practice of *sweating* merely is always, indeed, absurd, often destructive; for, if the *morbific cause* of the disease *has* been removed “before he goes abroad,” it can only tend to render *still more weak* a patient who, from the *severe discipline* he has undergone, in the hope of obtaining a radical cure, must *already* be *cruelly emaciated*; and if, on the contrary, it has *not* been removed, the unavoidable consequence is, that for *one* part of the peccant matter which will be expelled by the SWEATING, *twenty* will evaporate of the natural balsamic and nutritious juices of the body.—Shall the faculty then *claim a right* to sweat the afflicted to their *hurt*, and dare to condemn my practice, which only produces an *agreeable perspiration* for their *good*, and by which, the body being pleasingly invested with the balmy sweets of volatile medicinal substances, the pores are insensibly made to attract them through the absorbent vessels, so as to deterge, heal, comfort, and strengthen the whole animal frame?—The truth is, no patient who has once experienced the delicious *mildness*, not to say *luxury*, of *my* operations, would ever more submit to *theirs*, and thereby have his *constitution ruined*, in the vain expectation of having his *health restored*.

Chapman

Chapman says, " It sometimes happens; that
 " a bubo, incapable of being either dispersed
 " or brought to suppuration, will remain indif-
 " solubly hard, or, in other words, become abso-
 " lutely schirrous. Of some tumours of this kind
 " I have known the cure compleated by mercu-
 " rial frictions, and a course of sudorific diet con-
 " tinued for three weeks or a month. Others,
 " however, will not dissolve *without a salivation.*"

OBSERVATION.

If, instead of " will not dissolve *without a salivation,*" Dr. Chapman had said, will not dissolve *with one*, nor by any *other* means usually employed by the faculty, he would have said the truth. My inventions *alone* are effectual for that purpose. A salivation *may* dissolve tumours; but whither does it send the *virus*, of which they had been formed? —Not *out of the body*, but *into the blood and juices*, to the *slow*, but *sure* destruction of the patient. This he would have acknowledged, had he seen the hundreds and hundreds of unhappy sufferers, whose venereal complaints have been with ease and safety *radically* cured thereby, after they had frustrated all the efforts of the modern practice, but whose *names* I am from every motive of delicacy and honour, as well as of regard to their domestic peace and happiness, bound to keep secret:

cret. The fact is, nevertheless, too notorious to be denied.

He likewise observes, " Excrescences, which
" arise in the genital parts of either sex, if owing
" to recent infection, are commonly cured with
" tolerable ease; but if they are supported by a
" latent taint, they cannot be effectually cured,
" till the habit is corrected."

OBSERVATION.

How, let me ask, is the *habit to be corrected*?—
Not by mercury, for that would *corrupt* not *correct*
it, but by means of my operations, which are the
mildest and safest, the pleasantest and most effica-
cious, *purifier of the blood* and lymph, that the
materia medica hath yet afforded.

All I shall add at present is, that I have ever
thought it my duty to expose the numberless er-
rors and abuses, which have so long disgraced
the practice of physic, in order to guard the un-
wary against deception and delusion, and to direct
the diseased, where they may with safety rely on
obtaining a *radical*, not a *temporary* and an *uncer-
tain* cure. In doing this my grand object hath
been to promote the good of mankind by the de-
tection

fection of imposture. Unswayed by avarice or by vanity, I hold private emolument but as a secondary consideration, nor do I court a reputation, which is built on the ruin of that of my neighbour. I hope, however, from what I have already evinced, and shall still more fully prove hereafter, that the present practice of physic will, ere long, undergo a **THOROUGH SCRUTINY AND REFORMATION.**

QUESTIONS.

How, let me ask, is the habit to be corrected?—
Not by memory, for that would corrupt and destroy
it, but by means of my operations, which are the
mildest and safest, the pleasantest and most efficient.
These, friends of the blood and lymph, trace the
marvellous medicine hath been afforded.

All I shall add at present is that I have ever
thought it my duty to expose the numerous errors
and abuses, which have so long disgraced
the practice of physic, in order to guard the un-
wary against deception and delusion, and to direct
the diseased, where they may wish safely to rely on
obtaining a remedy, not a temporary and a wretched
cure. In doing this my grand object hath
been to protect the good of mankind, and the de-
struction

OF THE
NATURE, ORIGIN, and CAUSES

OF THE

S C U R V Y.

WILLIS with singular truth and energy observes of the Scurvy, that "it is not a *single* complaint, but a legion of distempers;" and Boerhaave, and all other learned authors, after pronouncing it the seed and root of almost every other malady, define it to be a disease proceeding chiefly from a defect in the concoctive faculties, as well as in the circulatory, secretory, and excretory functions, and from a consequent retention in the body of acrid, saline, and viscous humours, which ought to have been expelled through their proper channels,

If, in order to elucidate this general principle, we minutely investigate whatsoever is taken into
the

the body, enquire how it is digested, and trace it through the subsequent stages of circulation, till it is, or ought to be, expelled through the passages provided for it by Nature, we shall discover by what means it becomes concocted, and why it is that, from the many impediments to which the discharges thereof through the excretory channels are liable, the basis being formed of the scurvy, a foundation is also laid for a multitude of other distempers.

The first alteration in what we have received as food is produced in the stomach and intestines, whose office it is to make the chyle, that is, to comminute and digest the materials destined to nourish the body, till they are rendered fine enough to be admitted into the blood, through the lacteal vessels. From anatomy we learn, that these are long and slender pipes, which arise from all the parts of the small guts, whose coats are so thin as to be indiscernible in a dead body to the naked eye; and that the mouths of those tubes which open into the cavity of the intestines, whence they receive the chyle, are so minute as to be invisible even with the help of the best microscope. —How exquisitely fine, then, must that aliment be ground, which is to pass through vessels, whose size, in order to prevent the admission of any thing that may interrupt the circulation of the blood,

is smaller than that of the smallest arteries in the body ! And with what consummate wisdom must these grand organs of digestion be formed, when anatomists have proved to a demonstration, that the actual powers of the stomach, with the assistance of those of the diaphragm, and of the muscles of the belly, which likewise contribute to digestion, are equal to the pressure of two hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred and thirty-four pounds weight !—Though the continual motion of such a force upon the contents of the stomach might be thought sufficient, in healthy and strong constitutions, to grind all our aliment fine enough to pass through the lacteal vessels, yet some thereof, being too gross to be thus prepared, obtains to itself a passage out of the body by stool. The *stronger* the digestion is, therefore, the *greater* quantity of our food is sent forward into the blood ; and the *weaker* it is, the *more thereof* is supplied to the matter of excrement.

The aliment, after it has been thus prepared by the *first concoction*, so as to be either sent into the blood, or detached out of the body by stool, undergoes another alteration in the heart and arteries; one of whose offices it is to render what is in the blood, and in the other fluids, fine enough to be still farther separated in the minutest passages, for the various purposes of life.

Though

Though the force of the heart is not less astonishing than the power of the stomach, yet such is the nature of our aliment, that, even after it has reached the blood, some of its particles will again unite; nor will all of them be dissolved fine enough by the heart and arteries for the purposes intended. Hence it is, that, being strained off by the kidneys, they are discharged out of the body by urine; and it follows in the present stage of digestion, as it did in the former, that the *stronger* the concoctive faculty is in the heart and arteries, the *greater quantity* is forwarded into the minuter passages, and the *weaker* it is, the *more* is evacuated by *urine*, as before, from the same cause, it had been by *stool*.

We come now to the *third* and *last* concoction, which is performed by the fibres, and by those minute threads or filaments, of which the solids of the whole body are formed. With the assistance of his microscope, Lewenhoeck tells us, he found these to be composed of many hundreds of fibrils, bound together by a spiral one, and so very small, that six hundred of them did not exceed the circumference of a hair of the head. These fibres have various uses in the animal machine; but, as Quincy observes, the express purpose of many of them is, to give a proper power to all the glands, for the separation of the several fluids from the blood.

blood. In this concoction, the force or elasticity of the fibres is, indeed, the principal agent in digesting the fluids separated from the blood, by their vibrations, and by the influence of exercise, till, being fine enough to pass all the minute passages for the several purposes of life, they *escape through the pores by sweat, or by insensible perspiration*. Hence it follows, as in the first and second concoction, that the *stronger* the natural force of the fibres is, and the *more* their motions are assisted by exercise, the *greater quantities* of this matter will transpire through the skin in an *insensible steam*; that, on the contrary, the *weaker* is their force, and the *less* their assistance from action, the *less* of this perspirable matter will pass through the pores. The evident conclusion, therefore, is, that when the fibres are, from whatever cause, weak, or deprived of the exercise requisite to assist their motions, either a great deal more of the perspirable matter will remain to be taken back by the resluent blood, and discharged by the opener channels, than would be otherwise, or else, clogging the habit with offensive particles, it will lay a foundation for pains, tumours, and a long series of other miserable complaints, which will be enumerated in the sequel.

In accounting for the surprizing discharge by *insensible perspiration*, which greatly exceeds in
quantity

quantity all the *sensible* evacuations together *, and is also the most beneficial of them all, we shall find

* Sanctorius hath undeniably proved, that under the circumstances of a middle age, and an easy life, with the use of a moderate diet, the matter which perspires *insensibly* is in the proportion of five-eighths of what is received as food ; so that only three-eighths remain for nutrition, and for the excrements of the nose, the salival glands, the ears, the eyes, the intestines, and bladder, and as much is evacuated by *insensible perspiration* in one day, as would take up fourteen days by *stool*. Hence, if a man should eat and drink eight pounds in one day, five pounds would pass off by insensible perspiration, and the remaining three, exclusive of the mucus from the nose, the spittle from the salival glands, the wax from the ears, and the tears from the eyes, would be discharged by urine and stool. In five hours would be perspired about a pound, from five to twelve hours about three pounds, and so in proportion during any other given time. It hath been said, that in winter, the perspiration being small, we make more urine than in summer, and that as the seasons of the year differ, those evacuations also differ in their quantities ; the one always encreasing, as the other decreases. Be this as it may, it is an acknowledged truth, from experiments made by Robinson, and many other authors, that in this climate healthy bodies are specifically heavier in winter than in summer, that they grow heavier in autumn, and lighter again in spring. The reason is obvious. In winter, the absorbent vessels attracting more moisture, and the air, whether cold or damp, compressing the valves of the pores, the mouths of the infinitely-small excretory channels become contracted and obstructed, and the scales upon the skin rough and dry. From these defects, the greatest part of the excrements, which ought to be discharged through the said passages, are retained in the body ; and the more so, as at this season the exercises to which we had been accustomed in spring and summer are diminished, and laziness and idleness are encreased.

Hence

find the discoveries which Lewenhoeck made with his glasses to be of considerable help. This accu-

rate

Hence the concoctive faculties are weakened ; and this is the *real* cause why we void more urine than in summer. Still, however, this falls infinitely short of that fine excrement which we ought to discharge by insensible perspiration, and which, returning through the lacteal vessels into the mass of the blood and lymph, not only renders it more and more acrid, saline, and viscous, but creates a long train of disorders, and augments those already formed ; *disorders*, which always vary in their symptoms, according to the age, the temperament, &c. of the patient. No truly-learned and honest member of the faculty will contradict the above facts ; nor will he deny the peculiar necessity of having recourse to my inventions as the only means of either remedying or preventing the evils in question. Berkley, indeed, with great justice observes, “ Either a
“ want of that elasticity in the air, upon which the tone
“ of the vessels depends, and upon that tone the several
“ secretions, or the moisture of our climate, or the gross-
“ nesses of our food, or the salt in the atmosphere, or all
“ these conjointly, are the SOURCES OF THE SCURVY.” And Moore, in conformity with him, says, “ Too little,
“ or no perspiration at all, makes the capillary vessels
“ dry, and so to wither and perish. When the larger
“ emunctories are obstructed, the circulation becomes
“ languid and disturbed ; and from the retention of the
“ acrid, saline, and viscous humours in the vessels are
“ generated the SCURVY, the gout and rheumatism, the
“ gravel and stone, hectic and nervous fevers, dropsies,
“ palsies, tumours, ulcers, cancers, disorders of the urinary
“ passages, and of the womb, with many other cruel com-
“ plaints.” On this interesting subject Brooke farther re-
marks, that “ in warm regular months, when perspiration
“ is greatest, men are less apt to be sick, and fewer die.
“ The spasms which affect the hypochondriac, and the
“ pains which torment those who are afflicted with the
“ *scurvy*, gout, rheumatism, gravel, &c. cease in warm
“ months”.

rate observer not only discovered the texture of the skin to be scaly, but computed, that in the compass of one cuticular scale there may be five hundred excretory channels, and that a grain of sand will cover one hundred and twenty-five thousand orifices through which we perspire daily.

It is to be remarked, however, as explained by Quency and others, that by the *pores* are to be understood not those alone of the outward skin, but of the internal glands also; as of the intestines, and other entrails, particularly the lungs, of the parts about the mouth, and of the common coverings of all the muscles. So kind, too, hath the parent of Nature been in the frame of the human body, that if, from any external cause, this ne-

"months."—As for the purposes of the perspiratory matter, the ablest physicians allow it to be designed to (among other things equally important) preserve the whole surface of the body soft and flexible, and furnish a supply for what it wastes; to keep the *papillæ* of the nerves supple, moist, fresh, vigorous, fit to be affected by their natural objects, and to yield their due nourishment. On this head, Verduc in particular says, "The uses ascribed to perspiration are many, and, it is to be observed, that the dew, which thus flows from the excretory pipes, is very proper to keep the valves of the pores of the skin supple; for, by continually saturating and lubricating the nerves and muscles (like a careful gardener ever employed in watering the flowers of his parterre) it keeps them always moist, and prevents them from becoming too dry by the air, or by the exhausting effects of toil and exercise."

cessary

cessary evacuation is hindered in *any one* part, in a *healthy state*, it is always encreased in another, and discharged by explosions of wind through the opener passages; and indeed, were it otherwise, by its stay in the blood and juices, there would be produced such alterations as could not easily be remedied by simple evacuation.

I must farther observe, that it is absolutely necessary to distinguish between perspiration and sweat, *which are often confounded by people to their prejudice*; as the one preserves health, and the other, unless to give relief from a greater evil, is injurious to it *. In fact, the matter of perspiration, and the matter of sweat, are not less different than their effects. We have seen, that what perspires *insensibly* is only such matter as, after a long course of circulations through all the fluids, is divested of every thing that can be of farther use to any part of the body, and so finely dissolved as to pass away without any loss or injury. The matter of *sweat*, on the contrary, being of a

* In treating of the dropsy, I shall have occasion to point out the necessity of sweating patients afflicted with that dreadful malady, and to show how, at the same time, Nature is supplied by my inventions with the requisite balsamic and assimilating juices, so as to prevent wind, to fill up the place of the water which has been exuded, and to restore to the relaxed fibres their due adhesion.—In most other disorders, my only object is, to procure an universal *sensible* perspiration, and to regulate and establish the *insensible* one.

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thicker

thicker consistence, and supplied more immediately from the blood, not only robs the body of a great deal of nourishment, but relaxes the fibres so much, that their elasticity, upon which the last concoction and insensible perspiration essentially depend, is in a great measure destroyed.

From the above short view of the several concoctions and secretions, circulations and excretions, which our aliment undergoes, the conclusion (and daily observation confirms the truth of it) is, that the disorders of the *first* concoction, *merely as such*, do not go beyond the stomach and intestines, and lie so near the immediate reach of medicine as to admit of *some* certainty of cure; that those of the *second*, being more remote, require greater art and application to be remedied, yet, beside the assistance of medicine, will admit of great influence from motion, and from a concussion of all the parts of the body; but that in the *last* stage of circulation through all the minuter vessels and passages (in which every thing we have taken is liable to be altered by so many accidents

* For a proof of the inefficacy, and even danger, of *sudorifics*, or rather, as they are *technically* styled, *diaphoretics*, taken internally, see "A Description of the Apparatus of arbitrarily medicated and heated Water-Baths, &c,—by R. Dominiceti, M. D." To be had of the Author at his house in Pantion Square, Haymarket, and of Nicoll in St. Paul's Church yard.

before

before its operations are performed; and its course is finished) the *greatest skill* is insufficient to send a medicine with *tolerable* certainty of success, and the only *effectual remedy* is to be obtained from *air, exercise, and arbitrarily-medicated and heated water and vapour baths, fumigations, and frictions*. By means of such baths, &c. the volatile steams of the different mineral and vegetable ingredients employed, being with ease attracted by the absorbent vessels (which are diffused over the surface of the skin, and which, as all anatomists allow, are still finer than the perspiratory ducts) are conveyed thence into the lacteals, where, from their peculiar smallness, nothing *can* be admitted but in the form of a subtil fluid, or vapour.

In proof of what I have above represented; and of the total *inutility*, to say nothing *worse*, of medicinal substances taken inwardly, compared with the undeniably-happy effects which flow from the introduction of the penetrative effluvia thereof into the mass of the blood through the said absorbent vessels, and from the expulsion of the inadhesive peccant matter through the secretory tubes, by means of my inventions, I submit to the judgment of my candid readers the following facts, the result of experiments made by the ingenious Morgan. — “Sulphur,” says he, “or antimony, or cinnabar, or any other calx, whether mineral

" or metalline, when viewed through a microscope,
 " after it has been reduced into the finest and most
 " impalpable powder, appears many thousand
 " times larger than the blood-globules, which glo-
 " bules are, nevertheless, vastly larger than the
 " orifices of the lacteal strainers, and therefore
 " cannot pass them without some farther division,
 " separation, or comminution. Let any of these
 " pulverised substances be put into boiling water
 " in the closest coction for any time, and then the
 " particles, on being separated, will be found little,
 " if at all, broken or diminished by the power
 " of the boiling water. The least of them, on
 " the contrary, will appear many thousand times
 " larger than the blood-globules, and still more so
 " in proportion to any that can pass through the
 " lymphatic circulatories. What has been said
 " of sulphur, &c. holds good with respect to
 " calcined shells, stones, bones, and other such
 " trumpery*. Though this truth is generally esta-
 " blished,

* In my future treatises, but particularly in that of fe-
 male disorders, the *injurious*, instead of *salutary*, effects of
 brimstone, prescribed inwardly, mixed with treacle, by
 physicians of the first eminence, will be illustrated in several
 extraordinary instances; one of which, as being
 strongly corroborative of what Dr. Morgan has above set
 forth, I cannot help communicating at present.—Mrs.
 N. N. wife of a merchant in the city, after having by the
 direction of Dr. G. taken twenty six ounces of brimstone,
 mixed with melasses, in the course of *one month*, not only
 found

“ blished, and well known to every philosopher,
 “ physician, and chymist, yet we still see the ma-
 “ teria

found her former complaint continue to encrease, but was seized with a hard swelling between the ribs and the hip. Alarmed at this unaccountable symptom, she consulted Dr. S. also on her case, and was put under a salivation. Her disorder becoming still worse and worse, she was brought to my house, though, *as usual*, not till she had been reduced to the last extremity. By going every morning and evening, however, through the mild and comfortable operations of my arbitrarily-medicated and heated baths, fumigations, and frictions, in thirteen days she was able to appear in company. One day, when at dinner, suddenly rising from table, she was followed out of the room by a young lady, her companion. In about five minutes, some person knocking with haste and violence on the floor of Mrs. N.'s room, which was immediately above the parlour where we sat, I rushed up stairs, along with Mrs. Dominiceti, to know the cause of the alarm. On being admitted, the lady, shocked at what had happened, and anxious to know the reason of it, showed me above a pound of flower of brimstone, which she had just voided by stool, no otherwise altered from the state in which she had bought it in the shop, than by being mixed with a very trifling quantity of excrement. Having obtained immediate relief, she returned with Mrs. Dominiceti and me to the company we had left below; and by continuing the use of my inventions, in the course of another week, the remainder of the sulphur, which had unhappily been lodged in her body for the space of *eighteen months*, being discharged, the *SWELLING vanished*. Of the truth of this remarkable case, satisfactory evidence may be obtained from several respectable characters, particularly from Dr. D. M. and from his lady, who was under my roof as a patient at the same time with Mrs. N.--Innumerable are the mischiefs which also flow from the mal-administration of metalline medicines, and of the bark. With respect to the former, I

“ *teria medica* loaded with medicines equally in-
 “ dissolvable and indigestible, and with an unac-
 “ countable jumble of nauseous, sickening, and
 “ putrefactive drugs; which, prescribed as they
 “ daily are in practice, under the notion too of
 “ being SPECIFICS, *cannot make their way into the*
 “ *blood but by a MIRACLE, and which would do in-*
 “ *finite mischief, if by any unaccountable means they*
 “ *COULD get thither, from their lying on the*
 “ *stomach, or on any part of the viscera, as the*

must observe, that none of the preparations of steel being any
 thing more than the rust of iron, I have known several young
 ladies discharge pills of this metal, as well as of cinnabar, by
 stool, in the very state in which they had swallowed them;
 and as for the latter, though I might give a variety of in-
 stances in which it had remained many months undissolved
 and undigested in the stomach and intestines, and produced
 the most lamentable effects, I shall only add at present, that
 it is not above a twelve-month since Mr. G. an eminent
 merchant in the city, after having been under a course of
 bark for above a year, in all which time he had undergone
 unutterable pain and misery, came to my house, where,
 at the end of two weeks, through the salutary effects of my
 operations, he discharged—dreadful to tell, and hardly cre-
 dible but to those who saw it!—at *one stool*, thirteen balls
 of *genuine bark*, each nearly of the size of a walnut, and
 hard as iron. Of his happy deliverance on this occasion
 Mr. G. is still a *living* and a *grateful* witness.—In my said
 treatises will also be given proofs of the pernicious effects
 of *calcined shells*, called *testaceous powders*, and of other in-
 dissolvable and indigestible substances, shamefully employed
 for *medicinal purposes*, even by many of the most celebrated
 of our *modern practitioners*.

“ patient

“ patient may happen to be more or less inclined
 “ to this or that disorder.” *

But to proceed.—In enquiring into the origin of the Scurvy, we find, from the writings of the most learned English physicians, that this dreadful disorder was in ancient times almost unknown to the *southern inhabitants* of this country, though it now seems to be not less epidemical with *them* than with the *northern* ones. I have indeed often observed in my practice, and remarked in my REGISTER OF CASES AND CURES, that this destructive evil reigns, both in root and branch, more despotically in England than in any other country through which I have travelled. Evident as the *effect* is, I cannot help attributing the *cause* chiefly to the inconstancy of the climate, the moisture and saline quality of the air, the too frequent custom of bathing in the sea, of swallowing the above-mentioned and other indissoluble medicines, as well as strong cathartics, diuretics, diaphoretics, narcotics, and volatile and spirituous cordials. To these I may add excess of venery, the abuse of mercury, and of the cold-bath, the habitual practice of living on animal food, not only fresh but salted, and abounding in gravy, from its not being sufficiently cooked, of drinking also all sorts of liquors, imperfectly fermented, whether from malt, apples, or pears, and wines, too often poisonous, of domestic com-

position. It is by these and other means, that, the blood and lymph becoming acrid, saline, and viscid, the females of England are so subject to the lamentable effects of the chlorosis,* and both sexes to those of the hypochondria, two of the most general symptoms of the scurvy; which Eugulinus distinguished into *fifty-nine* sorts, and Boerhaave pronounced to be innumerable, “a scorbutic taint being,” as he truly observes, “the seed and root of almost all maladies.”

The above facts and conclusions have been acknowledged by the most eminent writers. Certain it is, however, that the mutability of the weather is one of the most general causes of the prevalence of scorbutic disorders in this island, because the saline and acrid particles of the air being then attracted by the absorbent vessels, the whole body is more or less affected by them; nor is there an Englishman who does not daily feel the truth of the observation made by Sydenham, Willis, Cheyne, Dover, Pitcairne, Langrish, Charlton, &c. namely, that some afternoons, both in summer and winter, both in autumn and spring, the weather, from being very cold, dry, and windy, in the morning, becomes insupportably close, and sometimes even sultry, in the afternoon. By these

* See my “Treatise of Female Disorders.”

sudden changes the fibres are relaxed, the perspiratory humours are repelled, and, of consequence, the muscular and nervous system is impaired. In summer, according to the same writers, when the perspiration is great within doors, and on going abroad frequently immoderate, a cold wind, either dry or moist, will perhaps follow. The consequence is, that the perspirable matter, being stopped in the secretory, excretory, and miliar glands, becomes offensive, and, instead of being *expelled* through the pores of the skin, is *repelled* into the mass of the blood and lymph; where, mixing with the nutritious juices, it will corrupt them, and more and more encreasing the viscous and bulky particles of the whole mass of the fluids, render it hardly possible for them to pass as usual even by urine. By this addition of gross, saline, and acrid juices the benign, balsamic, and nutritive quality of the blood and lymph is unavoidably destroyed; and the stamina, the muscular and nervous fibres, nay the natural state and action of the whole body, particularly of the viscera, are essentially injured,

Too often, indeed, is the scurvy produced by causes, *seemingly trivial*, of our own creation; as, the bathing in a water or vapour bath hotter than the blood in a state of health—the drinking of cold liquors, when hot or fatigued—the lying in
a damp

a damp bed—the sleeping in the open air—the standing in any moist place when sweating, and the feet are warmer than usual—the sitting down in the fields, after the sun is set—the suffering a wet shirt to dry on the body, &c.—Little as such circumstances are in general attended to, the most fatal effects flow from them; because, relaxing the spring of the fibres, they not only render the blood acrid, saline, and viscous, and retard its circulation through the capillaries, and through the sanguinous and lymphatic arteries, but clog and obstruct the secretory and excretory ducts in a greater or less degree, as the temperament, &c. may be predisposed,

But there are other causes still which have an unavoidable tendency to produce this cruel disorder, and which, like the last-mentioned ones, *originate with ourselves*; I mean idleness, an inordinate indulgence of the passions, gluttony, and drunkenness. To prevent the bad effects of *idleness*, is surely in the power of every man; and for this purpose he ought to fix on some easy, regular, and constant exercise in the open air, provided it be not moist or saline. In either case, the excretory ducts will then be obstructed; and if these are once disordered, the stomach, the intestines, and all the other parts of the body suffering with

with them, a foundation is laid for an infinite number of dreadful distempers. *All the passions* have a prodigious influence upon the body, and, when carried to an excess, are fraught with the most melancholy consequences; but *vexation* and *anger* are those which ought chiefly to be guarded against. Exclusive of the scurvy, inordinate passions naturally produce the hypochondria, a weakness in the stomach and bowels, relaxed nerves, arthritic pains, and fits of all kinds, *in men*; convulsions, hysterics, menstrual obstructions, and a number of other dangerous complaints, *in women*.^{*} The mischiefs which the glutton and the drunkard bring, not only upon themselves, but upon their innocent posterity, are too obvious to escape the notice of the most superficial observer. Persons of this description weaken the concoctive faculties, become, through a stoppage of the perspiratory humours, sickly, slothful, indolent, and sometimes so puffed up, and bloated, that the least trifle shall carry them off. In a word, they live *miserably*, and die *prematurely*.

^{*} Of these a particular account will be given in my *Treatise of Female Disorders*,

Having

Having sufficiently elucidated the *nature*, the *origin*, and the *causes*, of this disorder, I proceed now to take notice of some of its many complicated symptoms,

DISEASES derived from the SCURVY,

AND FROM THE

MODERN PRACTICE

OF TREATING IT.

The symptoms of this cruel malady are not more different in their appearances, than they are alarming in their consequences. The Scurvy, as I have already observed, produces in men the hypochondria, and in women the chlorosis, with all their dire effects. In both sexes, it is often accompanied also with a defluxion of phlegm, costiveness, looseness, foetid vapours, flatulences, crudities, and other disorders in the stomach and viscera; with quartan agues, imposthumes in the mesentery, schirrous tumours, ulcers, and cancers; with headaches, and pains in different parts of the body, both fixed and wandering; with a vomiting of blood, and an urine now thick, now thin; with a deafness, noise in the ears, dimness of sight, shortness of breath, and general numbness; with convulsions,

convulsions, hysterics, and frightful dreams; with the jaundice, the colic, and bilious and cachectic complaints in general; with the gout, rheumatism, gravel, and stone; with coughs, cold shiverings, and fevers; with pains in the joints, kernels, nodosities, and eruptions of various sorts on the skin; with nervous tremours, partial and universal weaknesses, palsies, dropcies, disorders in the urinary passages and uterus, and a long series of other complaints; the principal of which, with accounts of extraordinary cures of them performed by my inventions, will appear in the sequel.

Previously, however, it behoves me to detect the mal-practices of which *too many* of the faculty are guilty in the treatment of the disease before us.

First, by the abuse of their *favourite* MERCURY, which is not less fatal in the *scurvy*, than I have *proved* it to be in the *lues venerea*;

Secondly, by that of sending their patients to *bathe in the sea*;

Thirdly, by that of sending them to *bathe in the Springs at BATH*; and

Fourthly, by that of *plunging them into the COLD BATH.*

In apology for the calamities they have brought, and daily bring, on mankind by the former, they will not, I presume, deny, that Boerhaave hath demonstrated, what their own experience cannot but have confirmed to them, namely, that the medicinal virtues of MERCURY are owing to its great specific gravity, and the particular smallness and configuration of its parts; by which it *dissolves the texture of the blood and juices,* and so suddenly brings on that degree of putrefaction of the humours, which we find in a salivation; for by thus breaking the texture of the fluids, and sometimes of the solids likewise, it so attenuates and resolves them, as to make them *fluid.*—If they have at all studied, they must also, however reluctantly, acknowledge with Lind, that “those who have undergone a SALIVATION are of all others the most subject to the scurvy;” and with Leake, that “every degree of putrefaction is followed with a proportional degree of resolution in the fluids, and of relaxation and decay in the solids, though ever so insensible; that as the blood is thoroughly melted down, and the solid fibres are over-strained and wasted by a salivation, it may be looked upon as a cause powerfully disposing the patient to the scurvy; that it evidently tends to promote the same process as that of putrefaction itself, and may therefore be deemed a substantial reason, not only why the scurvy so often occurs after a SALIVATION, but also why the smallest portions

“ons

“*ons of mercury are so extremely pernicious in this*
 “*disease; that in such cases, the mercury will not*
 “*only farther break down the texture of the*
 “*blood, already so much destroyed, but will also ex-*
 “*alt that degree of putrefaction, which before exist-*
 “*ed in it from the scorbutic cause.*”

With respect to the *second* mal-practice above-mentioned, namely, *sea-bathing*, I hold the faculty by no means less excusable, *because they know*, that the scurvy is nothing but a saline, acrid, and viscous humour in the blood and lymph; that the sea air is constantly moist; that moist air makes the blood viscid, and a saline air inflames it; from which causes proceed broken capillaries, and all the dreadful symptoms of the scurvy—*because they know*, that all the humours of the human body are apparently saline, and that if a man of a *scorbutic temperament* bathes in salt-water, and breathes the sea-air, the saline particles will be attracted by the absorbent vessels into the fluids, there dissolve, and dispose the body to putrefaction—*because they know*, that salt acts only when it is dissolved, and then becomes itself a very powerful dissolvent, and that all chymists agree, that no spirit or salt whatever, whether acid or alkaline, affects gold, unless it has in it a mixture of common or sea-salt, which makes many compositions so powerful, active, corrosive and pernicious to animal bodies—*because they know*, that it appears from Boerhaave's chymical

chymical history of putrefaction, that “ salt,
 “ being taken into the blood, and mixed with the
 “ juices, if these begin to *putrefy*, they are either
 “ immediately *thrown off* (as appears by the sharp-
 “ nefs and foetid scent of the urine, sweat, fœces,
 “ &c.) or, if *retained*, excite grievous distempers,
 “ which must of necessity soon terminate in death”
 —*because they know*, that the same author, in his pro-
 cess upon animals, remarks, that “ a solution of
 “ sea-salt in water, though it creates no change of
 “ colour in the serum of the blood, when mixed
 “ with it, *dissolves its texture—because they know*,”
 that Sir John Pringle also says, “ sea-salt is so
 “ great a hastener of *putrefaction*, that he still
 “ found, by repeated experiments, two drachms
 “ of fresh beef with five, ten, or fifteen grains of
 “ sea-salt, and two ounces of water, *putrefied sooner*
 “ than the same quantity of *flesh* infused with water
 “ only.”—Is not the practice of bathing in the
 sea, therefore, equally pernicious to persons who
 labour under a *scorbutic*, as to those who labour
 under a *venereal* taint?—With equal safety, in-
 deed, might such patients swallow poison; and in
 proof thereof [postponing my own cases and expe-
 riments] I quote a passage from Dr. Ruffel’s epis-
 tolarly dissertation to Dr. Frewin, which the reader
 will see in the note*.

The

* *First instance.* A gentleman aged thirty-six, who had
 a large spreading *herpes*, [a cutaneous inflammation like millet-
 seed,

The truth of the different arguments, facts, and authorities, which I have adduced on this subject, is farther supported by the testimony of Boyle, who, with other eminent philosophers, hath declared, that “ one of the principal
“ sorts of the effluvia in the atmosphere is saline,
“ though it differs in quantity at different places,
“ and in different seasons ; and that among the
“ various sorts of particles wherewith it is re-

seed, sometimes accompanied with a humour so corrosive, as to form little ulcers] upon the arm with scorbutic eruptions, and spots all over his body, was advised *to bathe in the sea*, and drink the water. *On going into the sea* the eruptions were much raised, and became more general ; the itching also proved intolerable, and almost every where his clothes stuck to the parts.

Second instance. A woman, at a certain period of life, had a return of *a humid lepra*, which had left her from the time of puberty. This complaint had been increased *by sea-bathing*. The salt-water had irritated the sore parts, and rendered the itching so violent, that the patient was almost worn out for the want of rest, and could hardly wear any clothes.

Third instance. A young man, aged twenty, came to me with such an oozing from the cutaneous glands, that it wet through his breeches, as he sat. The fluxion was so great, that I conceived no hopes of restraining it, but by making revolutions *with turpeth-mineral vomits*, and by giving *calomel with his sea-water*. By this rough method he grew infinitely worse. The eruptions became almost general ; he could hardly bear any clothes on ; his ears became incruited, as did his hands and his feet ; and he was one of the most afflicted patients I ever saw.—In order to relieve his patients, the author of the above three scorbutic cases had recourse to tepid emollient baths. “ Divers
“ forms of these,” he adds, “ might be contrived by physicians with great advantage, as particular cases may require.”

“ plete some may be so small, and so conveniently
 “ shaped, as to enter the numerous orifices of the
 “ minute glandules of the skin.”—By these glandules nothing can be understood but the absorbent vessels; and in proof of his former position, the same author adds, “ It does not appear, that inland
 “ countries abound with corrosive salt, since the
 “ bars and casements of windows will not thereby
 “ be greatly impaired by rust, after they have endured the weather for twenty years.* From
 “ whence it is evident, that the kind of salt
 “ whereby this dissolution is effected proceeds
 “ from SEA-VAPOURS, and that, of consequence,
 “ *people who labour under SCORBUTIC COMPLAINTS,*
 “ *ought to fly from the SEA-COAST, as they would from*
 “ *a PESTILENCE.*”

The *third* error—let me retract the word!—
 ERROUR conveys not an idea of GUILT!—the third
 CRIME, then, of the faculty is, the practice, so
fashionable for many years past, of sending sick
 people *promiscuously* to bathe in the springs of Bath,
 without paying the smallest attention to the differences of disorders and constitutions, or, indeed,
 to *any other* differences, however important, though
 many of these *may*, and *actually do*, render such

* Upon the continent there are many countries in which, by reason of their still-greater remoteness from the sea, I have frequently seen iron bars, and rails uninjured by the air, after having been above an hundred years exposed to it; nor is it necessary *there*, as it is in *England*, to paint such bars and rails every year, in order to preserve them.

waters a *curse*, instead of a *blessing*, to mankind.— Is this done to prolong the life of the patient?— Once, perhaps, in an *hundred* instances it *may* be done with this *view*, and with this *hope*; but, alas! in the remaining *ninety-nine*, the *sole object* of the *esculapian* tribe in general is, to get rid *handsomely* of patients whom they have already brought to the verge of the grave, and whose deaths they wish to have *laid at any door but their own*.—Ill, therefore, should I discharge the duty I owe to the community, if I did not conscientiously expose (which by rational arguments, supported by experiments made by the most respectable writers on the subject, I am happily enabled to do) the manifold mischiefs which flow from the *indiscriminate* use of these *celebrated*, though *much-abused*, springs.

According to the experiments of Keil, when a person stays in a hot bath an hour, his body absorbs about 11lb. of water. By those of Martin on Buxton-water, it also appears, that in an hour only five ounces are attracted, and in an hour and a half from eight to twelve ounces. The truth is (and I have myself in thousands of instances, as well as my patients, clearly ascertained it through the convenience of a static chair, which I have fixed for that purpose near the baths) there is always more or less water absorbed into the body, according to the length of time the patient has remained in the bath, to the degree of

its heat, gravity, and pressure. I have likewise by experiments proved, that the *more* the heat exceeds that of a healthy body, the *more* the valves of the secretory pores are contracted, the *more* also the momentum of the circulation is forced, the pulsation increased, and an inflammation produced. This last effect, as is manifest on the face to every beholder, and to the patient himself by his violent sweating immediately after in bed; whereby, as I have already shown, for *one* particle of offensive matter, which is exuded through the pores of the skin, *twenty* are expelled of the balsamic and nutritious juices of the body.

To the above truths let me add, that, as it has been proved by Short, and by numbers of other learned physicians and philosophers, that in a healthy state the vital heat of the human frame does not exceed seventy-six degrees, and in a high fever is only eighty degrees, so it clearly follows, that if a person in health should bathe in the king's bath, which is seven degrees hotter than the blood of a person in a high fever, effects highly injurious and alarming must be produced, and still more so if he should bathe in the hot spring, which is at ninety degrees of heat *.—If persons
of

* The same objections which are made to the springs of Bath are applicable to those of Buxton, though in an inferior

of even the strongest and healthiest constitutions must suffer by bathing in such hot springs, what dreadful consequences will not ensue to such as are afflicted with plethoric, feverish, hectic, consumptive, asthmatic, paralytic, arthritic, scorbutic, or venereal complaints; especially when it is considered, that, from experiments made by Lowthorp and others, their qualities are found to be such, that "some of the springs of Bath will eat out a ring of iron in seven years; that the cross-bath hath been observed to eat silver exceedingly; and that, even in a week's time, a shilling hath been so eaten by it, that it might be wound about the finger?"—What punishment, then, do not those of the faculty deserve, who, after having for *months* and *years* harassed and tormented their patients afflicted with the above complaints, and reduced them to almost the last stage of their existence, can so far stiffle the dictates of conscience,

feriour degree. It has, indeed, been experimentally shown by Jones, Short, and others, that "the latter are not above a fourth part of the heat of the former; Buxton being like to a quart of boiling water mixed with a gallon of cold water; and Bath to a gallon of boiling water with a quart of cold water; whence," they conclude, "the waters of Buxton do not bring on HALF SO MANY grievous accidents as those of Bath."—Of those "grievous accidents," as well as of the *inconveniences* to which the bathers in the springs of Buxton are exposed, I shall speak more at large in a future treatise.

and

and suppress the feelings of humanity, as to persevere in sending them to Bath, there to terminate their wretched days, without the most distant prospect of obtaining a cure, when *they know*, from numberless instances, that, by recommending them to me, their health may [through the blessing of God] be easily, safely, and effectually restored?

It may not be improper here to observe, that, when in the year 1760, Dr. Charlton of Bath honoured my inventions with repeated visits, and favoured me with a perusal of the M. S. of my pamphlet, previous to its publication in that year at Bristol, he entirely coincided with me in every thing I had therein advanced, not only as it tended to display the peculiar advantages of my apparatus, and support the merits of my discoveries in general, but to elucidate the *real* properties of the springs of Bath, their actual degrees of heat, the inconveniences, to which both the bathers and the assistants are there exposed, not only from the faulty construction of the baths, but from the absurd method of putting the former into tubs * (wherein

* Thereby the water loses all its virtues; a truth, which has been since confirmed by numbers, particularly by Thicknesse, who says, "Its subtil spirit soon flies off, and leaves the water as void of medicinal powers, as the commonest well-water."

it is *pretended* to *regulate* the heat, which, nevertheless, is known, from repeated experiments, to remain for *seventeen hours*, even in frosty weather, and in places where the windows have been left open all day, and the dangers which sick people incur in coming out of such tubs, situated in cold, damp, and stony *dungeons*, as Sutherland justly terms them, and in being removed thence to their own lodgings.

When Drs. Oliver, Moysey, Sutherland, and Lucas, likewise distinguished my discoveries with the flattering testimonies of their approbation, they unanimously acknowledged the above truths, and declared, that if, according to my new method, the water could be medicated with vegetable substances, and its heat regulated by the vital fire of the patient, his disorder, and other circumstances; and if there were also erected vapour-baths*, and conveniences for fumigations and frictions similar to mine, the city of Bath would become the resort of all the afflicted in Europe.

The above declarations of gentlemen so eminently distinguished in the medical world, and the

* Dr. Charlton was always a strenuous advocate for the expediency of adopting this improvement; and in his treatise of the Bath-waters he observes, "A vapour-bath, and an artificial heat to the Bath-waters are wished, in order to remove obstructions, the advantages of such an application being unattended with any inconveniences."

inconveniences and dangers of bathing in the springs of Bath, being represented to the late Duke of Kingston, his Grace, in company with the Dutchess, and with Sir John and Lady Fielding, condescended to pay me a visit, and to desire I would go to Bath, and inspect a building he had lately constructed there, as also a spot of ground contiguous to it, intimating, that, if I thought I could, consistently with my plan, make the necessary improvements to his newly-erected water and vapour-baths, and build apartments for fumigations and frictions, he should be willing to dispose of the whole to me on liberal terms. Accompanied by Sir John Fielding and his lady, I accordingly went thither, took a minute view of the premises, and returned to town with a resolution to embrace the offer made me by his Grace; which I certainly would have done, had it not been for the interposition of Mr. —*, his steward, who had received from the duke a *discretionary* power to settle the terms with me, but who, insensible to the *honour* of his noble master, and incapable of forming a wish to promote the *public good*, or indeed any other wish that centered not in *himself*, compelled me to lay aside *that* project,

* In my possession are several letters from the said steward and others, confirming the truth of what I have here set forth.

and,

and in consequence thereof to enlarge my buildings at Chelsea.

But to proceed.—Having in *my written address* to the Royal Society in 1764,* from repeated experiments, and from the indubitable testimonies of the most respectable physicians, given a satisfactory proof, not only of the utility of my inventions, but of the innumerable inconveniences and dangers inseparable from the established practice of bathing in the springs of Bath, and the mischiefs which flow from the baths of England in general, I shall now present the reader with a few additional authorities, in order to vindicate the objections I had originally formed, not so much against the springs themselves, as against the modes and means of *preparing and applying* them, with little or no regard to the vital heat of the patient, his disease, constitution, habits of life, &c. and to demonstrate, that my practice, far from containing any thing *inconsistent with*, is *strictly consonant to*, the acknowledged principles and rules of the medical science.

To prevent, however, an erroneous supposition, that my disapprobation of the Bath-waters, according to the present method of administering them, proceeds from the smallest pique at, or malevolence

* See page 12.

to, any man, or set of men, whose interest it may be to promote the use of them, * I think it necessary to declare, I have by my fair, open, and liberal proceedings from March, 1755, when I first opened my apparatus in England, been on terms of friendship with the most respectable of the faculty both at Bath and Bristol, as well as of the members of those corporations, whom,

* In a "General Treatise of Mineral Waters," which I propose to publish at a future opportunity, it will be seen, that, uniformly actuated by no consideration but a conscientious regard to truth, I have there expressed myself with equal freedom against the modes of administering the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, Holland, France, Portugal, Italy, and even Padua, my native country. Of all these waters I have preserved accurate analyses in my register, stated their different degrees of heat, and a variety of experiments made on them by myself, as well as by the most learned writers, with directions how to imitate them, which with ease I have repeatedly done, by means of my apparatus, so as even to heighten those virtues for which they are recommended in their natural state. Of the importance of this art we may judge from the words of Lord Bacon, who says, "I think it strange, that natural baths are not imitated with success, seeing they are confessed to receive their virtues from minerals, and not only so, but discerned and distinguished from what particular mineral they receive tincture, as sulphur, vitriol, steel, or the like, which nature, if it be reduced to *composition of art*, the powers of them may be increased, and the temper of them will be more commended."—I shall likewise illustrate the work alluded to with suitable observations on the authors who have most eminently distinguished themselves in treating of the above baths, and particularly on my countrymen Bergomensis, Fallopius, and Vandellius, who have confined their researches to those of Padua.

on sundry occasions, I have convinced of the singular benefits that might be derived from my inventions, if employed as *auxiliaries*, or rather *correctors*, of their at present *highly-abused*, though otherwise *salutary* springs.

The authorities, I mean now to adduce, are those which follow:—Sutherland says, “Men of all ranks, who resort to Bath to bathe for health, have long lamented, and continue to lament, the *danger* accruing therefrom.” This truth is confirmed by Cheyne, who observes, “The reputation of bathing at Bath has fallen into a total disgrace from the *inconveniencies* and *sad accidents* attending it.”—Allen likewise observes, “Several *imperfect* leprosies have become *perfect* ones by the use of the Bath-waters;” and Willis even protests, he has himself “known a great many not very bad of the *impetigo* or *inveterate scurvy*, who, by going to Bath to bathe, have returned *lepers*.”—Leigh, Randal, Pierce, Turner, and others, have shown, that “The Bath waters cannot be agreeable to an *inflammatory state* of the blood, nor to a constitution inclining to a *hectic*.” They have farther declared, that “the use of such waters, especially by bathing, is for the most part *absolutely forbidden* in the gout, in rheumatic, scorbutic, and venereal pains, in inordinate fluxes of the menses, in the piles, in inflammations

" inflammations of the liver, in too great heat and
 " obstruction of the kidneys, in consumption of
 " the lungs, and in the *tabes Anglica*, viz. a
 " penury, or languor of spirit."*—Thicknesse
 affirms, " No physician living will venture to as-
 " sert, that, in spite of all their healing virtues,
 " the springs of Bath have not been productive of
 " *grievous and fatal* consequences. Whenever the
 " vital heat is from *high living*, or any *other* cause,
 " too great, they are *very dangerous*. The heat,
 " when it is too great, *closes the pores*, and often
 " *totally obstructs the insensible perspiration*. He, who
 " will examine the Bath waters, as they are given,
 " at the pump, will perceive a subtil acid arise
 " from them, which *soon flies off*, which is always
 " offensive to *weak lungs*, and which *corrodes all*
 " *the iron-work it washes*; and it is observable, that
 " *asthmatic persons* cannot live within the *effluvia* of
 " the Bath-waters."—He likewise observes, " Pa-
 " tients may as safely use them upon their own

* The reader will perhaps say, if the Bath-waters are
 " *absolutely forbidden*" for all the disorders above enumerated
 by men of ingenuity and learning—men, too, who em-
 ployed the greatest part of their lives in investigating
 their properties—they are, on the same principles, *virtu-
 ally* prohibited for almost every *other* malady. The in-
 ference is just; and Bennet has proved the use of them im-
 proper, " unless the patient is of a constitution uncom-
 " monly cold and phlegmatic, and has been bruised or
 " *crippled*."

" judgment,

“ judgment, as upon any other man’s, unless their
 “ physicians can prove, that a sulphureous bath,
 “ which *opens the pores*, and an acid one, which often
 “ *closes them*, is one and the same thing. This I
 “ can aver, that I went into the king’s bath *in hopes*
 “ *of opening the pores, and in expectation of the na-*
 “ *tural consequences of a hot bath*; but the reverse
 “ was the effect, *the pores were thereby totally stopped,*
 “ *and for some days, I thought it would have DRIVEN*
 “ *ME MAD.*”—Lucas, who took so much pains to
 ascertain both the good and the bad properties of
 these fashionable springs, and who strongly discour-
 tenanced the use of them according to the present
 practice, feelingly declares, “ I shall be hard set,
 “ if I prescribe them to *delicate patients*, before I
 “ see them reduced to some decent and regular form
 “ whereby their *heat*, and every *other* circumstance,
 “ can be determined, and adjusted to the *safety*
 “ and *welfare* of the patient, and the *satisfac-*
 “ *tion* and *honour* of the physician. If ever
 “ I find myself obliged to recommend them, *before*
 “ the wished-for *reformation* be brought about, I
 “ shall feel no less *horror*, than every *humane* phy-
 “ sician now does, when he prescribes a medicine
 “ of *energy*, and knows not into what apothecary’s
 “ journeyman, apprentice, or servant’s hands it
 “ may fall in the absence of the master, who ge-
 “ nerally is otherwise engaged, *quite out of the way*
 “ of

“of his just profession, while the patient’s health
 “and life, and the prescriber’s reputation are at
 “stake.”

Such being, among many others, the mischievous effects which follow the improper use of the springs of Bath (and it is a truth, which reflects little honour on the practitioners of the present day, that they are *still* often prescribed for all the above disorders without exception) Bennet rationally accounts for them, so far at least as they proceed from the *natural* properties of the waters thus: “*first*, because even a *moderate* degree of
 “heat, not greater than that of health, will soon
 “render the blood and lymph, the bile, urine, and
 “secretory juices, highly saline, acrid, and alkaline; of which plain symptoms daily appear
 “from immersing people in the Bath waters:—
 “*secondly*, because the animal juices, being attenuated by the *immoderate* heat of those waters, and
 “rendered more subtil than natural, are unfitted
 “for nourishment:—*thirdly*, because the Bathwaters want a balsamic consistency:—*fourthly*, because they circulate with a greater velocity than
 “is compatible with the stop necessary to nutrition.”

The absolute necessity of having the heat of medicated baths regulated by the constitution of the
 the

the patient, his disorder, and vital fire (which last it must seldom, if ever, be suffered to exceed) has been enforced by numberless writers.—In describing, for example, the effects of heat upon diseased bodies, Floyer, who was *himself* one of the most strenuous *partisans* of cold-bathing, observes, “ A
 “ hot *fomentation* of the whole body, or of its parts,
 “ (and the same are the effects of *batbs*) mollifies
 “ the skin, which is too hard, and relaxes that
 “ which is tense, because heat rarefies the humours
 “ contained in the vessels, and thereby mollifies them
 “ also. Heat, if *moderate*, increases the flesh, and
 “ recalls the colour; but, if *immoderate*, it melts
 “ and diminishes the flesh, extenuates the whole
 “ body, and dissipates the nourishment and colour.
 “ When *moderate*, it likewise *cures* spasms, and
 “ eases the pains of cramps, and all pains of the
 “ eyes, ears, and such like. It helps the parts
 “ over-cooled, promotes suppuration, mitigates
 “ febrile rigours, distensions, convulsions, and
 “ heaviness of the head, helps the hardness of the
 “ limbs after inflammations or contractions, is pro-
 “ per for fractures, luxations, wounds of the head,
 “ bare bones, and ulcers which do not bleed;
 “ for all parts mortified or ulcerated by cold; for
 “ the eating *herpes*, or blackness in the gums, anus,
 “ and uterus.—Hot baths violently rarefy the nu-
 “ triment, and, by relaxing the skin, caule the
 “ plumping

“plumping up of the habit of the body. *It is*
“observed, indeed, by all nations, that a rational
“use of baths contributes much to the health of
“the people.”

Baynard, his coadjutor, declares, “The *hot*
“stoves and bagnios, in and about London, have
“been the destruction of many a man.”—This is,
indeed, a melancholy truth; but the reason is,
that they are never medicated with the proper
vegetable and mineral substances, regulated by
the vital heat, or furnished with the requisite con-
veniences. — To frequent our *modern bagnios* is,
indeed, a readier way to *contract* disorders than
to *get rid of them*; and, at any rate, what can be
expected from the vulgar and illiterate keepers of
such places—men, who, seldom accustomed to any
thing but scenes of lewdness, are in general better
qualified to act as *pimps*, than as *directors of artificial*
baths?—This it was which chiefly induced Suther-
land to affirm that, “All the baths in Europe *disgrace*
the baths of England. The Romans,” adds this au-
thor, “prepared baths for recreation, cleanliness,
“and health. Imperial pride was in no instance
“so conspicuous as in the stately structure of
“baths. They were erected in every province
“that submitted to the Roman yoke. By the *ra-*
“tional use of baths, the wise ancients prevented
“and cured diseases. To the rational doctrine of
“bathing

“bathing practice still pronounces us strangers;
 “insomuch, that to ourselves we may apply that
 “charge which Baccius honestly laid against the
 “physicians of his days, *quam partem miror nostros*
 “*seu negligentia, seu ignorantia, omisisse.* Leland,
 “Jones, Venner, and almost every Bath-writer
 “has exposed the imperfections and abuses of our
 “baths. The picture which Baccius draws of
 “the Italian baths of his days, serves exactly for
 “ours: *Angustæ ac tenebræ, carent omni commodi-*
 “*tate, et delicia, ac noxiæ idcirco, invisæ potius*
 “*quam gratæ et utiles.* There are few members of
 “the legislative power strangers to the dangers of
 “our baths. Their inconveniences are known to
 “the inhabitants of all his majesty’s dominions.
 “*The restoration of baths seems, by heaven, to be re-*
 “*served for the happy days of GEORGE.*”

Alas! the worthy doctor lived not to see his
 prediction fulfilled.—Old as *I* am, and even at
 the close of my thirteenth *lustrum*, yet, possessed of
 the health and vigour of youth (thanks to a mind
 naturally serene and cheerful, and to the use, at least
 once a week, of my inventions) I hope *still* to see it.
 This done, without a *wish ungratified*, I shall con-
 tentedly resign my dust to its parent earth.

The next abuse, *criminally* committed by too
 many of the faculty, is that of precipitately plun-
 ging their patients into the *cold-bath*, without ha-

ing previously taken the proper steps to remove the *cause*, whether venereal or scorbutic, of the disorders under which such patients labour. We have already observed, (and it is a fact which hath been established by a whole cloud of experiments), that when a person stays an hour in a *hot* bath, his body attracts, by means of the absorbent vessels, at the rate of five ounces of the water, whether pure or medicinal. As, in such given time, the cuticular membranes become softened and relaxed, so if he remains therein half an hour only, the body will absorb no more than two ounces and an half; the membranes of the skin will in the same proportion be less relaxed, less so by a quarter of an hour, and less still if he stays but five minutes. It hath been also shewn, that the weight of the water, by its pressure upon the whole surface of the body, obstructs the perspiratory tubes, and thus renders it impossible for the patient to perspire while in the water, however hot it may be; that in like manner, according as the immersion is more or less deep, the pressure and obstruction are more or less great.

From these acknowledged truths it is easy to perceive, that when a patient plunges into a *cold*-bath, and comes out in about two or three minutes, the body has not time to attract a scruple of the water; that of consequence such water, whether
pure

pure or medicinal, instead of having the least tendency to sweeten acridities, or by any means to operate against either a venereal or a scorbutic taint; must, from the sudden shock given to the person jumping therein, cause an inward chilness; with a contraction of the cuticular membranes of the whole ambit of the body, and, repelling the morbid matter from thence; from the *membrana à dispoſa*, and from the *membrana propria muscutorum*, to the center, injure the *viscera*, if not the *meninges* of the brain, or nerves of the head. The danger of being exposed to these alarming evils flows from the sudden and violent obstruction, as well as contraction, of the secretory, excretory, and absorbent vessels; which effects are still more certain to follow immersions in the sea, the water being then heavier, and its weight greater, than it possibly can be in a common cold-bath.

As the effect of cold-bathing is attributed by all learned writers on the subject, not only to the chilness and constringing power of the water, but to its weight also, so it has been demonstrated, that if a person be immersed two feet, and the area of his skin be fifteen feet, he sustains a weight of water, added to that of the air, = 2280 lb. For 2; the number of cubical feet of water, pressing upon a foot square of the skin $\times 76$, the number of pounds in a cubical foot of water, is = 152; which

Q₃ $\times 15$

× 15, the supposed number of square feet on the surface of the body, is=2280 lb. Troy.

From these facts it is farther evident, that the gravitation of the fluids, the pressure of the atmosphere, and its differences, with those of the water, and of the weights upon any given surface, come into calculation with as much ease as any question that can be stated in common arithmetic.

In order to expose, in colours, if possible, still more glaring, the dangerous effects of bathing in cold water indiscriminately, and *before* the morbid matter is dislodged from the body, as it is so often recommended in these days by the faculty, and falsely and wickedly extolled by them as the *grand panacea for all disorders*, I need only adduce the following passages from that celebrated *advocate* for the cold-bath, Sir John Floyer; leaving my candid and intelligent readers to determine whether, *from his own words*, the use of it ought not to be discountenanced, or at least persevered in with the *strictest caution*, even *after* the cause of the disease *has been removed*.

“*The cold-bath,*” says Floyer, “*stops the evacuation of the humours, and closes the pores. It likewise condenses the spirits more effectually than opiates and nitrous medicines. It cannot*
help

“ help any defluxions, such as the *asthma*; nei-
 “ ther can it do any good where the *viscera* are de-
 “ cayed. Cold baths heat by *stopping the pores*, and
 “ keeping in the hot effluvia or aerial spirits.”
 He adds, “ They directly produce a sense of
 “ coldness upon their first application to the
 “ skin, but by that coldness the *skin is contracted*,
 “ and the *humours are compressed and stopped within*
 “ *the body*, which produce *heat and burning*.” On
 the authority of Hippocrates he observes, “ Ex-
 “ cessive cold blackens inflammations by contract-
 “ ing the skin, it hinders perspiration, and the cir-
 “ culation of the blood through tumours; it very
 “ much compresses the air in our humours, causes
 “ feverish rigour, convulsions, and distensions, all
 “ which depend on the sense of chilness, which
 “ gives the shivering in the skin, and occasions
 “ its contraction. Its effects are also soon felt on
 “ the breast, stomach, and belly, because we use
 “ to keep those parts more warm than the rest.”—
 From his own experience he adds, “ It contracts
 “ the skin like that of a goose, makes it very pale,
 “ hardens it, and congeals and compresses too
 “ much the nerves and spirits; it repels the hu-
 “ mours into the flesh and nerves, and by shutting
 “ up the pores, hinders sweat; it makes the flesh
 “ shrink, and hinders its growth, because it drives
 “ the circulation inward; it hinders suppuration,
 “ by stopping the afflux of blood, and the rare-
 “ faction of the humours; it encreases heaviness
 “ of

“ of the head, is injurious to wounds thereof, as
 “ also to fractures, luxations, mortified or ulce-
 “ rated parts, the eating herpes, or blackness in
 “ the gums, anus, or uterus, because such parts
 “ have been used to be covered, and stops the afflux
 “ of humours to them.”—He farther observes,
 “ Cold air heats as well as cold water, and pro-
 “ duces the same inconvenience in bodies disposed
 “ to *coughs* and *convulsions*. They who have a
 “ weak heat, and are much decayed, must not
 “ venture on cold baths, nor they who are intem-
 “ perate, and have eat or drank extraordinarily,
 “ because the distribution and consumption of an
 “ abundant chyle being stopped, it must occasion
 “ *fevers* or *defluxions*. If the spirits be sunk by
 “ looseness, vomiting, venery, watching, or any
 “ other evacuation, we cannot well bear the cold-
 “ bath; our spirits, being weak, will be over-come
 “ by its chilness. In fits of the gout and epilepsy,
 “ in inflammations of the lungs, in the beginning
 “ of putrid fevers, in iliac passions, in the gripes,
 “ and during any defluxions, cold baths are im-
 “ proper; for they *binder expectoration, repel pains,*
 “ and *promote the present defluxions, fluxes, and pains.*
 “ They affect the head, and move the blood, too
 “ much to *stop hæmorrhages*; which, indeed, they ra-
 “ *ther encrease.* The reason why they are not good
 “ for the *tabid* is, because they *binder expectora-*
 “ *tion, and promote looseness.* They agree only
 with

“ with hot constitutions *, and not with cold,
 “ nor in decayed, weak spirits, and very old per-
 “ sons, after exercise and great lassitude, during
 “ great *inflammations affecting the inward parts*, as
 “ in *pleurifies, phthisics, colics*, after *great surfeits*,
 “ *full meals*, nor in *convulsions*.

Of the incontrovertable truths above stated, even the meanest of the faculty would be ashamed to plead *ignorance*, as an apology for the *inveterate*, however *ineffectual* opposition, with which they have for many years *condescended* to distinguish my approved, because honest practice; an opposition, which arises from the basest of motives—envy, malice, and an accursed *auri famés*, which it is impossible to satiate. As a man, I *must* feel the infamy of such conduct; yet as a christian, I *can*, and *do* forgive it.

Times innumerable, indeed, have my patients, both personally and in writing, astonished me with accounts of the insidious artifices which had been used to undermine my reputation and credit by their *quondam* physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries; who, on being desired to give their opinion, whether Dr. Dominiceti's medicated baths, fumigations, &c. might not be of service to *them*, as they

* Nor even with *them*, our author ought to have added, unless in a state of health. This, from an extensive experience subsequent to that of Sir J. F. I am authorised to affirm with confidence.

had been to *others* of their acquaintance in similar cases, even when given up by the faculty, generally replied, *Those persons must have had complaints different from their, and had the constitutions of horses to go through such violent operations, or prejudiced them with other falsehoods equally base.*

To those very practitioners it was, nevertheless, well known, that numbers of ladies and gentlemen of the most *emaciated bodies and of the most weak and relaxed fibres*, after having been reduced by *THEIR management* to almost the last gasp, had been restored to perfect health by *MINE*. From repeated proofs they were likewise *convinced* not only of the *delicious luxury* of my operations, but of the *peculiar ease, safety, and efficacy*, with which they open the obstructed pores, sweeten the acrid, saline, and viscous humours, free the muscular and nervous system from all offensive particles, whether *venereal or scorbutic*, regulate the circulatory, secretory, and excretory functions, establish the *equilibrium* of the fluids and vessels, and not only relieve patients from their complaints, but prevent the reproduction of their calamities—calamities, too often brought on by repeated bleedings, by the swallowing so many saline draughts, and testaceous and astringent medicines; by the improper, because unseasonable, use of the elixir of vitriol, and of a vegetable diet; all which they *knew*, or *ought to have known*, tend to diminish the vital heat,
and

and to repel into the mass of the blood and lymph, to throw upon the liver, lungs, stomach and intestines, the destructive humours which ought to have been expelled out of the body through their proper channels, but which were thus made to produce disorders infinitely more grievous than those it was intended to remove.

After they have by this their *uniform*, because *profitable*, practice exhausted the patience, destroyed the constitutions, and drained the purses, of the persons under their care, *then*, and *not till then*, do they *permit* them to come to me; and because, even when thus circumstanced, Heaven hath generally blessed my endeavours in restoring them to health, the only return I have often experienced from my medical adversaries was, an encrease of their enmity.* *Hinc*, may I indeed add, *hinc illa lachrymæ* on *their* parts! for, alas! had my operations been *less successful*, they would have had *more of their encouragement*, and fewer of their patients would have been sent to Bath and Bristol, to Portugal, France, and Italy, there to end their unhappy days, and thus screen from impending detection and reproach the ignorance and incapacity of the cruel authors of their misery.

* This is no *exaggeration*. In my future Treatises, but particularly in that of "Female Disorders," I shall astonish my Readers with *striking proofs* of the *fact*.

Ever anxious to manifest the real utility, of my inventions, I proceed to observe, that from Hippocrates, Galen, Status, Celsus, Vitruvius, Oribasius, Cicero, Pliny, and others, we learn, that Rome, when at the height of her glory, contained 856 public baths, and *not one* hospital; that then few medicines were used, or methods employed, to recover and preserve public health but by hot, tepid, and cold baths, of which last they frequently even took off the chill. Those baths were distinguished by the names of *calidarium*, *tepidarium*, and *frigidarium*. There were likewise vaporous and dry stoves,* by some called *hypocausta*, by others, *laconia*, or *sudatia*.

Having, from the different names thus given to them, formed my first conception of the Roman baths and stoves, I next concluded, from the remarkable cures performed by them, that they must have been prepared and administered with a strict attention to the disorder, constitution, and vital heat of the patient, to the state of the atmosphere, and other critical circumstances. Upon this principle, I began to enlarge my ideas on the subject, till by repeated experiments I had esta-

* Of these I shall particularly describe the construction and properties in a subsequent Treatise, wherein I shall have occasion to enlarge on the Dropsy.

blished it for a certain fact, that the hot bath was used to cleanse the surface of the skin from all impurities, to relax the obstructed valves of its pores, to mollify the hard, tendinous, vascular, nervous, and membranous fibres of the cutis, and at the same time to supply Nature, through the absorbent vessels, with whatever medicinal substances she might require. In like manner I rationally concluded, that from the hot water-bath the patient passed into the vapour-bath, where, by means of a regular heat, and of the requisite medicinal volatile effluvia, both the perspiratory and absorbent tubes were enabled with ease to perform their different offices, by expelling what was redundant, and attracting what was deficient; that from the vapour-bath he was removed into the sweating-room, where, with the aid of different moist and dry fumigations and frictions, the cure was greatly accelerated; that it was not till the *cause* of the complaint was removed, that he left off the water-bath, and went into the vapour bath, which was kept somewhat under the vital heat, so as not only to encourage perspiration, but to attract (which, it being still more penetrating than the air, was done more effectually in the vapour-bath in fifteen minutes than in the hot-bath in an hour) the volatile effluvia of aromatic and cephalic herbs and flowers, mixed, if required, with the dry fumes of gums and balsams; that these being imbibed into the

mass

mass of the fluids, he was *then*, and *not till then*, permitted to plunge either into the *hot* *, *tepid*, or *cold* bath; and that on emerging from either of these, after he had been rubbed with linen cloths, in order to open the contracted pores, and to warm the mouths of the absorbent vessels, universal frictions, with odorous and other salubrious lotions, were administered; which being accomplished, he was immediately rubbed with dry linen cloths, so as not only to push the most subtil particles of the said lotions into the lacteals, but to free the surface of the skin of those gross ones, which otherwise would have obstructed the insensible perspiration,

By these operations, an universal glow, a renovated strength and vigour, pervaded the animal frame; and certain I am, that if the above was not, in *all* respects, the practice of the Romans, it is, and ever has been mine. Of my *new* machinery, and of the *peculiar* methods by which, with equal ease, safety, and efficacy, I prepare and apply baths, fumigations, and frictions, I have already given a sufficient explanation; and those who, having not *already* seen, *wish* to see, the effects

* This bath was, however, regulated *under* the degree of the vital heat, and while in it, the patient rubbed and exercised himself. In enjoying the benefit of this *gymnastic physic*, the water became gradually, and almost imperceptibly cold; and thus the medicinal substances attracted in the vapour-bath were repelled into the body, and made comfortably to embrace, strengthen, and cherish, the whole nervous system.

thereof,

thereof, have only to pay a visit to Chelsea, or, if *that is too far*, to Panton-square; at either of which places they will, I flatter myself, acknowledge, with many of the first characters in the kingdom, that my apparatus of health, as well as that of my Son, is an undertaking fitter for a **GEORGE** than a **DOMINICETI** to establish, and is at any rate entitled to the munificent protection of a **BRITISH KING** and a **BRITISH PARLIAMENT**.

The USE of BATHS, &c.

IN

SCORBUTIC CASES.



THE author of the preceding paper, by medical and philosophical reflections for the benefit of the human mind, has not only respected the interests of the public, but also the interests of the individual, by showing the necessity of the use of the waters of Bath, in a great number of cases, and particularly in the scorbutic, at least in modern times. The necessity of such operations has been established by the experience of the most celebrated physicians. As I have been particularly conversant with the scorbutic, I have been enabled to prove, that the use of the waters of Bath, in the scorbutic, is not only necessary, but also that it is the best and most effectual remedy, which I have found in the treatment of this disease. I had almost said the universal, utility

•AUTHO.

AUTHORITIES
RECOMMENDING
The USE of BATHS, &c.
IN
SCORBUTIC CASES.

THE authors who have recommended properly-medicated and heated baths, fumigations, and frictions for the scurvy, are neither less numerous nor less respectable than those who have stood forth the partisans of them for the LUES VENEREA. They are, indeed, in a great measure the same; and rarely, at least in modern times, have the virtues of such operations been extolled for *the one* disorder without *the other*. As I have incontestably proved, therefore, that either a *scorbutic* or a *venereal* taint is the *seed* and *root* of almost every malady incident to the human body, the *general*, I had almost said the *universal*, utility of

of my inventions requires no comment. To the venerable names already adduced, I cannot, however, help subjoining those of Celsus, Riverius, Rondeletius, Schroeder, Etmuller, Heister, and Tissot, who have repeatedly declared, *nothing more safely and effectually sweetens the whole mass of the blood, and cleanses it from all scorbutic impurities than properly medicated and heated baths, fugimations and frictions*; and of Mead, Quincy, Shaw, Pitcairne, Parkinson, Lucas, Langrish, Allen, Brooke, and James, who have in like manner pronounced them *the best remedy known, and particularly efficacious in the cure of the scurvy, with all its horrid symptoms*.

In truth I should find it an *endless* task, nor would my readers in general think it a *necessary* one, were I to quote all the writers of acknowledged eminence, who have supported the rational principles on which my plan is established. Experience is the best recommendation of the utility of all arts or inventions; and to *that alone* I should have appealed, had farther proofs been wanting of the superior safety and efficacy of *mine*. Established facts and authorities *united*, however, amount to a *demonstration*; and more than these the most obstinate sceptic cannot require of me, unless he be one of my *medical* COTEMPORARIES, who, actuated by the most unworthy motives,

tives, makes GAIN, not TRUTH, the object of his studies.

The effectual benefit, which *thousands* have received from me when labouring under the most excruciating tortures, and given over as incurable, would uphold my inventions; had they not a *single authority* to countenance them. Indeed, all the writers in the world would not be sufficient to establish falsehood for truth, nor to set aside what experience has shewn to be right. Arguments, however specious and weighty, unless illustrated and corroborated by facts, are at best mere hypotheses, or *suppositions*. But when to the testimony of a long and successful experience is added that of men held in the highest estimation for their *moral integrity*, as well as for their *professional skill*—men, who have *proved* the plan I have adopted to be the only safe and effectual method for healing the various disorders incident to the human body—CALUMNY herself must be silent. — Would not such men, had they been now living, have countenanced, not depressed, have encouraged, not opposed, have applauded, not censured, the man, who should have *merely attempted* to lessen the evils and miseries of life by preserving, or restoring, the health of his fellow-creatures? — In what manner would they have treated him, if *the laudable attempt had succeeded*? — They would not only have esteemed and honour-
ed

ed him; but been to him as a TOWER OF STRENGTH against the envenomed shafts of malice and envy, levelled at him *in the dark* by the *wretches* of the profession, who thrive but as they encrease the calamities of mankind.—Again, however, let me repeat it, I by no means wish to throw a stigma on the medical professors of the present day without a *just discrimination*; and it is with pleasure I declare, that to such men as a PRINGLE, a HUNTER, a FOTHERGILL, an ABERDEEN, a BAKER, a SAUNDERS, a BROOKE, an ELLIOT, a MONRO, a TURTON, a GRANT, a JEBB, a SMITH*, a PITCAIRNE, and others I could mention, I bow with reverence. But as of all the sciences that of physic is, perhaps, the least perfect, and as even the *wisest* and the *best* men are liable to the impressions of *error* and *prejudice*, highly as I respect the characters above-mentioned, I am *not* blind to their *failings*. If, therefore—ever animated by an ambition to render myself more and more useful—I shall at any time *candidly* publish a few of the numberless remarks I have had occasion to make on the writings of *some*, and the modes of practice of *others*, of these learned physicians, it is no more than what, *on the same principle*, I shall take in good part from *them*. On just grounds, let *one* property be pro-

* I mean the physician of this name, who sometime ago filled the high office of an alderman of the city of London.

duced in which my inventions are different from what I have represented them, and I protest upon my honour, that, with all humility *kissing the rod*, I will stand corrected.

I shall now make it appear from a few cases, selected from a multitude of similar ones, that the only safe, easy, and effectual method of removing that destructive malady *the scurvy*, with all its dreadful symptoms, consists in having a thorough knowledge of, and experience in, the various uses of my inventions, but particularly my modes and means of preparing and applying arbitrarily-medicated and heated water-baths and pumps, vaporous and dry baths, moist and dry internal and external fumigations, and oleous, spirituous, saponaceous, and dry frictions. In these, with the *occasional* addition of a few simple medicines (the component parts of which, with directions how to prepare and administer them, are explained in my general dispensatory) consists the *whole* of my plan; and how far there is any *art* or *mystery* therein I leave it to CANDOUR to pronounce.

CASE the FIRST.

The truth of the following case and cure will be attested by many of the principal inhabitants of

8f Chelsea.—Mr. J—— B——, of a scorbutic temperament, at the age of twenty-five caught a cold, by going abruptly, while he was in a sweat, from a hot ball-room into a moist and foggy air. *A shortness of breath and fever* ensuing, he took remedies which proved worse than the disorder; for they left behind them *a hard tumour, and so violent a contraction and pain* in the right knee, that he could not touch the ground with his foot, and had no rest, nor ease, night or day. Finding the *swelling, contraction, and pain in his knee, with the decay of his leg, and thigh* encreasing, though for three years he had received the advice and assistance of the most eminent of the faculty at Bath, Salisbury, Bristol, Exeter, and Sherborne, he came up to London, and put himself under the care of *two of his Majesty's surgeons*. These gentlemen, after having exerted their whole skill, gave him up as incurable. For two years more he alternately employed Messrs. P——, S——, and G——, three of the most reputable surgeons in the city, who, among other things, ordered him to adhere to a milk and vegetable diet, but still to no purpose. In this deplorable condition, he went to lodge with a relation, a respectable surgeon and apothecary near Cavendish-square, who, seeing him reduced to a *skeleton*, and in the utmost danger of losing his life, after he had tried every remedy he could devise, brought him to my house. His weakness and decay were such, that for the first two

weeks he often fell in a fit from his chair to the ground, and was under the necessity of being fed like a child with a tea-spoon-full of minced meat. Nevertheless, by having morning and evening my water and vapour bath^s, partial pumpings, universal and partial moist and dry fumigations, and saponaceous frictions, administered to him, he found *in a month* amazing benefit. By adhering to the same process for *three months* he gradually regained his appetite, rest, and strength; the *swelling* greatly abated; and *the muscles and nerves of his decayed leg and thigh* resumed their proper *tension* and *elasticity*. By the use of my happily invented shoe, pendulum, crutches, and chair, and a perseverance in the above operations*, he likewise daily felt the concretion and adhesion of the patella or knee-pan, and of the bones of his leg and thigh, give way. *In four months*, he was able to put his foot flat upon the ground; and his leg and thigh became rapidly re-

* Of the number of crippled men, women, and children, similar to Mr. B—, whom I have happily cured by the above mentioned inventions and operations, after the whole skill of the faculty had been for years exerted upon them in vain, I shall only mention at present three ladies, namely, the sister of lady W— W— W—, whose knees were so contracted, that she could neither sit nor stand; the niece of lady N—, who, from an entire contraction of the hand and foot, could neither dress nor feed herself; and the daughter of the Rev. Mr. T—, who was contracted in every joint of her body, and thereby rendered totally helpless—Farther particulars of these cases and cures may be known at my house, and will appear in my treatise of female disorders.

plenished

plenished with flesh. By going *once a day* afterwards, through the usual mild operations he was *in three months more* able to walk from Chelsea to St. James's Park; and *soon after*, to the utter astonishment of all who knew him, he was discharged in perfect health, which he still enjoys.

OBSERVATION.

It is not my intention to swell the present work by an unnecessary repetition of cases which have a manifest affinity with each other. The few I shall publish, however, having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians and surgeons, will, I hope, be an inducement to the faculty in general, when they find the inefficacy of their own practice, not to consign the afflicted over to despair, but to recommend them to a trial of my inventions. I mean not to rob them of their fees, so long as those fees may be received with *credit to themselves*, or with a prospect, however remote, of *advantage to their patients*. No man should be pronounced *incurable* while the breath remains in the body; though it is actually an established rule with many practitioners, when *THEY can do nothing more* for their patient, to say *nothing more CAN be done for him*. The sentence is in itself so tremendous, as not unoften to create a despondency, productive, *without any other cause*, of an untimely dissolution of the patient.

Many,

Many, it is well known, have I been the happy instrument of restoring to life, and to the comforts of this world, who, without my salutary interposition, would long since have been numbered with the dead.

CASE the SECOND.

For a confirmation of the truth of the following case I can appeal to lord L—, and to others of that noble family, who have not only *themselves experienced* the happy effects of my inventions, but are acquainted *with several persons of distinction*, who, *after having been given up by the ablest of the faculty*, have also been thereby restored to perfect health.—Anxious to prolong, if possible, the life of his friend capt. M—, aged *seventy*, the above-mentioned nobleman desired me to pay him a visit. I found him of a constitution deeply tainted with the *scurvy*, and was told, that he had been frequently, thro' an irregular course of life, troubled with *pains, eruptions, and an unusual swelling in a vrey tender part*. These complaints had not only produced a fever, but defeated every medical effort, disabled him from moving in his bed, to which he was now constantly confined, and from retaining the least food, or medicinal substance, in his stomach. At the height of this complicated distress, the faculty, instead of endeavouring to administer comfort to him, deserted him. When I was called in, it was supposed he could not live over
two

two days; and lord^d L—, on my representing the impracticability of removing him to Chelsea, ordered the back of a coach to be cut off for the convenience of admitting his body, and the bed at full length. With immense trouble and difficulty he was in this manner conveyed to my house; where I immediately applied my properly-medicated and heated, moist and dry fumigations and frictions *for twenty minutes* universally, and afterwards to the parts more immediately affected *for an hour* *. His lordship, and several other persons of quality, sent twice the same night to know, if the captain was *living* or *dead*. Calling to see him the next morning, they were amazed and confounded to find, that he was *not only living*, but had actually received *very sensible benefit* from being no more than *three times* fumigated. By a perseverance in this process, the captain being brought into a general perspiration, in *four days* the swelling ripened, and emitted a considerable discharge, by which he recovered *his rest, appetite, and spirits*. In *eight days*, the discharge having ceased, and the aperture being dressed, he was put into the arbitrarily-medicated and heated water and vapour

* This last operation was performed through the happy medium of a machine I have invented for that particular purpose; by means whereof the volatile effluvia of vegetable and mineral substances are agreeably and effectually conveyed to the *actual seat of the disorder*, and the heat kept at what degree necessity may require.

baths; which, with the operations above-mentioned, produced so wonderful an effect upon him (by extirpating the *primary cause* of his complaints, to which his former medical attendants had never paid the smallest attention) that in about *ten weeks* he left my house perfectly recovered, and the next day set off with a party of pleasure into the country.

OBSERVATION.

Bold as the attempt may be thought to have undertaken the cure of a gentleman, whose dreadful condition seemed to have set all hopes at defiance, I appeal to the candid reader whether it was not a *laudable* one, when, by *that* attempt, without incurring the least danger of *farther* bad consequences, a constitution, brought to the last stage of debility by the ravages of *time*, as well as of *disease*, was restored to its pristine sanity. From my success in the case of capt. M—, no patient, however inveterate his complaints, and however advanced his age, ought to be discouraged from having recourse to my operations for a cure.—Imagination could not figure to itself a more deplorable object than this gentleman when he was carried to my house. Without hope, without comfort, and ready to breathe his last, his acquaintances had even taken their last farewell of him; and already had he fully resigned himself to that fate, which in a very few days *must* have happened, had he not, through the generous zeal
of

of the above noble lord in recommending my inventions, been rescued from the grave, and restored to himself, to his friends, and to the community,

CASE THE THIRD.

J. A. Esq. of a weak constitution, of a *scorbutic habit*, and *subject to colds at every change of weather*, was for *twelve years* constantly afflicted with a *flying rheumatism*, and a *fixed tormenting pain in his stomach*. Though he had received the advice and assistance of his brother, a celebrated surgeon, and of several other *eminent gentlemen of the faculty*, and tried all the *bathing and water-drinking places*, he yet enjoyed not the smallest comfort, or prospect of relief. Hearing of the cures I had performed in almost every desperate malady, he determined to commit himself to my care; being told even by Dr. F—, and Mr. D—, my enemies, that my process would do him no harm, if he received no good from it. By going *twice a day* through the usual operations adapted to his case, *in six weeks*, his complaints being entirely removed, he left me in perfect health, which he continues to enjoy,

OBSERVATION,

While there is life, the patient should always remember there is hope; and he should never despair of a recovery, nor slight any *rational remedy*,
which

which offers itself. Such was my success in the case of J— A—, Esq. that it worked a thorough conviction of the superior utility of my plan in the minds of his *quondam* medical attendants, Dr. F—, and Mr. D—; the latter of whom has since recommended many patients to my care, particularly lady L—n, who, having been cured by me of an *universal scorbutic eruption*, which, for above *fifteen years*, had resisted every effort to remove it, is now one of the most zealous patronesses of my inventions,

CASE the FOURTH,

Mr. T— M—, a very respectable quaker, of an *hypochondriac* and *scorbutic constitution*, began, from the age of *forty-two*, to feel *his nerves exceedingly affected*, particularly *those of the head and stomach*, and to be subject to *horrid dreams, fainting-fits* and *tremours*. He was attended by Dr. D—, and Mr. F—, an apothecary, for *ten years*; and his disorder still baffling their endeavours, he was then advised to *plunge into the cold bath head foremost*. On his *first immersion*, the crown of his head seemed to be struck as with a large hammer; and upon coming out of the water he was *almost blind* and *stupid*. These complaints were followed with an intolerable pain in the forehead, and an oppression at the stomach; for which *cephalics*,

phalics, emetics, blisters to his head, and at last a sinapism under his feet, which took away *the soles*, having been administered in vain, they sent him to Bath against the desire of his friends Mr. F——, and Mr. G——, who were anxious to have him *under my care*. He staid there *four months* under the direction of Dr. C——, and Mr. C——, apothecary, and returned *worse* than he went. In despair of obtaining a cure from any other quarter, he came to my house; where, by going twice a day into my properly-medicated and heated water and vapour-baths, and through my *universal* moist and dry fumigations and frictions in bed, the circulation and perspiration began gradually to encrease, and to be re-established. At the same time, by the use of my *partial* fumigations, the volatile effluvia of cephalic herbs and flowers, mixed with the dry fumes of gums and ballams, were directed and confined to the circumference of the face, by means of my machine invented for that purpose, without hindering the patient from seeing, breathing, and speaking freely*. The consequence

* This machine, with those for the introduction of moist and dry fumes to the head *alone*, without the face, to the breast, abdomen, and other parts *alone* also, and into the ears, mouth, urethra, bladder, anus, vagina, &c. have attracted the peculiar admiration of my visitors in general; and they have repeatedly declared not only the inventions themselves, but the safe and agreeable mode of applying them, to surpass the conception of all who have not, like them, had an opportunity to see, and to examine them.

was, that in less than *twelve weeks*, he was, to his inexpressible joy, discharged in perfect health,

OBSERVATION,

In what a dreadful situation was this patient!—Ten years *under cure*!—The wonder is, that, before *half* that time had elapsed he was not *under ground*. It was an act of providence, that he had not, by following the absurd advice of *plunging into the COLD BATH*, before the CAUSE of his disorder was removed, been for ever deprived both of his sight and understanding. Sensible they could not relieve him themselves, if it was not *ignorance*, it was *cruelly in the extreme*, in his physician and apothecary to oppose his coming to me, and to encrease his misery by sending him to Bath. They had not *quite killed* him by the cold bath, and were therefore desirous to try what *might be done* by a *hot* one, which, to persons afflicted like this worthy quaker, is in truth *almost certain DEATH*.

CASE THE FIFTH.

Mr. D—, the master of a trading ship between London and Venice, suffered for *fourteen years* the severest torments from a *scorbutic eruption*, accompanied with a discharge of thick white matter, especially

cially from his legs, thighs, arms, and face. This disorder proceeded from his having in a raw, foggy night jumped out of bed, and run upon deck, while he was in a sweat, and his shirt quite wet. After a cough and head-ache, a *tertian ague* followed; nor was it till he had been freed thereof at the expiration of *eighteen months*, by the power of Jesuit's bark taken every four hours, that the *eruption* appeared. He had strictly observed the prescriptions of the ablest physicians of London, Bath, and Bristol, and even of Lisbon, Naples, and Padua; he had not only *bathe*d at all those places, and frequently *in the sea*, but had rubbed his body hundreds of times with the flower of sulphur, mixed with *mercurial ointment*, as also with Barbadoes-tar. All hopes of obtaining relief from his complaints terminated in a melancholy disappointment; till, being convinced by his friends of the rational principles on which my inventions are founded, and of the surprising cures I had been the happy instrument of performing by them, in almost every disorder incident to the human body, he came to my house; from whence, by going through the operations suited to his disorder twice every day, he was discharged in perfect health at the expiration of *eleven weeks*.

OBSERVATION.

Fourteen years!—What a length of time to have been afflicted!—What loads of medicines to have taken

taken likewise, in the course of that period, to no purpose whatever, but that of *enriching the medical tribe, and destroying the constitution of the patient!*—Repeated changes of places, of medicines, and of medicinal aids, brought no *ease, no relief*. A cure then was beyond his hope; nor could he have obtained it, had he not come to Chelsea, where, in *weeks* fewer in number than the *years* he had passed in torment and misery, he was restored to health and happiness.

CASE THE SIXTH.

Mr. F——, an eminent merchant, and Mr. D——, a no less eminent bookseller [the former of whom I had cured of an *obstinate retention of urine, pain in the kidneys, &c. caused by the gravel, and the latter of an inveterate scorbutic eruption;*] brought to my house their friend Mr. T—— M——, whose legs (swelled to a monstrous degree) had been affected for nineteen years with red and black tumours, and with putrid and corrosive ulcers, which constantly discharged a foetid, ichorous humour, and were each surrounded with a hard callous. In the presence of the above two gentlemen, Mr. M—— informed me, that his complaints had baffled the skill of the first physicians and surgeons in London; that for the last *eight years* he had been hardly able to walk across his room, and could get no rest at night, his pains being then peculiarly violent;

violent; that the original cause of his melancholy state was a cold, and an ague-fever; to get rid of which he had taken three pounds of the bark, and to prevent a mortification in his leg upwards of twenty pounds more, besides being salivated three times. He immediately began a course of my operations, and by persevering in them twice a day for about *fifteen weeks* he was discharged in perfect health.

OBSERVATION.

On the case of Mr. M—— I shall only observe, that as it was through the recommendations of two gentlemen, our common friends, he obtained the above extraordinary cure, so with truth I can affirm, that such recommendations have, with the blessing of God, never failed to be crowned with the desired success, when I gave the least reason to expect it, or when it was not prevented by any of the circumstances mentioned in the eighty-fifth page of the present work.

CASE THE SEVENTH.

Mr. R—, builder, of a scorbutic constitution, in consequence of a kick on the private parts, was seized with a prodigious swelling therein, accompanied with exquisite pains. In a few days, his complaints growing worse, and a high fever ensuing,

suing, in spite of the assistance of the family-
 surgeon and apothecary, Mr. P—— was
 called in. To prevent a mortification, it was agreed,
 as the only possibility of saving the life of the pa-
 tient, to *cut off his testicles*. At this terrible crisis,
 being advised by Mr. W—, and others, to make a
 trial of my inventions, whose amazing efficacy they
 had witnessed in the cure of a variety of des-
 perate maladies, Mr. R—— was, *contrary to the*
will of his medical attendants, and even without
their knowledge, removed to Chelsea. I imme-
 diately administered to him my arbitrarily-medi-
 cated and heated water and vapour-baths, with
 the moist and dry fumigations in bed. The mo-
 mentum of the circulation and secretion being
 gradually increased thereby, I likewise, by my
 machine invented for that purpose, conveyed so
 effectually the moist and dry volatile effluvia of
 herbs, gums, and cinnabar to the scrotum, perinæum,
 and other parts affected, that the tumours were
 mollified and removed, and the obstructed hu-
 mours being excited to a regular course,
 the peccant matter was expelled through the
 pores of the skin. By persevering in the use of
 the above mild operations twice a day for *nine*
 weeks Mr. R. obtained a radical cure, and hath
 ever since enjoyed perfect health.

OBSERVATION.

If this gentleman had not exerted his natural right (the glorious, and, it is to be hoped, *immortal*, privilege of Englishmen) of *thinking and acting for himself*, what would have been the consequence?—He must have fallen a sacrifice to the operation of the knife; an operation which *could not*, as his surgeons ought to have known and told him, strike at the root of the disorder, and thereby, on account of the strong scorbutic taint in his juices, effect a *perfect* cure. Before the bloody sentence was pronounced, why were not *lenient* methods tried—methods, too, from which a rational prospect of success might have been formed?—The event proved, that the *primary cause*, as well as the *ultimate effects*, of Mr. R's disorder, could not be effectually expelled but by my inventions.

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OF

OF
PARTICULAR DISEASES

PRODUCED BY THE

S C U R V Y,

whether SIMPLE, OR COMPLICATED with
the LUES VENEREA.

ALREADY it has been evinced, that the gravel and stone, the stranguria, the ischuria, and many other disorders in the kidneys, the bladder, and the urinary passage, proceed from either a *venereal* or a *scorbutic* cause, whether hereditary or acquired. Ever impelled by an humane wish to abolish the *vile*, though *fashionable*, art of *temporising* with the afflicted, where *effectual methods are unknown*, or, which is worse, where they *are known*, but for *selfish purposes disregarded*, I think it incumbent on me to reprobate in the strongest terms the practice, which has so long prevailed, of prescribing various medical compositions on the *pretence* of dissolving stones or gravel in the kidneys and bladder, and thereby of transfusing their solution through the urethra. In a particular man-

ner

ner it is my wish to explode those *fancied* remedies which are of a *lixivious* nature. These are in general nothing more than soap-ashes, and other similar *corrosive substances*, of which *caustics* are usually composed. From the slightest acquaintance with the animal œconomy, every physician *must know*, that the vellicating force of such ingredients is highly pernicious; and if he have a grain of honesty he will *acknowledge*, that by their previously mixing with the saliva, and passing through so many channels, full of crude, indigested nutriment, and of various liquids; by their undergoing such a variety of distinct digestions and filtrations, and thus blending with a multitude of heterogeneous juices and mucuses, before they can reach the kidneys and bladder, they must absolutely and *bona fide* have lost their *constituent qualities* *.

Now

* Ideas of *analogy* are generally strong and prevalent, whether the objects of that analogy be *in rerum natura*, or the fruit of *imagination* only. Of the truth of this *obvious* remark the following anecdote affords a *curious* illustration. A gentleman, long troubled with the stone, had been eating some radishes for supper, the rind of which he had pared, it seems, with an *agate-handled* knife; and having left this same knife, with the parings, in the plate, it remained there till the next day. At noon, the scullion-wench was astonished, in washing the dishes, to find the *handle* of the knife *half-dissolved* amidst the *radish-parings*. This *wonderful* circumstance having reached the ears of her

Now it must be evident to a person of the humblest intellect, that if the stone and gravel could be dissolved, and their solution carried off through the urethra, *by any liquid whatever*, they must certainly have first severely irritated and injured the parts adjacent to their passage, destroyed the mucus and coats of the kidneys and ureters, and either relaxed or contracted the sphincter of the bladder. These being inexpressibly more tender and soluble than the softest species of calcareous substance formed within the human frame, the consequence must be (as I shall manifest more fully by facts, when I come to treat *particularly* of those cruel disorders) that *new calamities* would be generated in such parts with ten-fold aggravation.

Plain reason, supported by experiments, might convince the adventurous partisans of

master, he communicated it to his apothecary, who *ran with it* to the *family-physician*. Without delay, therefore, *radish-parings* were administered (*analogically*) by infusion; but with what success, we are left in the dark. It is plain, however, that *radish-parings* are deservedly not a whit better known at this day, as a remedy for the stone and gravel, than the *once-celebrated* nostrum of Mrs. STEPHENS, which she, with an *analogy* that has set all subsequent medical claimants to parliament at defiance, *wisely*, and *before the deception was discovered*, converted into a *purse of five thousand pounds*; a more suitable reward (had it been properly bestowed) than the *persecution of five thousand lurking vipers*. Too true it is, alas! that if it was the lot of Mrs. S--- to obtain the *former*, because she was an ENGLISH WOMAN, it has been mine to experience nothing but the *latter*, because I have the *misfortune* to be a FOREIGNER.

such

such remedies, that if any person could, by a liquid, or by the volatile effluvia of medicinal substances, introduced with ease and safety into the bladder, mollify and dissolve the stone and gravel therein deposited, without hurting the necessary mucus, or straining and injuring the delicate integuments, such a method would be infinitely more agreeable, as well as more efficacious, than those used at present. This, then, is the basis of my argument; for I *aver*, and shall *prove*, that suitable and successful medicinal substances may be (*may have been* in the course of my practice innumerable times) introduced immediately, and at once, through the urethra into the bladder, the seat of the complaint in question.

Previously, however, it is necessary to go through the comfortable operations of my water and vapour-baths, and universal fumigations and frictions, in order to remove from the kidneys the gravel and stone there lodged, dispose the calcareous matter to pass with ease into the bladder, and, by expelling through the pores of the skin the acrid, viscous, and saline, scorbutic humours, prevent a *new* generation thereof. The urethra being enlarged with ease, and at pleasure, by the subsequent introduction of my invented cat-guts, which I have already sufficiently explained, a saponaceous liquid, proved by reason and experience to be a
safe

safe and efficacious mollifier and dissolvent, is conveyed into the bladder by my soft, smooth, and pliable catheter, so as to dissolve all dissoluble calcareous substances, and to throw out all indissoluble ones, though big as common peas, through the urethra thus enlarged, without the least risque of injuring the bladder, its necessary mucus, tender coats, or sphincter. This being effected, if any part of the bladder hath been ulcerated, whether by stone, gravel, bougies, corrosive lixivium, or other means, it is comfortably deterged and healed by the proper volatile effluvia of vegetables, mixed with the requisite dry fumes of gums and balsams; and thus, through the blessing of God, a cure is accomplished in the most desperate cases.

Discoveries of this sort carry with them, at first sight, a strong prepossession in their favour; a prepossession, which it hath been my peculiar study to establish by evidences the most demonstrative. With the most circumspective care I have waded through a variety of experiments, in order to justify my method of cure; and by the result of these I have very forcibly, however inadequately, appealed to the candour and good sense of the faculty. Actuated by a liberality which does them honour, a few of this numerous body have yielded to the coercion of such appeal; and from my having performed many cures upon *their own* patients, whom they had *avowedly* deemed hopeless, both they and the ob-
jects

jects so relieved have repeatedly done me the justice to acknowledge, that by my inventions, not only the stone and gravel, but also the most inveterate carnosities, and ulcerations of the urethra and bladder—complaints frequently rendered obstinate by the detestable use of *bougies*, &c. &c. rather than by any bad quality in the habit or constitution of the sufferer—are effectually removed, even when pronounced incurable by any other means.

. In proof of these assertions, the few cases subjoined may suffice for the present.

CASE THE FIRST.

The STONE and GRAVEL.

The following case is authenticated by affidavits of F——s D——s, merchant, W——n F——n, hosier, and J——s B——n, apothecary of the city of London, which may be seen at my house.—Mr. F——s D——s had for *eighteen years* been afflicted with great pain *before, at, and after* the time of making water; and suffered the most cruel symptoms of having a stone and ulcer in his bladder, and a carnosity and excoriation in the urinary passage. Within the last two years, his urine more than ever came away by drops, burning the passage as it went like a caustic, and leaving a foetid mucous sediment. At the same time also he was dreadfully afflicted with the piles. All these complaints continued rapidly to encrease, though he
had

had swallowed loads of *mercurial preparations*, and been harrassed to death by *bougies* and *injections*. When reduced to the last extremity, and abandoned by the medical people who attended him, I was sent for by the advice of Mr. C——, a merchant, whom I had cured of an inveterate ulcer in the urethra and bladder. Having examined the case of Mr. D—, I declared, if he came to Chelsea, I should be able to afford him ease and relief, and hoped to do honour to Mr. C—'s recommendation. He had confidence in my declaration; nor had he been above a week in my house, when, the bladder being thoroughly freed from all calcareous matter, and the ulcer deterged, he began to enjoy his natural rest; to eat and drink with an appetite;—to make water freely, and without pain; and the corrosive humours being sweetened, his piles and other bad symptoms disappeared also. By persevering twice a day in the use of my mild operations, he left me, at the expiration of three months, in a good state of health, and though aged upwards of *seventy-five years*, hath since repeatedly walked from the Royal Exchange to Chelsea; where, with his own hand, he delivered to me his affidavit above-mentioned, as a spontaneous testimony of his gratitude.

OBSERVATION.

This gentleman was actually given up for a *dying man*. Perhaps the faculty judged him *too old to live*. I thought differently ; and his friends, to their inexpressible satisfaction, found he was *not old enough to die*. The above cure, happily accomplished by my luxurious operations, must convince every patient, that, however obstinate his disorder may be, by submitting himself to my care, he is sure, with the divine blessing, to obtain relief, to lengthen his days, and to pass them in ease and comfort.

C A S E the S E C O N D.

The STONE and GRAVEL.

Mr. J——h M——l, a reputable sadler, after labouring under a stoppage of perspiration, occasioned by an excessive contraction of the pores of the skin, which had resisted the strongest sudorifics, and a long series of bathing in the hottest springs at Bath, became afflicted with the gravel and stone in his bladder, which *for nine years* baffled the skill of Dr. D—— and Dr. W——, and of Mr. W—— and Mr. P——, surgeons. He had been often advised to be *cut*; but having seen that operation performed on a friend in the same situation with himself, *who in consequence thereof died*, he strongly declared

declared against it. After taking a quantity of nostrums, recommended both in pills and liquids, for dissolving the stone and gravel, *ulcers in the bladder succeeded*; and he could not, without the use of *bougies* and *catheters*, discharge a drop of water, which, when it came, resembled more a foetid mucus and blood than urine. From taking *four grains* of opium to mitigate the extreme pain he endured, he advanced *to an hundred and ten*, and this without reaping the *least benefit*. In this deplorable condition he was brought to my house, upon the recommendation of Mr. E— S—, a stationer, who had been cured by me, when under the same affliction. By going through the mild and pleasant operations proper for his case, every morning and evening, he obtained a radical cure *in seventeen weeks*,

OBSERVATION.

How fortunate was it for Mr. M—I, that the large stones (if he actually had any, as his former medical attendants judged) were solvable!—that the numbers *not* solvable, being hardly so big as peas, were, with the pus, sediment, and gravel, easily discharged through the enlarged urethra!—and, that the bladder, through the moist and dry fumigations introduced into it, was not only cleared from all offensive matter, but recovered from the injuries it had sustained, less from the said stones, indeed, than

than from the *vile* nostrums he had taken, and the *still viler* bougies and injections he had used!— Alas! had he consented to be *cut*, there is too much reason to suppose, that, sharing the same fate with his *friend*, he would have fallen a sacrifice to a horrible operation, which, at best, can afford but a *palliative*, or *temporary* relief, unless followed by the pleasing and comfortable process above-mentioned, and by the use of my baths, fumigations, and frictions, whereby *all fresh supplies of gravel and stone are effectually prevented.*

C A S E the T H I R D.

The GRAVEL and STONE.

Mr. A——m I——y, a furrier, of a thin, weak and *scorbutic* constitution, and *with a face habitually full of blotches*, was recommended to my care by Mr. W——n, whose wife had been cured by me of a *scorbutic*, a *rheumatic*, and a *gravelly* complaint. Mr. I——y had laboured for *seven years* under every excruciating torment, which the gravel and stone, accompanied with a stoppage of urine, can produce. He had received the best advice of the faculty, and taken all sorts of soap-pills and lixivious preparations, recommended for the dissolution of the gravel and stone; but still all his hopes of obtaining a cure vanished, and, instead of growing better, he grew daily worse and worse.

He

He had also been afflicted with a vomiting, and a total loss of appetite; nor could he pass an hour without having his urine drawn out with a silver catheter, which, *seeming* to force back the gravel and stone from the neck of the bladder, gave him a momentary, though fallacious, relief. In this deplorable condition he came to my house; and in *four months*, by going through the operations proper for his case, he was restored to perfect health.

OBSERVATION.

It is a melancholy consideration, that, from the excruciating pains which accompany this disorder, the afflicted are induced to fly to the most *nauseous*, not to say *poisonous*, nostrums, too often recommended by the faculty themselves, when driven to the *ne plus ultra* of their skill. Some excuse might be urged for this conduct, if they did not know that thereby, instead of curing the disease, they kill the patient, whose health might have been restored, and life prolonged, by the use of my inventions.

CASE the FOURTH.

The GRAVEL and STONE.

Mr. T—— B——, an ingenious architect and house-builder, of a *scorbutic temperament from his infancy*, was, through a cold caught in a damp place,
anxiety

anxiety of mind, and intense application to business, attacked, at the age of thirty-five, with the gravel and stone in the bladder. He took soap-pills, and all the lixivium sold for that disorder for *six months*; when, observing in his urine a quantity of mucus with the gravel, he formed a pleasing, though delusive, hope of being soon relieved. His disorder, however, instead of abating, grew so inveterate, that in making water he was excruciated as if melted lead had been passing through his urethra. He then called in Mr. P——, surgeon, who administered to him diuretic emulsions, cooling injections, and bougies for *two months*. At the expiration of this period, *two small holes* appeared in his perinæum, and served as a passage for the urine, and for the gravel. On this, *mercurial unctions*, and fomentations, were directly applied to the part affected; pills of calomel were also taken every night, and a balsamic diuretic potion every morning for *thirteen months*. The above two holes becoming *larger*, and one of them particularly injuring the sphincter of the anus, if he offered to sit down a minute, or to walk ever so slowly, he felt the most agonizing pains. The only relief he could obtain, however transitory, was by sitting on a close-stool full of a decoction of marsh-mallows, and receiving the steam thereof to the part affected. This being sometimes too hot, sometimes not hot enough, and the process being in
other

other respects inconvenient and troublesome, he frequently caught cold by it. Though he was not brought to my house till reduced to the last extremity, yet, by going night and morning through my safe and agreeable operations, in *nineteen weeks* he obtained a complete triumph over his complaints, and has ever since enjoyed, without intermission, his wonted health and happiness.

OBSERVATION.

From the inveteracy of his disorder, added to the mal-treatment he had experienced from the faculty, this gentleman was brought to a most perilous situation. Life was become a burthen to him; nor is it easy to determine *when* his torments would have ceased, if he had not providentially seen well-authenticated accounts in the public prints of various extraordinary cures I had performed in cases similar to his own. It was from a perusal of these, that, determined to be no longer the dupe of medical *imposture*, he was induced to resign himself wholly to my care; and happy I am to add, that the event so highly justified the very favourable opinion he had formed of my inventions.

CASE

CASE the FIFTH.

Of a Stoppage of Urine, contained in a Letter
from Sir T— W—to T— P—, Esq. *

SIR,

According to your desire, in kindness to a friend, I write this to certify that I have been under the care of Dr. Dominiceti about *four weeks*, and have found very great benefit by using his medicated bath and vapour-stove, and fumigations into the urethra, as the stoppage was in the neck of the bladder. By them I now make water freely, with great ease, and think myself cured. I was before for *ten years* under the direction of several principal surgeons, and found no other benefit than merely palliative. Till I came to Chelsea, I could neither eat nor sleep. I now do both agreeably. After having been four times in the bath and stove and received the inward moist and dry fumigations, the carbuncle burst, and ran matter about two days. From that time the water came out plentifully, and met with no obstruction. I heartily wish, Sir, that your friend may reap the same benefit, and indeed I do not doubt it.

I am, &c.

T— W—.

* The original, in the hand-writing of the gentleman himself, will be shewn to the faculty, the afflicted, or their friends, at my house.

OBSERVATION.

This gentleman, as he himself intimates, had been severely afflicted for *many years*. Though he spared no expence in procuring the assistance of men eminent in the profession, and distinguished for their *supposed* skill, he yet “*found no other benefit than merely palliative.*”—What a disgrace to the faculty, that in the course of “TEN YEARS” *several principal surgeons* could only *patch up* a disorder, which in a FEW WEEKS *was afterwards* RADICALLY CURED BY MY INVENTIONS!

CASE the SIXTH.

A DIABETES.

Mr. S—B—, a merchant in London, of a delicate constitution and relaxed fibres, began, at the age of thirty-two, to drink immoderately. Wine, porter, and strong punch, were his usual liquors; and, in his tea, either rum or brandy. In consequence of this mode of living, he laboured for *nine years* under a diabetes, making six times more urine than the liquids he drank, and being able to retain it but a few minutes. His skin became dry as parchment, and he was moreover afflicted with a perpetual thirst and sickness at the stomach, with a total privation of appetite and sleep, and an universal decay of flesh
and

and strength. He was attended, though to no purpose, by sundry *celebrated* physicians, who concluded his disorder to be the PALSY IN THE BLADDER. After having experienced the inefficacy of medical prescriptions, and the danger of quack-nostrooms, his legs and feet became swelled, and his body reduced to a mere skeleton. His urine, which now flowed from him without intermission, in a few minutes turned sulphurous, and intolerably foetid; by which means he was rendered unable to appear in any company. Though frequently desirous of putting himself under my care, from the recommendations of his sister, his uncle, and several of his friends, who had witnessed a number of cures, I had performed in similar and other stubborn diseases, yet for *three years* (though his life was in all that time in imminent danger, and every hope of curing him had vanished) he was constantly diverted from adopting this measure by my *good friends* of the faculty; who were pleased to tell him, that as his complaints proceeded from an universal weakness, a debility in the kidneys, and relaxation in the neck of the bladder, my process [than which, however, nothing can be more mild as well as more efficacious] would certainly *kill him*. Convinced at last of the malice and falsehood of such reports, and determined to be no longer pestered with medicines equally nauseous and destructive, he came (or rather, being unable to *walk*, was *carried*) to my house; and by going morning and evening
T through

through the operations proper for his disorder, in *nineteen weeks* he was restored from pain and misery to health and happiness; and ever since he has carefully preserved them by an avoidance of those habits of intemperance, which had been the unhappy source of his former disorder and misery.

OBSERVATION.

When a patient is recommended to a physician because he is *famous*, he ought to say, "But is he *honest*?" *Medical skill* is, indeed, of no moment, compared with *medical integrity*; nor would the above-mentioned Mr. B— have been ineffectually tampered with, and dissuaded from coming to Chelsea, for *THREE YEARS*, had it not been his lot to fall into the merciless hands of a —, a —, and a —. I trust, however, that the time is not far distant, when TRUTH shall triumph over the *misrepresentations* of ERROUR and PREJUDICE, and when the faculty (unable to oppose that *torrent of success* with which heaven hath blessed my upright endeavours to promote the welfare of mankind) allowing to my inventions their *due merit*, shall be *forced to ACKNOWLEDGE* what it would be *in vain for them any longer to DENY*.

The arguments above set forth, with the *stubborn facts* subjoined in confirmation of them, are, I presume, a sufficient proof, *at least for the present*,
of

of the rational principles on which my inventions are established, and of the solid grounds on which, crowned with the sanction of BOERHAAVE, and of many other authors equally distinguished for their integrity and learning, I have manifested the *stone and gravel, with all other disorders of the kidneys, the bladder, or urethra*, to proceed *primarily* either from a *scorbutic* or a *venereal* cause,

The case of Mr. B— naturally leading me to it, I proceed now to consider in like manner

THE PALSY.

In treating of this *symptom* of the SCURVY, or of the LUES VENEREA (for the PALSY, *strictly enquired into*, is nothing else) and of the *rational means* of curing it, we shall find authorities in favour of my practice equally cogent with those which have preceded,

Apropôs to the very case of Mr. B—, I would ask the physicians who had attended this gentleman, whether Hoffman does not expressly say, “ In the *paralysis*, and in the *palsy of the bladder*, “ the most *certain* remedies are, temperate baths, “ fumigations, and frictions ? ”—What was the opinion on this subject of the illustrious Boerhaave, whom I have had the happiness to quote so often

already?—Aware of the *fundamental cause* of paralytic complaints in general, he seldom mentions them without likewise inforcing the necessity of having recourse to the same salutary expedients.

In conscience can our modern practitioners *still* persevere in administering their *sarragoes* of useless medicines for the palsy, when they are convinced of the truth of these testimonies, and when they likewise know, that Bontius, Rondeletius, Etmuller, Sennertus, Cæsar Clandinus, Fortis, Heister, Quincy, Shaw, Burnet, Allen, Brooke, Lucas, and a long catalogue of other distinguished authors, both ancient and modern, have proved *arbitrarily-medicated and heated water and vapour-baths, fumigations, and frictions, to be the only specific for paralytic as well as epileptic disorders, when all medicines have failed?*

Before I dismiss the authorities in my favour, I must beg the attention of my readers to the following passages from Riverius, which tend more and more to confirm the *peculiar merit* of my discoveries, and their *absolute novelty* till I had the happiness to introduce and establish them.

In the first place, this writer observes, “ I have
 “ tried many remedies for the palsy, but could
 “ find none more safe, easy, and efficacious, than
 “ medicated

“ medicated baths, stoves, and fumigations. By
 “ means of these nature is so effectually assisted, that the
 “ disorder seems to consent to a speedy removal without
 “ opposition.”

Secondly, he recommends “ the provoking of
 “ sweat in the affected parts by fumigations from
 “ decoctions of herbs and roots proper for the
 “ head, *boiled in white wine*, and so administer-
 “ ed, that the patient may sit covered over them,
 “ and be touched, not by the wine, but by the
 “ vapours only.”

Fourthly, he quotes the case of “ a gentlewo-
 “ man who had long laboured under a severe,
 “ and almost total, paralytic disorder, for which
 “ she had taken innumerable medicines, but in
 “ vain. After recommending to her a clyster,
 “ bleeding, and a proper diet, he prepared for
 “ her a semi-cupium, or half-bath, made from
 “ a decoction of *barley* and *new milk*, in which
 “ she sat twice a day; and by a continuance of
 “ this process she gradually recovered.”

Fifthly, he mentions “ the lady of a noble-
 “ man, who was seized with a complication of
 “ disorders, under which having laboured for
 “ seven years, she was attacked with a *confirmed*
 “ *palsy*.—In this condition” says he, “ I ordered
 “ her a tepid bath, prepared from *sweet almonds*
 “ *bruised*,

“bruised, and barley-meal, boiled by way of de-
 “coction. After the bath, I immediately applied
 “an unction composed of yellow Sanders, succo-
 “ry, oil of roses and white wax, to the region
 “of the liver. Before she went to bed, I order-
 “ed her to be well *washed* with the like medicated
 “water for a considerable time. I likewise order-
 “ed her to be *anointed* and *rubbed*, morning and
 “evening, with the oil of sweet almonds, and ca-
 “momile-flowers, upon cloths moderately warm;
 “by which, and by a continuance of the baths,
 “she recovered her health to a miracle.”

“A miracle indeed!” must every person, even
 of the meanest understanding, exclaim, when he
 has seen (what this author *could neither see nor con-
 ceive*) my modes and means of preparing and ap-
 plying arbitrarily-medicated and heated water-
 baths, partial pumps, vaporous and dry baths,
 moist internal and external fumigations, and ole-
 ous, spirituous, saponaceous, and dry frictions.—
 The truth is, by the above method (practised
 not only by Riverius, but by many other learned
 and experienced physicians, both ancient and mo-
 dern) of preparing and applying water-baths, the
 volatile essential medicinal substance of the vege-
 tables and minerals, with which the water is in-
 tended to be impregnated, becomes exhaled in the
boiling, previous to its being put into the baths.
 As impossible is it to retain the virtues of herbs in
 this

this manner, as it would be to preserve the flavour of tea by boiling it, and then infusing it for use into an open pot. By my modes and means of preparing water-baths those virtues are not only effectually preserved, but *instantaneously* communicated, through the assistance of only *one boiler*, to *several baths*; the water is, *instantaneously also*, if required, impregnated with the *precise qualities* of that of Bath, of Buxton, of Aix-la-Chapelle, or of any other medicinal spring, and made to appear as if it immediately came from some subterraneous source; the degree of heat is with ease either encreased, diminished, or kept to a certain fixed standard, as the differences of disorders, ages, constitutions, and other circumstances, may render necessary; the effluvia likewise being kept in by a proper covering, and the head of the patient supported by a pillow of odorous herbs, he lies extended in the bath as comfortably, and with as much decency, as in bed; and on being removed from thence to the vapour-bath, he is luxuriously seated on an easy chair, and in no degree exposed to inconvenience, or to the danger of catching cold*.

* It is, indeed, impossible to convey an adequate idea of the properties of my inventions by *description merely*. They must be *inspected personally*; a permission which, as I have repeatedly observed, is cheerfully granted to every person of character, who has previously favoured me with his name and address.

That the cures *thus* performed by Riverius and others were *miraculous*, is farther manifest from the impossibility of their administering such baths with safety, or according to the vital fire of the patient, and the state of his disorder; which renders it still more evident that, till my discoveries were known, no man had formed the most distant conception of the true method of preparing and applying vapour-baths and fumigations, of encreasing, or diminishing, with the requisite facility, the heat of the volatile medicinal effluvia, and of adapting it to the natural heat of the body.

Besides, it must be acknowledged, that the vapours of herbs, roots, *wine*, &c. raised in the manner described above by Riverius, for the purpose of investing therewith the bodies of his patients, must be attended with great inconvenience, as well as danger, from the want of a proper contrivance whereby the heat may be *regulated INSTANTANEOUSLY*; that it is impossible such vapours should not become sometimes *too hot*, and sometimes *too cold*, the fire, which makes the infusion of the medicinal substances boil, being insufficient, of itself, to keep up a *regular* degree of heat; that, moreover, the modes and means of fixing and regulating the required degree of heat for vapour-baths and fumigations*, and of preserving

* The *candid* reader may recollect, and the *uncan-*
did one may, if he *can*, disprove, what I have already
 said

erving the impregnations of medicinal substances in the effluvia of water, were absolutely unknown previous to the introduction of my invented regulators, whereby every salutary purpose is answered in the treatment of different disorders in different constitutions.

When we consider, that in fifteen or twenty minutes at most the virtues of the volatile medicinal substances, boiled, and raised from the vapour-bath, and fumigating-pot, in the manner alluded to, are totally exhaled, after which short space of time the whole body, or at least the part affected, of the patient becomes invested with nothing more than the *pure vapours of the water*; when, I say, we consider these circumstances, it must be confessed, that if *such* modes and means could cure a paralytic or any other disorder, it would be by a *miracle indeed*; nay, that it would be almost by *another miracle* if the patient were not scalded to death, or suffocated.

Besides, they who have examined my inventions, or experienced their efficacy, will do me the justice to declare, that it would be *equally miraculous* if by dry fumigations of medicinal substances from red-hot flints, iron, or char-coal, cures could be

said of this branch of my inventions.----See p. 27 of the present work.

performed

performed in *any complaints whatever*, whether internal or external; because, as I have observed, it is evident to a demonstration, that the salubrious qualities of the drugs poured on such burning materials being instantaneously destroyed, the body, or part affected, is invested with nothing but the fume, or smoke, of a mere *caput mortuum*, that can have no effect but to encrease the obstructions which it was intended to open, and the defects in the action of the perspiratory and absorbent vessels which ought to have been removed. * They will likewise pronounce a perseverance in such practice to be highly *criminal*, when it is known to be an established truth, that by my modes and means the virtues of simple or compound medicinal substances, used in dry fumnigations, remain unaltered; that they may be easily, safely, and effectually, applied to any internal, as well as external part, with that degree of heat which the case may require; and that, in their operation, they do most agreeably encourage the secretory and absorbent vessels to perform their due functions.

* Yes, I must acknowledge it produces *one* other effect--that of exciting a *salivation more dangerous than the disease* itself--when the medicinal substance thus burned happens, as it frequently does, to be cinnabar; in which case, the poisonous mercurial part thereof becomes mixed with the smoke, and is inhaled by the mouth and nose in an infinitely-greater degree than it possibly can be by the absorbent vessels.

It is a fact too notorious to be contradicted, that by employing hot bricks, or water in bottles, (a practice likewise too frequent in these *pretendedly*-enlightened days, and *servilely copied* from the rude method handed down by the ancients, while the art of healing was yet in its infancy) the intention of promoting sweat cannot be answered, without inflaming the blood of the patient by an external dry heat greater than the vital; that by the power of such heat, the momentum of the circulation of the liquids in the large emunctories being encreased, the blood and lymph are forced into the capillary tubes, which they distend and weaken, rendering at the same time the fluids serous, and forcibly opening the dried and contracted perspiratory and sudatory tubes, without having previously, and by gentle means, moistened and relaxed the rigid and compressed valves of the pores, and removed the blocked up filth. Hence may be conceived the many bad consequences which follow*; and the more so, when it is considered, that as the heat of the water or bricks decreases, the sweat must decrease also; that when the shirt and bed-linen are wetted by the urinaceous, inadhesive humours thus expelled, those very hu-

* Of these, as I have elsewhere remarked, it is not one of the least, that the peccant matter, thus exuded, is hardly a *twentieth part* of the balsamic and nutritious juices which are necessarily discharged with it.

mours, re-attracted thro' the absorbent vessels, and rendered still more acrid, viscous, and corrosive, by having been exposed to the air, become again mixed with the peccant matter left in the body, naturally encrease the general corruption of the fluids, affect the noble parts, especially the viscera, and thus keep the patient lingering under various disorders—to cure which he swallows loads of medicines, calculated to augment, rather than diminish, their *primary cause*.

Numbers (when given over in *universal dead palfies*, and even when under a necessity, from their being *confined to their beds* either by those or other maladies, whether internal or external, of using my *portable* fumigating machine AT HOME*) have joyfully experienced, that no such inconveniences, no such dangers, are to be apprehended from the promotion of either *sensible* or *insensible* perspiration by my operations; that, on the contrary, the advantages which flow from them are infinite, because, while the patient thus perspires, nature is

* In many cases of extreme necessity, as I shall have occasion to shew in some of my future treatises, I have been the happy instrument of saving the lives of patients who were unable to *move themselves in bed*, and who, living at a distance from me, could not have enjoyed the benefit of my operations, if, urged by humanity, I had not attended them at their houses with my said *portable* fumigating machine.

supplied,

supplied, through the absorbent vessels, with those
 dulcifying, nourishing, and balsamic juices which
 are required for the corrupted fluids, in order to
 give to the fleshy, muscular, and nervous fibres
 their proper tone and elasticity, and to the circula-
 tory, secretory, and excretory functions their due
 regularity.

Some will perhaps say, “ How comes it, that Ri-
 “ verius, and other modern physicians equally re-
 “ spectable, performed so many wonderful cures
 “ not only in palsies, but in many other despe-
 “ rate disorders, by modes and means so imper-
 “ fect, and so dangerous, as Dr. Dominiceti has
 “ represented them ?”—My answer is, Because, in
 imitation of the ancient fathers of the healing art,
 they were not only PHYSICIANS but FRIENDS to the
 afflicted ; because, as such, distinguished for their
 diligence, as well as benevolence, by a patient
 attendance upon them, they accurately observed
 all the phenomena of nature ; because they were,
 comparatively speaking, guiltless of envy, craft,
 idleness, luxury, and the other prevalent vices and
 vanities of the present day ; and because their prac-
 tice was founded on, and directed by, the principles
 of real honesty, simplicity, and humanity ; the re-
 sult of all which is, that if those luminaries of phy-
 sic could have seen the said Dominiceti’s appa-
 ratuses and machinery, understood his peculiar modes
 and means of using them, and witnessed the unre-
 mitted

mitted attention he personally bestows upon his patients, with the sacrifice of every minute of the day to their happiness, they would have declared — what is infinitely more applicable to our present practitioners, but what they are ashamed to own—that, for *one* patient in an hundred whom *they* have cured, *I* must have cured *ninety-nine*; that my discoveries in the healing art, founded on reason and common sense, are supported by unquestionable facts, by numberless accurate experiments, made in the face of the world, and by the concurring testimonies of the most venerable fathers of physic,; that they do not, like the modern systems of a day, owe their existence to gay dreams, to vague hypotheses, to insignificant inventions of new theories, nor, like them, court the sanction of abstruse, technical terms; which, to use the words of an ingenious author, “serve only to disgrace the medical art, and to render it above the comprehension of ordinary men;” and which have induced the more respectable part of the faculty to acknowledge, *the cause why the fair face of physic has been so disfigured is, that it plainly appears at this day to be rather the art of TALKING than of HEALING.*

With a freedom due to truth I have already enlarged on the infinite bad consequences which accrue from the *fashionable* custom of bathing patients promiscuously in the springs of Bath, or
in

in any other baths, whether natural or artificial, which, *like them*, are hotter than the blood. As *health*, however, ought not to be sacrificed to *fashion*, and as the having recourse to such baths is of still more detriment in the PALSY than in any *other* disease, I cannot close the present important subject without guarding *paralytic patients in particular* against a practice which has long shamefully prevailed to their destruction.—As usual, however, the reader shall not trust to my *ipse-dixit* merely; he shall have the irrefragable testimonies of the most experienced writers who have treated of such baths.

To begin then with Willis. — This author justly observes, “ The most generous medicines, “ improperly administered, do more harm than “ good;” and he adds, “ If going into baths “ hotter than the vital fire makes paralytics worse, “ it is because by thus bathing the blood and all “ the humours do more exalt their morbid and “ heterogeneous particles, and by forcing them “ into the brain and nerves, encrease the palsy.”

This truth is confirmed by Langrish, who says, “ By several processes we learn, that a degree of “ heat greater than that of a healthy person will “ soon render the blood and lymph, the bile, urine, “ and humours in general, highly saline, acrid, and “ alkaline, which deadly symptoms plainly appear “ from immersing in the Bath-waters.”

On

On this subject Shebbeare has written with great accuracy.—“ Let us observe,” says he, “ what will be the effect of the Bath-waters on a patient who, from a sanguine apoplexy terminating in a paralytic state, should be sent to bathe therein. The influence which the Bath-waters have on the animal fluids is well known to be the generation of the crassamentum, or red part, in the blood, and consequently a greater degree of vital heat. Will any physician, then, for the cure of a disease, order a medicine, calculated to create a new supply to the cause which first produced it? Will he encrease the fibrous and red part of the blood to prepare that fluid to attract more vital heat, and to finish in the second stroke what was imperfect in the first?—This would be a delusive and destructive advice. The Bath-waters, then, in a recent palsy, cannot be also drank without much danger.

“ Let us examine farther, therefore,” continues he, “ what will be the effect of bathing in these streams.—The heat of the Cross-Bath, which is the most temperate, is from 93 to 100 degrees; the medium of which, being 96 1-half, is very near the degree at which it is in a state of health.—If a paralytic, in the condition above-mentioned, should be ordered to bathe in the most temperate of the baths, at a time when the degree of heat in the atmosphere is at freezing, or

“ 32 de-

“ 32 degrees by Fahrenheit’s thermometer; what
 “ would be the probable effect of his being in an
 “ atmosphere which is 64 1-half degrees above it?
 “ Would not the lacerated membranes be yet more
 “ divided, the vessels distended, the cause which
 “ had been so fatal to the animal motion prolonged
 “ by this degree of heat, and the cure rendered
 “ impracticable from the manner of treating it?”

Blackmore says, “ The waters of Bath have long
 “ been a celebrated remedy for removing paralytic
 “ complaints, and restoring strength to weak and
 “ feeble limbs. I will show, however, wherein they
 “ are useful, and wherein they are either insignifi-
 “ cant or hurtful.” “ In such palsies,” continues
 he, “ as are consequent upon an apoplexy, or a tran-
 “ sient stroke of a paraplegia, or hemiplegia, a par-
 “ tial or more general bathing in the hot springs of
 “ Bath must be detrimental; because it only affects
 “ the skin, and exterior muscles, but cannot strength-
 “ en the brain, exuscitate and quicken the spirits,
 “ and free the nervous ducts from the noxious
 “ matter that obstructs them. No benefit can
 “ arise from any medicines or methods ineffectual
 “ to those purposes; and, according to my obser-
 “ tions on this disease, commonly called the *dead*
 “ *palsy*, the going into the warm waters of Bath
 “ scarce ever relieved the patient; nor is it more
 “ beneficial to bathe in those waters in paralytic
 U “ disorders

"disorders that proceed from hypochondriac
 "causes, especially in hysteric constitutions."

"The persons," adds he, "who reap the great-
 "est, if not the *only*, advantage by going into
 "the warm or hot springs at Bath, are those who
 "have become lame and paralytic from external
 "causes, who are infirm in their limbs from
 "bruises or strains, or who are disabled by hard
 "labour, or suffering very sharp and rigorous wea-
 "ther; and I really believe it to have been such
 "chiefly that, on the recovery of their strength,
 "have left behind them their crutches, and other sup-
 "porters, as monuments of their conquests over their
 "several infirmities."

In support of these truths, Willis again remarks
 to our purpose, that "some paralytics being of hot,
 "and others of cold, constitutions, the remedies
 "prescribed for them ought to be different; and
 "there are none better than our warm baths, if
 "they were regulated by the animal heat, and pro-
 "vided with better conveniences for the bathers
 "and the assistants; from their defects in which
 "points they do a great deal of harm, especially in
 "palsies."

It appears then, that the heat of the springs of
 Bath is more dangerous than beneficial, particu-
 larly

larly in paralytic, scorbutic, consumptive, gouty, and feverish cases, and to persons who are weak, relaxed, or infected with a venereal taint.

If it be true (and, indeed, it hath been clearly proved by Robinson) that “when a person is heated by an ardent fever, by violent exercise, or by a *too hot bath*, his pulse is stronger than usual, and beats about twice as fast as it does in the morning, when his heart is free from the influence of all disturbing cares; and that, in a body so heated, the diameter of the blood-vessels will be encreased in the proportion of from 10,000 to 13,195, the velocity of the blood in that of from 10,000 to 11,487, and the tone of the heart in that of from 10,000 to 17,411”—if these positions, I say, be true, it follows that in the disorders above enumerated, even the *lowest heat* of such springs must, whether they are used internally or externally, be of great prejudice to persons who are induced to pursue that method of regaining health.

All learned physicians, who have treated of the subject before us, concur with Shebbeare in affirming, that “if the cause of a sanguinous palsy be the effect of the Bath-water operating internally in the manner we have mentioned; and if the heat of 96 1-half be that of the most temperate

“ bath, the absurdity of bathing such patients in
 “ the King’s Bath, which is from 98 degrees to
 “ 100, and in the hot baths, which are from 105
 “ to 122 is yet more glaring, and will encrease
 “ every mischief, which there is so much reason to
 “ dread from a less degree of heat.”

Langrish has farther evinced, that “ the natural and
 “ healthful heat of our blood is only 96 degrees, and
 “ that a heat not much exceeding 100 degrees is found
 “ to coagulate the serum of the blood, like the white
 “ of an egg.”—Is it not manifest then as the sun
 at noon-day, that by bathing in the springs of Bath,
 or in any *other* natural or artificial water or vapour-
 bath of too much heat, the blood and lymph will
 become thick, acrid, curdled, and thus prove a
 source of the most fatal diseases?

That these are the real and natural effects of ex-
 cessive heat, we have the farther authority of Boer-
 haave, who observes, “ If the heat of the air
 “ should rise above 100 degrees, *no person could*
 “ *live in it*; because thereby the fluids would be
 “ inspissated, or thickened, in such a manner as to
 “ bring on *immediate death*.”

With other learned physicians, this author
 also declares, “ In diseases arising from a de-
 “ crease of the vital heat, it is necessary, that the
 “ warmth

“ warmth of the water be administered by degrees, and with the *greatest* caution imaginable.”

Cheyne too observes, “ In bathing the *greatest* attention must be paid to the *cause*, as well as *actual condition*, of the disease; to the constitution and *vital heat* of the atmosphere, and other circumstances *.”

Upon this principle, all the fathers of the medical art have established it as an invariable maxim, that the grand object of a physician should be to maintain at a due standard the vital fire, and to restore and preserve regular the circulatory, secretory, and excretory functions; because the encreasing, decreasing, or disturbing, of any of these is the sole cause of all the diseases to which mankind are liable.

In a word, Wenner, Jones, Guidot, Leland, Pierce, and many other writers of acknowledged

* Let me ask, however, what *caution* can be taken, or *attention* paid, to this necessary advice at Bath, where the natural heat of the springs cannot be altered, unless when, in order to diminish it, the water is, as we have already represented, put into tubs, with every circumstance of inconvenience and danger?

authority, beside those already quoted, having candidly shewn, that the practice of bathing in the springs of Bath is *particularly destructive* in *paralytic disorders*, I proceed to lay before my readers a few of the many extraordinary cases in which they were easily, safely, and effectually, cured by my peculiar modes and means of preparing and applying water and vapour baths, fumigations, and frictions; reserving the remainder till I come to treat of the PALSY at large.

CASE the FIRST.

PARALYTIC.

Mr. J—n B—n, wine-merchant, aged thirty-one, of a *scorbutic*, though vigorous, and in general healthy, constitution, by going into a damp cellar, and remaining there a considerable time, though in a sweat, caught a cold, which was followed with a *cough*, a *head-ache*, and a *tertian ague*, in spite of his being three times bled, and ordered to take several medicines, during the first two weeks, by Mr. H—, his surgeon. Dr. D—— being consulted, he ordered him the jesuit's bark four times a day. By means thereof the *ague* was removed; but his head remained heavy and dull, and he was afflicted with a violent pain, accompanied with a weakness in his back. For these complaints he was
advised

advised to bathe in the sea, but had not done so above five or six times, when the palsy shewed itself, by his speech being all at once interrupted, his senses confounded, his right hand and arm numbed, and his body seized with an universal tremor. He then returned to town, and put himself again under the care of the above physician and surgeon; the latter of whom at length recommended him to me—when he found he could keep him from me no longer. By going night and morning into my properly-medicated and heated water and vapour-baths, and through the moist and dry fumigations and frictions, regulated under the vital heat, and peculiarly adapted to his case, in thirteen weeks he was discharged in perfect health, and has continued well ever since.

CASE the SECOND.

PARALYTIC.

Mr. J—s H—I, of a phlegmatic and scorbutic constitution, and of flabby and relaxed fibres, at the age of twenty-nine, went through a salivation for a venereal complaint, by rubbing himself with mercurial ointment under the direction of that surgeon of all surgeons, the celebrated Mr. A—. As it appeared, however, that four ounces thereof could not in eight days raise a spitting, nor affect his gums, calomel-pills were ordered him for four days, which produced first a diarrhoea, and afterwards

wards a *bloody flux*. Dr. H—— being consulted, these complaints were stopped in three days by the power of *astringents* and *opiates*, taken by the mouth, and applied in *clysters*; but the patient was afterwards not only excruciated with *pains* in the *head*, *back*, and *joints*, but actually *stupefied*. After having for *nine months* had repeated blisters applied to him, taken loads of the *bark*, *tincture of antimony*, *guaiacum*, &c. and strictly adhered to a milk and vegetable diet, though still to no purpose, he was advised to try the *sea-air* and *sea-bathing*; which he had not done above three weeks, when he was seized with a *paralytic stroke*, through which his *whole nervous system* being affected, he returned home. His disorder continuing to baffle all the powers of medicine, he was sent next to *Bath*, where, trying by the advice of Dr. M— the King's Bath, at the *ninth bathing* he became *totally paralytic* in his *head*, *arms*, *hands*, and *legs*, and unable to obtain a stool for two or three weeks without the help of physic. In this desperate state he remained *eight years*, and was resigned to my care *helpless as an infant*. By going twice a day, however, through my agreeable operations, in twenty weeks he found himself able to walk five miles, and to ride twenty on horse-back, without stopping; in which happy state he left my house full of gratitude and joy for the *RADICAL CURE* he had obtained.

OBSERVATION ON CASES THE FIRST AND SECOND.

It is an *old* adage—and it is not less *true* because it is *old*—*SUBLATA CAUSA, TOLLITUR EFFECTUS.*—In physic, however, the *wise moderns* seem to *reverse* this doctrine; and, if we may judge from their *general* practice, *their* favourite maxim is, *sublato* EFFECTO, *tollitur* CAUSA. Well were it for the afflicted, indeed, if the faculty did not often, by *multiplying* the CAUSES of disorders, *aggravate* their EFFECTS.--The physicians and surgeons above-mentioned knew, that as their patients were of constitutions *strongly tainted with the scurvy*, they ought (as by a long chain of incontestable facts and authorities I have already *proved*) to have avoided SEA-BATHING as they would a PESTILENCE; yet, wonderful to tell! it was recommended to them as the MEANS OF OBTAINING A CURE.

CASE the THIRD.

PARALYTIC.

Mr. R— M—, of a *cold, scorbutic, and phlegmatic* constitution, and of *relaxed fibres*, was, at the age of *forty*, afflicted with several small ulcers, and with a large deep one just above the ankle-bone of his left foot, which was swelled, encircled with a hard, callous substance, and exceedingly painful.

painful. These ulcers were judged to be the effects of an *ill-cured gonorrhœa*. For *five years* he was attended alternately by Dr. W——, and by Messrs. B——, W——, T——, and P——l, surgeons; and having, in the course of that time, undergone a *salivation of eleven weeks*, he lost *fifteen* of his *teeth*, and had *nearly* lost his *nose also*.—Tormented as he had been with a *constant itching* all over his body, this complaint now vanished; but to his *other* afflictions were added a shortness of breath, and a still-greater privation of rest and appetite. In the use of hemlock-pills, sassafras-tea, a milk-diet, and, once a week, the cold-bath, he now unremittingly persevered for *ten months*; at the expiration of which time, from an encreased irritation of the ulcers, the discharge was found more ichorous, and, though his pains had left him, he was become *stupid* and *paralytic*. This process being of course laid aside, the bark, pægoric draughts, and fomentations, were prescribed, but with no better success: When reduced to the last extremity, and hardly able to move a limb of his body, his wife and daughter (at the instance of Mr. W——, Mr. W——s, and Mr. and Mrs. C——, all of whom I had effectually cured of sundry inveterate *scorbutic disorders*) brought him to my house. In *less than a month*, by going twice a day through the mild and agreeable operations proper for his case, he was overjoyed to find his complaints greatly subsided; and, by continuing the use of them

them for *seventeen weeks*, he left me **RADICALLY CURED.**

OBSERVATION.

It is really terrible to reflect, that physicians and surgeons of *fancied* skill in their professions should be still permitted to adhere to practices, which are manifestly productive of such fatal consequences to their credulous patients.—How often have salivations subverted the constitution, and either brought on a speedy death, or, by laying the foundation of future painful disorders, rendered life insupportable!—What was the consequence to the above gentleman of his having been under the hands of the faculty for FIVE YEARS, oppressed with loads of nauseous medicines, and tortured by a strong salivation?—He became STUPID and PARALYTIC; and, as he himself acknowledged, would have remained so to the hour of his death, had it not been for the seasonable interposition of my interventions.

CASE the FOURTH.

PARALYTIC.

Mr. D—y, an eminent bookseller of London, brought to my house Mr. N—s, the father of his apprentice, *aged upwards of sixty*, of a *scorbutic and bilious* constitution, and of relaxed nerves, who had
for

for *nine years* laboured under a *palsy*, which affected him from the upper extremity of the right shoulder down to the foot, and for which he had bathed two seasons in the springs of *Bath*, but returned worse than he went.* It was not till all other means

* Though it may at the first sight appear rather a deviation from the plan I had laid down, (that of reserving my female cases for a separate treatise) to insert here-under the following affidavit, spontaneously delivered to me during my residence at Bristol by the lady herself, and now, from amidst a multitude of others, accidentally come into my hands; yet, so far as it confirms the authorities and facts already adduced in proof of the danger, as well as inefficacy, of the *hot-springs*, so often reprobated in these pages for the absurd, the criminal, recommendation of them for *all* disorders, *all* ages, and *all* constitutions, the appearance of it in the present place may have its use:—

“ M—y G——s, wife of J—n G——s, of the city of
 “ Bristol, merchant, maketh oath, and saith, that she
 “ was suddenly seized with a *numbness* in her thigh, which
 “ from time to time so encreased, that one half of her bo-
 “ dy became *paralytic*. In this melancholy condition she
 “ remained *upwards of sixteen years*, in the course of which
 “ time she had consulted the most eminent of the faculty.
 “ Her disorder continuing to baffle every medical effort,
 “ she was sent to Bath, from whence, after bathing about
 “ a fortnight, she returned with *the entire loss of her speech*,
 “ and with a *considerable aggravation of her former complaints*.
 “ This deponent further saith, that in this state of des-
 “ pair her said husband carried her to B. Dominiceti, of the
 “ said city of Bristol, physician; when, by his kind assist-
 “ ance, and the use of his medicated water and vapour-baths,
 “ fumigations, and frictions, she gradually recovered,
 “ and was in *fifteen weeks* discharged in perfect health.

M—y G——s”

Sworn at the city of Bristol, this 22d of February,
 1764, before me

(Signed)

RICHARD FARR, MAYOR,
 The

means failed, and the faculty had given him over, that he came to me. At first, I refused to meddle with him; adding, that I made it a general rule to decline all *paralytic* patients, who, like Mr. N——s, had passed the age of *sixty*, and been for so many years afflicted. The next day, Mr. N——s, accompanied with his wife and son, waited upon me again, when they earnestly begging I would at least make a *trial* of my operations, I consented; and, by a due perseverance in them, I had the happiness to find, at the expiration of *two months*, that the old gentleman was able to walk, at a stretch, from Chelsea to Cheapside, and *back again*, to the astonishment of all who knew him, particularly of the gentlemen of the Sun-fire Office, to which he belonged. Indeed his health was so completely re-established, that though he had not, for the last nine years, been able to write his name, without holding his right hand steady with his left, yet now he could write with as much facility and expedition as at any former period.

The husband of this lady (now a widower, and settled in London) will not only attest the above particulars, and others relating to her case, which will appear in my "Treatise of Female Disorders," but will declare, that his wife, from the period above-mentioned, continued free from every return of her former complaints till her death. This happened from a malignant fever, with which she was seized at the latter end of 1777, and to which she fell a victim after an illness of a few days.

CASE the FIFTH.

PARALYTIC.

Mr. A—r B—e, master of a West-India ship, and of a *scorbutic* constitution, aged *forty-four*, who had, from his sixteenth year, been to sea, habituated from that time to all sorts of weather, and to the unrestrained drinking of rum, brandy, and strong punch, which were, indeed, his usual remedies, whenever he caught cold, was seized in coming from Antigua to London, with a *stroke of the palsy*; by which the muscles of his mouth and eyes became greatly affected, his *speech* hardly intelligible, and his *left arm and shoulder* quite torpid and cold.* After he had for a considerable time tried in vain the prescriptions of Drs. A— and F—, he was sent to Bath under the care of Dr. M—, but had not used the *King's Bath* above three times, when he was almost totally bereft of speech, and of the use of his left leg and thigh. He was then ordered to bathe in the *Cross Bath*; but neither from this, nor from the medicines he daily took, could he obtain the smallest relief. Finding himself on the contrary grow daily worse, he returned to London; recom-

* This is the fifth *sea-faring* gentleman whom I have radically cured of the *same disorder*, brought on by *precisely the same cause*, HARD DRINKING; the usual, though absurd, weapon which persons of this description employ against the rigours of the weather.

mended

mended to my care; and in *seventeen weeks*, by going twice a day through my mild and pleasant operations, he was discharged in perfect health.

CASE the SIXTH.

PARALYTIC.

Mr. R—t J—s, of a lean, though sanguine constitution, of rigid fibres, and subject to *pimples*, and other *eruptions*, being for nine days, in the middle of a severe frost and heavy snow, on a journey on horse-back in the most craggy and mountainous part of Wales, had nearly perished with fatigue and cold, his *blood* being almost *coagulated*, and his *body* deprived, as it were, of *sensation*. On his return home, all possible means for his recovery were immediately used; and in ten days, the shivering vanished, and his sense of feeling was restored. There remained, however, a tightness in his head, and stiffness in the vertebræ of the back, accompanied with a lowness of spirits; and being attended by Dr. P—, and by Mr. T—, a surgeon and apothecary, vomits, sudorifics, blisters, bleedings, fomentations, and frictions, were ineffectually administered to him for *thirteen months*. At length, from an apprehension that his complaints would terminate either in a *dead palsy*, or an *apoplexy*, it was *thought proper* to send him to *Bath*, under the care of Dr. O—, who ordered him to take certain volatile drops, and to bathe in the *Cross-Bath*.

After

After *seven bathings* therein, he was seized with so violent a stroke of the *palsy*, that for *two days* he continued convulsed, cold, and insensible, and was every minute expected to give up the ghost. Recovering from this fit, the only symptoms which remained were, a total *lameness* in his right leg and hand. For these complaints he for *several years* received the best advice of the faculty, but to no purpose; and at last, by the recommendation of Mr. R—d C—n, apothecary, father of the doctor of that name, he came to my house, where, by going through the salutary operations adapted to his disorder, he received in *fourteen weeks* a RADICAL CURE.

CASE the SEVENTH.

PARALYTIC.

The son of Mr. L——e S——h, an eminent tobacconist, was afflicted from his birth with a *scorbutic eruption* on his head, and part of his body, which in spite of his daily taking *Ethiop's mineral*, and being (horrid inconsistency!) *dipped in cold water*, continued to encrease till he reached his *seventh year*. At this age, he was rubbed with a mixture of brimstone and mercurial ointment, which appeared to be of great service to him. In two months, however, he was attacked with a *stroke of the palsy*; and though all the usual medical aids were tried, yet, at the age of *ten years*, he

he became so *paralytic*, that he could not stand a minute without *trembling like a leaf*. When to the last degree *emaciated*, and driven quite *stupid*, he was brought to my house; and by going night and morning through the operations proper for his case, he was, in *fourteen weeks*, able to walk without help, and in *five weeks more* was discharged in perfect health.

C A S E the E I G H T H.

PARALYTIC.

The son of J——s H——d, Esq; aged sixteen, was recommended to my care by his uncle, my neighbour in Chelsea, and by Messrs L——, under-writers in London. At the age of *five*, having caught the itch, he was rubbed with sulphur and mercury, which removed the disorder; but having caught cold, *as it was supposed through the mercury*, he was seized with a *numbness in his left leg and thigh*. Though for this alarming complaint he was attended by the ablest of the faculty, both in England and France, yet a *stroke of the palsy* succeeded, and gradually the *whole leg and thigh* became *cold, insensible*, and so *decayed*, that nothing but the skin and bone seemed to remain.—For *eleven years* before he came under my care, he had used an iron machine and stick, to enable him to walk; but had not been above *eleven weeks*

in my house when, by going night and morning through the operations proper for his case, the parts affected having gradually recovered their natural circulation, perspiration, nutrition, tone, and vigour, he could walk, with the assistance only of a *common cane*, from Chelsea, to his friends in the city; and being, in five months in the whole, *perfectly recovered*, he went to Spain, where he afterwards became one of the British Consuls.

C A S E the N I N T H.

PARALYTIC.

G—F—, Esq; captain of an East-India ship, of a *scorbutic* but strong constitution, sailed for Madras, a few days after he had gone through a slight, though unexpected, salivation, for an *inveterate eruption upon the skin*. In the course of the voyage, he was seized with so obstinate a head-ache, and with such intense pains in his right elbow, that he could procure neither *ease* nor *sleep* without *opium*. The advice of the medical gentlemen at Madeira and Madras produced no salutary effect. On his return to London, he was delivered from the head-ache and pains, but was at the same time attacked with a *total numbness, coldness, and loss of sensation* in his right hand and arm. Upon this he consulted Dr. H—, Dr. F—, Dr. E—, and Dr. J—, alternately for three years: he also
tried

tried a number of *quack-nosstrums*; but still growing worse, instead of better, he was at length strongly recommended to my care by Mrs. M—, who knew *two ladies* I had recovered from a *dead palsy*, and who had herself been cured by me (as will be seen in my Treatise of Female Disorders) of an *obstinate nervous complaint*. When he entered my house, he related to several ladies and gentlemen, patients and others, who were in the parlour, the *state of his hand and arm*; and, as a proof of its *absolute insensibility*, held the former immediately over a full burning fire, for several minutes, without the least emotion, and would have continued thus to hold it, if the ladies, frightened at the sight, had not *insisted* on his withdrawing it. Desperate as was the case of this gentleman, yet by going morning and evening into my water and vapour-baths, and moist and dry fumigations and frictions *universally*, as well as *partially* where the complaints lay, his hand and arm were in *eight weeks* perfectly restored to their *natural state*. On leaving me, he gave me an attestation of his cure, written *with his own hand*, with full liberty to give the afflicted what farther information about his case I might think proper; and I am happy to add, that he is still in the service of the company, and continues to enjoy a good state of health.

OBSERVATION

On the last SIX CASES.

These faithful narratives (which, like all the others, may with ease be authenticated on a personal application at my house) strongly manifesting the deficiency of the modern practice, evincing the absolute necessity of establishing a *different* one, and confirming the plan which I ORIGINALLY adopted, and have for TWENTY-EIGHT years successfully followed, to be of all others the most *beneficial* to the *patient*, and the most *honourable* to the *practitioner*, I shall now, in the prosecution of my plan, and in the support of the general doctrine I have laid down, take a *short view* of

THE DROPSY.

From the various facts I produced in treating expressly of the *lues venerea*, and of the *scurvy*, it cannot be denied, that these are the fertile source of almost all other distempers. Among the effects of either a *scorbutic* or a *venereal* taint, if not *both*, may certainly be reckoned dropfies. *Immoderate drinking* is, indeed, generally the *secondary* cause of such complaints; and it acts as a strong auxiliary to the *primary*

many one, by injuring the liver, spleen, lungs, and other viscera, according to the quantity and disposition of the morbid humours. All dropfies, therefore, ought to be considered as merely *symptomatical*.

Physicians make three *universal* dropfies, namely, the *ascites*, the *tympanites*, and the *anasarca*, besides a *particular* one, which affects the head, the breast, and the womb * only.

The *ascites* usually makes its appearance with a swelling in the belly, whence it descends to the thighs, the legs, and the feet. Sometimes, indeed, it shows itself first on the feet, and thence extends, in the same gradation, upward. The humours which produce this swelling are *serous, saltish, and cold*; and from their unsuitableness to be assimilated, or to serve for nourishment, they wander through the laxers, instead of being expelled through the pores of the skin. As these humours encrease, the complaints of the liver, spleen, lungs, stomach, or bowels, encrease also, according to the constitution of the patient, his habits of life, and other circumstances; to all which an arbiter of baths must direct his whole skill and attention, in order to remove the *first cause* of

* See my Treatise of particular Disorders, and especially that of female ones

the disorder, by cleansing the whole ambit of the skin, and disposing the secretory and excretory ducts, and the absorbent vessels, to perform their due functions. The offensive matter being thus sent out of the body through the pores of the skin, and through the urinary passages, a fresh supply thereof is with ease and safety cut off, and Nature is at the same time supplied, through the said absorbent vessels, with—what she stands in extreme need of—a nourishing and balsamic juice, and a genial, reinvigorating warmth; whereby, the languid circulation of the blood and lymph being animated, and the concoctive faculties of the stomach and bowels being enabled to discharge their proper offices, the health of the patient is effectually restored.—Do not reason and common sense evince the propriety of this mode of treatment, and point out the absurdity of trusting for a cure to the farragoes of medicines and methods of the present general practice, which, as will be manifested in the sequel, tend only to *augment the causes of the disorder?*

The signs of an *ascites* are, when the abdomen, from the water collected therein, appears extended, soft, and tumid; when, on being pressed, it makes a noise; and when, the patient happening to turn himself from one side to another, the whole belly seems to lie, as it were, on that side. Often too a swelling ap-
appears

pears on the feet and privities, which, in some constitutions, is obstinate, in others, goes off spontaneously, though seldom without returning. The urine also is smaller in quantity, of a thick substance, and sometimes, because very little of it reaches the reins and bladder, or stays there long, of a reddish hue. As the disorder encreases, the difficulty of breathing encreases also, by reason of the additional weight of the water upon the diaphragm, or midriff, especially when the patient lies down; and therefore he is, for the most part, under the necessity of either sitting or standing. From the saltness of the humours which swim upon the stomach, there is likewise a troublesome thirst; and by reason of the putrescence of the water, a constant lingering fever succeeds, which at length not only destroys the union of the internal muscular and nervous fibres that compose the abdomen, but also corrupts the bowels.

The dropfy, called *anasarca*, proceeds not only from either, or from all, of the causes which produce the *ascites*, but from the having gathered throughout the whole body humours more thick and phlegmatic than those of the latter disorder, and equally unfit for nourishment—humours, which, as being excrementitious merely, Nature had destined to be discharged through the pores of the skin, and through the urinary passages. As these

these humours are much more crude and cold than the others, they greatly affect the liver, unless the disorder have for its *secondary* cause a dryness thereof, and either produce or encrease a cachexy. The symptoms of the *anasarca* are various, and appear sometimes in swellings of the feet, hands, and arms, sometimes of the whole body; which, when pressed with the finger, will dent in, and leave an impression. In this species of the dropsy, the skin is of a pale and earthy aspect, the flesh soft and loose, the urine thin and white, the breathing difficult, and not uncommonly a lingering fever ensues. The same mode of treatment must be observed in the *anasarca* as in the *ascites*.

In a *tympanites*, the belly, on being struck, sounds like a drum; but in point of bulk it is less troublesome than in an *ascites*. It produces a pain about the navel and reins; and though the belly remains hard and distended, when the patient lies upon his back, yet it does not incline to one side when he turns himself.

What I have set forth, relative to the proper method of treating the *ascites* and the *anasarca*, is nearly applicable to the *tympanites*; though the cure is attended with more difficulty. But, as it is impossible a mechanic who has contrived a new machine, or a chymist who has found out a new process, should be able to convince mankind, that his discoveries are
superior

superior to any thing of the kind used, without producing demonstrative proofs thereof; so, upon the same principle, I shall now make it incontestably appear, that my modes and means of preparing and applying vaporous and dry baths, and moist and dry fumigations and frictions, are the only expedient which has been yet discovered for *radically curing* all dropfical complaints, even in their last and most desperate stages; provided, however, that a *new liver* and *other viscera* are not wanted, and that no attempts have been made to conquer the disease by the desperate, though fruitless, operations of *scarification* and *tapping* *.

Previously,

* I have been solicited an hundred and an hundred times to take under my care dropfical patients who had been scarified or tapped; but never have I consented, unless in *three instances* (and then, as I prognosticated, without success) namely, once at the request of Dr. D—, once at that of Dr. G—, and once at that of Mr. T—, a surgeon.—So convinced am I of the inefficacy of *human aid*, after recourse has been had to such dreadful expedients, that about two years ago, Mr. H—, one of the most respectable surgeons in the kingdom, having desired my assistance in two hydropical cases, one of a lady, his sister-in-law, who had been once scarified, and twice tapped, and the other of a female patient, *who was much worse*, but who had never gone through these operations, I answered, without hesitation, that I would not pretend to meddle with the *former*, but would with pleasure undertake the *latter*. Thinking to prevail with me to take his sister-in-law also, he assured me, that her liver and lungs were sound, and she was in a good habit of body; but that the other lady, besides labouring under a violent *cough* and *shortness*

Previously, however, be it my business to show, that the most pernicious errors of which the faculty can be guilty; though daily practised by many of them, in the treatment of those disorders, are,

First, To bathe a person inclined to a dropsy in either a warm or a cold *water-bath*; because, as I have already proved, the water, by its penetrative quality, is easily attracted by the absorbent vessels, while, by its weight, the secretory ducts are oppressed and stopped, and, of consequence, the disorder is increased—because also any cold upon the surface will not only contract the pores of perspiration, but repel the offensive humours, and any warmth which exceeds the vital fire will force the liquids from their proper, though too relaxed, channels, through the laxers, and thus accelerate the progress of the dropsy:

of breath, was in imminent danger of a *mortification in both her legs*. I persevered, however, in my refusal; and the lady, who had *not* been scarified and tapped, was brought to my house, where, in less than *four months*, though she had been at the *last stage* of an *anasarca*, and so deplorably afflicted otherwise, she received, through my inventions, a **RADICAL CURE** of **ALL** her complaints. This fact is to be proved by the letters of Mr. H---, and by a state of the case, and grateful acknowledgment of the cure performed, written and signed by the lady herself.---The *other* lady soon after died, in consequence of a third tapping.

Secondly,

Secondly, To rub an oedematous part, or a person in a dropsy, whether it be of the anasartic, the ascitic, or the tympanic kind, with *olive oil*, or with any *other* substance of an oleous quality; because thereby the natural action of the pores is obstructed, and consequently that wonderful relief, which ought necessarily to result from insensible perspiration and sweat, is prevented:

Thirdly, To use, in any such dropfical cases, frictions or fomentations, prepared from *acid* or from *spirituous* lotions; because by such lotions, the skin being hardened, and the valves of its pores contracted, the horrid symptoms of the disorder are aggravated:

Fourthly, To prescribe to such patients strong cathartic, emetic, and diuretic medicines; because it is known, that the water has left its proper channels, extended itself to parts widely remote from the stomach, bowels, and urinary passages, and settled among the membranous, tendinous, and nervous fibres of the internal skin; which, by the *cause* of the disorder, as well as by the *disorder itself*, are not only cut off from their natural cohesion, and action with the lymphatic vessels, and with the excretory and miliar ducts, but are divided from the *membrana adiposa*, under which, as well as frequently between the *pleura* and *peritonæum*, the
water

water is likewise lodged—because also such *forcing* remedies, or *violent* expedients, tend only to impair the concoctive powers, to destroy the chyle in the stomach, to dissipate the necessary nutritious mucus in the bowels and urinary passages, to torture the swollen frame, to debilitate the viscera, and consequently to encrease the dropical complaint; when, as the last *pretended* resource, the patient is doomed to submit to a painful scarification, or desperate tapping, merely to protract a few melancholy hours longer, that inevitable death which the operator too well knows to be the result of that rash, that unwarrantable practice,

In support of these truths, I might adduce a multitude of authors, who have observed, with Sanctorius, Langrish, Pitcairne, and others, to whose testimony we have already appealed, that the cuticular excretion being *ten times* greater than the excretion by stool, any distemper, but particularly the dropsy, will, in the same proportion, be sooner carried off by an evacuation *through the pores of the skin*, than by any other evacuation.

Brooke likewise, on the principles of natural reason, confirmed by his own experience, and by that of the first medical authors, assures us, “ There is a necessity for evacuating, *through the pores* ”
“ of

“ *of the skin*, the excrements of insensible perspiration and sweat” (which, as Verduc pertinently observes, are nothing else than a saltish, acrid, and corrosive humour) “ because, being superfluous, and prejudicial to the body, they cannot, when obstructed, be assimilated, and of consequence, not growing, or adhering, to the body, they wander about through the laxers, and other more latent parts, till they are ejected through their proper channels, or till, being retained, they produce *dropsies*, and innumerable *other disorders*.”

On the like solid grounds Dover remarks, “ In an ascites, all the glands of secretion begin to fall short of performing their due functions, till at last transpiration ceases, which is followed by an inability to motion, a shortness of breath, and a loss of appetite. These first dropical signs, as well as all the other dreadful symptoms, and last fatal evils, of this frightful malady, proceed from the *superfluous humours being retained in the body, and not expelled through the secretory and excretory channels, and the pores of the skin*. For these and other reasons,” concludes he, “ if one in a hundred has been cured by the *paracentesis*, or *tapping*, we may reckon it as a MIRACLE; it being an operation calculated rather to *increase the disorder*, and to *kill the patient*.”

To

To the authorities here adduced, let me not omit to add the testimony of Riverius, who declares, "*Issues, blisters**, and *scarifications*, create, "in dropfical cases, *gangrenes* and *mortifications*, by "reason the heat of the part, being small, is "quickly extinguished. On no account," says he, "must recourse be had to a *paracentesis*, or cutting "of the skin, which, instead of curing the patient, "especially in the last stages of the disorder, "for the most part destroys him the second or third "day after."†

Of emptying expedients, he adds, "the "most profitable is accounted to be sweating, "which, as it is always good in an anasarca, so "in a tympany, or an ascites, it is sometimes "hurtful, especially when the disease is occasioned by a dryness of the liver; and, indeed, it "is commonly impossible to make men in dropsies sweat by *internal medicines*‡" — On the principles of common sense he affirms, how-

* Sydenham likewise condemns the use of blisters, and declares, "The danger of a *gangrene* supervening is very considerable.

† Almost all other learned authors have reprobated the operation of the *paracentesis*, or as it is popularly styled, *tapping*; and both Petit and La Motte expressly say, "It "can never do more than palliate the disease without removing the CAUSE."

‡ See my son's pamphlet.

ever,

ever, as do Langrish, and numbers of other eminent physicians, that when the pores of the skin are cleansed, and their valves relaxed, by vapour-baths properly medicated, and cautiously administered, perspiration will be encouraged, the motion of the blood in the capillary vessels quickened, the circulation of the whole mass of the fluids enlivened; and by the skilful addition of fumigations and frictions, gradually the lymphatic juices are attenuated, the weak and relaxed fibres are restored to their natural tone, adhesion, and elasticity, and the perspiration, already promoted, is rendered regular.

But, waving authorities, to prove what in fact requires no proof, I proceed to my cases.

CASE the FIRST.

The DROPSY.

Mr. S—h, a reputable apothecary of London, aged about sixty, and of a constitution strongly tainted with the *scurvy*, through which his *gums* and *breath* were deeply affected, his *skin* was parched, and his *legs* and *ankles* were swelled, was subject to *rheumatic pains*, the *strangury* and *gravel*; which complaints he had, with the assistance of several eminent physicians, frequently palliated, but could

could never effectually *cure*. Being at an advanced age, to these complaints was at length added an *anasarca*; for which being attended by Drs. P—, A—, and S—, alternately, he was ordered to take a number of strong emetic, diuretic, and diaphoretic medicines, and to rub his body twice a day before the fire with *olive oil*. The consequence of these prescriptions was, that his hydropical disorder, instead of growing *better*, became daily *worse*; nor was it till he was *full of water from head to foot*, and given over by the whole faculty, that, by the recommendation of the said Dr. S—, he was brought to my house. *Even then*, however, through the blessing of providence, it was not *too late*; for, going night and morning through the operations proper for his case, namely, my arbitrarily-medicated and heated vaporous and dry baths, moist and dry fumigations, and saponaceous * and dry frictions, in bed; he left me in *less than four months* RADICALLY cured of the many complicated and inveterate symp-

* Though *saponaceous*, they are not, however, *oily*. This quality I previously destroy with the help of *sal ammoniac*, and render the composition I use on such occasions capable of being incorporated with wine, with hungary, lavender, or any other water or essence which the case may require; and of being thus, by *proper* frictions, attracted by the absorbent vessels. This will be more fully explained in my general dispensatory.

toms, under which he had laboured, and, in about a year after, was *married to a second wife.*

CASE the SECOND.

THE DROPSY.

Mr. F——s P——e, nephew of a respectable surgeon, in the county of York, *aged twenty-three*, having, after a walk of several miles in one of the hottest days of summer, caught cold by exposing himself to a damp evening-air, while at supper in the garden, was seized with a *boarseness*, a *shivering*, a *head-ache*, and a *palpitation of the heart*. To these complaints a fever being added, his uncle bled him, and gave him some warming medicines. Finding him worse in the morning, he repeated the bleeding, and administered a vomit; which proving still ineffectual, saline drops, and the bark in powder, were prescribed. By these means the fever was in three weeks conquered; but a *shortness of breath*, a *lassitude*, and a *dryness of skin*, remaining, he *bathed in the sea* daily for two months, and thereby the former of these complaints *seemed* to be greatly relieved. His legs, however, *beginning by degrees to swell*, he was ordered to take the bark, and elixir of vitriol, and to rub the tumid parts with *camphorated spirits of wine*. The swelling coming to a height, and extending

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itself

itself to his belly, with a great oppression of the stomach, strong cathartics and emetics were ordered, with the above frictions twice a day. In spite of every thing that could be done, in a few weeks his belly appeared still more distended with water. After having in vain tried medicated beer, broom-ashes, and every other *supposed* remedy for the dropsy, he was put, by the direction of his uncle, under my care; and in *thirteen weeks*, by going through the operations proper for his case, I had the happiness to discharge him in *perfect health*.

CASE the THIRD.

The Rev. Dr. B——t, of relaxed fibres, of a corpulent constitution, and a great lover of the bottle, had for *twelve years* been subject to swellings in his *feet, ancles, and legs, particularly at night*, and to an uncommon dullness and drowsiness every day after dinner. In this condition, and at the age of *sixty*, he married a young lady of *twenty-four*. In spite of loads of medicines taken daily, his complaints continued to encrease. From the feet and legs the swelling rose to the belly, and was followed by a shortness of breath, a loss of appetite and rest, and a continual thirst; nor could he *lie in bed*, without having his head supported by *five or six pillows*. All their other methods having failed, Drs. H—— and J—— recommended a *scarification*, which, happily for the patient, was prevented,

prevented, in consequence of his having received a visit from his friend W—— K——, Esq; who, convincing him, *from his own knowledge*, of the mischiefs that would accrue from that operation, and of a variety of cures performed by my inventions, in cases similar to his own, and still more desperate, brought him forthwith to Chelsea; where, in *three months*, by going through the agreeable and salutary operations proper for his case, he obtained a complete triumph over his disorder, and left me in *perfect* health.

CASE the FOURTH.

DROPSY.

P——r T——r, Esq. the late celebrated commissary, of a *scorbutic* constitution, and, like the last-mentioned patient, of a *corpulent* habit, in looking over his extensive works near Portsmouth, caught cold. — A cough, shortness of breath, and fever ensuing, he was attended by the ablest physicians and surgeons of that neighbourhood, who repeatedly bled him, and gave him loads of saline draughts, bark, and other medicines, for *above two months*. His complaints terminating in an *anasarca*, he was moved to London for better advice. Drs. A——n and F——l having been able to do nothing for him, in the course of a month, it was proposed, in order to prevent the farther progress of his dropical complaint, to *scarify* or *tap* him. At

this juncture, Mr. F—s, a surgeon of the guards, who also had been called in, humanely dissuading him from a trial of either of those operations, advised him to apply to me; and, as an additional inducement thereto, he mentioned *three recent, and very extraordinary dropfical cases* in which I had proved successful, after every other medical assistance had failed. The consequence was, that Mr. T—r, accompanied with his lady, was brought immediately to my house; where, by going regularly through my operations, he was, in *eleven weeks*, restored to his wonted *health, activity, and vigour*. Becoming, about a year and a half after, a widower, he married another lady, by whom he had *two fine healthy children*.

CASE the FIFTH.

DROPSY.

B——R——, Esq, of a *scorbutic constitution*, and frequently troubled with *scaly eruptions* on his *face, arms, legs, &c.* at the age of *thirty-three* went through a slight salivation for a *venereal complaint*, of which having never been *effectually* cured, he suffered from every change of weather incredible pain, sometimes in his *head and shoulders*, and sometimes in his *hands, knees, and feet*; on the latter of which appeared an *oedematous swelling*, particularly at night. By these complaints, pronounced, in the *usual style of deception*, to be either *rheumatic* or *gouty*, or, more absurd still, effects of the *rheumatic*
gout,

gout, he was retained a *constant tributary* by the *physical* tribe; who bled him several times *, and gave him a variety of *opiate* and *other* medicinal preparations, but to no purpose, unless it was to encrease his misery. He was likewise *habitually costive*; and to remove this complaint, *strong cathartics* were administered. At length a *diarrhœa* of *eleven days* deprived him of the little strength and flesh he had left; and, *with the help of the medicines taken for it*, his disorder terminated in an *ASCITES*. Broom-ashes, the juice of artichokes, medicated beer, and other *popular* remedies, were then tried, but in vain; and when the day was fixed for *tapping* him, his heart recoiling at the horrid operation, he had the good fortune to elude it, by putting himself immediately under my care; to which, indeed, he had been strongly induced by my worthy friend, J—n R—n, Esq; one of the S——s of the T——y, who, among other things, related to him the remarkable circumstances attending the case of Mrs. B——t, a lady of fashion, whom, to the surprize of all who knew her, I had cured of a *confirmed dropsy*, after she had been given over by Sir G—— B——, one of the physicians to his Majesty, and by others

* No prudent physician will prescribe bleeding, unless it be to prevent the bad effects of an inflammation; because it is an operation which, serving only to impoverish the blood, and to weaken the patient, is of itself sufficient to produce a dropsy.---How destructive must it not be, then, where there is already a tendency to that disorder!

of the faculty equally eminent. By going night and morning through operations not less agreeable in themselves, than they are salutary in their effects, this gentleman obtained from me in *eleven weeks*—what he never *could have obtained* from any other quarter—a RADICAL CURE.

CASE the SIXTH.

DROPSY.

Mr. A—r W—n, a wine-merchant of London, a man of *strict temperance*, but of a *plethoric* and *bilious habit*, was subject to frequent *bleedings* at the *nose*, and from the *hæmorrhædal veins* *once a month*. Sensible of no inconvenience from these complaints himself, but alarmed at the apprehensions of his friends about them, he consulted Dr. H—, who ordered him to take certain cooling, *saline* emulsions, to use the *cold-bath*, and to drink nothing stronger than *small-beer*, and *milk and water*. After a faithful observance of these prescriptions for *six months*, the *bleedings ceased*.—But what was the consequence? — He was attacked with an obstinate head-ache and giddiness, and with a swelling in both his ancles. Dr. J— being called in, he then, by his direction, went to Margate, *bathe*d* in the sea*, and rode several miles on horse-back every day; but had not persevered in this course above a month, when the symptoms of a *perfect anasarca* appearing, he was forced to come to town. On sending for Dr. H— (now,

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in consequence of the change of his name, Dr. S——s) this physician, with a wisdom equalled only by the humanity and candour which prompted him to it, plainly told him, that “nothing could be done for him but by the use of my interventions.” He was accordingly removed to Chelsea forthwith; nor had he gone through the operations proper for his case above *twelve weeks*, when I discharged him **RADICALLY CURED** of an alarming disorder, which had originated solely from the **MISTAKEN ZEAL** of his friends, in advising him to *suppress evacuations, kindly furnished by NATURE as the means of preserving his health, and from the GROSS IGNORANCE, to call it by no harsher name, of his physician in countenancing that zeal.*

OBSERVATION.

It is now seven years since this extraordinary cure was performed; and in consequence thereof the said Dr. S——s hath since recommended to my *sole management* eleven dropfical patients, all of whom he had *at the first sight* told, that he was afraid it was impossible to cure them but by my operations. Of this number two, being *absolutely irrecoverable* long before they were brought to me, became martyrs to their disorders. The others were happily—pay, without exaggeration I may add, *wonderfully*—restored to health; particularly Mrs. T—r, wife of

one of the ablest and most respectable surgeons in the kingdom, of whom I had almost despaired myself. The two in whose cases I was unsuccessful (though in truth I had told their friends I did not expect I *should* succeed) were, Mrs. C——, and Colonel R——. Mrs. C—— had not been three weeks under my roof, when, convinced that her liver and other viscera were to all intents and purposes destroyed, and that it was not in MAN to supply new ones, I was under the painful necessity of begging Dr. S——s, and her friends, to induce her, without creating an unnecessary alarm, to return home. As for the Colonel, he had been evidently brought to the verge of the grave by the vilest mismanagement, before either Dr. S——s or I had seen him. On being told Mr. A——, f——t f——n to his M——y, had attended him, I desired to consult with that gentleman. We accordingly had a conference together the next day, when Mr. A—— *bluntly*, and without offering to assign a reason for it (though, indeed, *that* reason, *if told*, would have redounded little to his own honour) declared, in the presence of Mr. S——t, of Mr. K——x, one of the under-secretaries of state, and even of *the unhappy patient himself*, that my vapour-baths could not be of the least service to him. My answer was, “If such be the opinion of Mr. A——, *I wash my hands of the business* ;” and, seeing the Colonel (who had not a gleam of hope but in me) struck dumb with horror at the fatal intelligence, I immediately

mediately departed, unable to witness a scene, of which I was not, alas ! *permitted* to dispel the dreary gloom. The day following, Dr. S——s insisting, that, at all events, I should make a *trial*, the gentleman was brought to my house. After he had gone one week through the operations proper for his case, I found, that it was beyond my skill to produce the smallest moisture upon his skin by the heat of the medicinal effluvia in the dry bath, the pores of the skin having been so contracted, and the whole ambit thereof rendered so rigid, by the fiery particles of *spirits of wine*, with which his body had been invested ; such spirits having been repeatedly administered to him, by the direction of Mr. A——, burning in lamps, in a box shaped like a stove, and with his neck in a wooden *confinement*, as if he had been *literally* on the pillory. To persevere longer, would have been madness. I therefore sent for Dr. S——s ; and, having convinced him, that, from the said^d cause, it was *morally impossible* to open the pores, he, at my request, persuaded the wretched *victim*, under some plausible pretext or other, to leave me. This he accordingly did, in a state of mind that baffles description ; and it is almost needless to add, that death soon after relieved him from his misery,

Another gentleman I have had the unhappiness to discharge as incurable from the *same cause*, produced too by the *same very* UPRIGHT, very INTEL-
LIGENT,

LIGENT, and very FAMOUS surgeon, namely, the previous destruction of the *stamina of the skin* by FUMIGATIONS OF SPIRITS OF WINE; a practice which Mr. A—— cannot but know, if he knows any thing, to be of all others the most fatal to *hydropical patients*. This patient was a Creole of fortune, and had been but *five days* in my house, when, from the irreparable injuries he had sustained by the said medical mal-treatment, *I was forced to dismiss him*.

If in speaking of Mr. A—— I have expressed myself with a degree of asperity, it is because, from being one of my warmest friends, he has, without the *shadow* of a just provocation, become one of my most inveterate enemies. To account for this extraordinary change, which has now subsisted for about fifteen years, I must call the attention of the reader to an anecdote of his R—— H—— the late Duke of Y——, authentic in all its circumstances, and easily to be *proved* such to any candid enquirer, on a personal application at my house.—The Duke, being seized with an alarming disorder at the seat of the Marquis of R—— in Yorkshire, despatched two expresses to town, one to Lady R——d, and one to Mr. A——, his surgeon, requiring them to order the apartments he had formerly occupied in my house, as also the baths, &c. constructed expressly, by his *special direction*, for the use of the ROYAL FAMILY, to be prepared for him by the next day. To a command which did me so much
honour

honour I paid strict attention; but alas! and alas! from whatever cause it might proceed, his Royal Highness had hardly arrived, when he sent Mr. P——, one of his pages, to Mr. A——, to acquaint him, *he had no farther occasion for his visits.* This resolution originated with the Duke himself; but Mr. A——, possessed with a notion (which I here solemnly declare had no foundation but in his own fancy) that *I, and I only, was the cause of it*, determined I should thenceforth feel the *whole weight of his vengeance.* As it has injured myself merely, it is a vengeance I *despise*; but as it has injured some of the *very first* personages of the realm, I MUST and WILL *reprobate the man who could be capable of it.*

Among other instances in which this worthy practitioner has wilfully sacrificed *truth to falsehood*, and *humanity to personal pique*, rather than not ruin, if possible, the reputation of my inventions, is that of one of the deceased *princes of the blood*, whom, when in the last stage of a dropsey, he would not *suffer*—bold as the word may be thought, I repeat it, *would not SUFFER*—to be brought to Chelsea, *because* (and it is a reason which *never* actuated Mr. A—— before the event above alluded to) he had been given over by *himself*, as well as by the *rest of the faculty.* It was, nevertheless, the ardent wish, *repeatedly so declared*, of the late P—— D—— of W——, and of the late Duke of Y——, that the prince *should* reap the benefit of my operations; which

which there is every reason to suppose would have been successful, and from the neglect of which--- thanks to the *humane* interposition of Mr. A-----! the ROYAL YOUTH PERISHED SOON AFTER.

I rejoice, with the nation at large, that, *from the same cause*, this was *not* the fate of his R—— H—— the D—— of G—— also. This amiable prince, before he went to Italy for the recovery from a disorder which had nearly put a period to his existence, was desirous to commit himself to my care. In obedience to the positive directions of Mr. H——n, one of his surgeons (given to me personally, while at tea in my house, and in the presence of several persons of character and fortune, who will confirm the truth of what I assert) the royal apartments, baths, &c. were prepared for the immediate reception of the Duke. The next day, however, through the *secret*, though *notorious*, influence of my old implacable foe, he *altered his resolution*; and thus was Mr. A—— re-enabled to tamper with his illustrious patient free from the controul of a DOMINICETI.

Time was, as I have already intimated, when no gentleman of the faculty was louder in the praise of my inventions than Mr. A-----; and for the many ladies and gentlemen *then* recommended by him to my care, he *has*, and he *deserves*,

serves, both my thanks and theirs. Time was too, when, by the *blessed effects* of his *fumigating with spirits of wine*, dropfical patients were brought to the *ne plus ultra* of despair, he did not, as now, pretend they were incurable by *my vapour-baths*, and use *jesuitical* dissuasions from the use of them.

In proof thereof, I annex the remarkable case of a lady, the daughter of one of his most *intimate friends*, who would *not* have been brought to my house, and consequently would *not* have been cured, had it not been for his *positive assurances* to her friends, that her *immediate death would otherwise be inevitable*; which case, as well as that which follows it, is authenticated by a worthy magistrate, now, alas! no more.*

* It was not till the preceeding sheets were printed off, that I heard of the loss this kingdom had sustained by the death of Sir J—— F——; an event, deplored by all who feel themselves interested in the general cause of humanity, and in the promotion of public justice.---In the appendix to the present work, I shall present some anecdotes of my deceased advocate and protector before, and during, that lingering illness which, by the *wilful mismanagement of self-interested counsellors*, deprived the sick and the indigent of their best friend, and the *police of Britain* of one of its **BRIGHTEST ORNAMENTS**, one of its **MOST ILLUSTRIOUS PILLARS**.

CASE

CASE the SEVENTH.

DROPSY.

Miss S-----, daughter-in-law of a late eminent surgeon, was, at the age of *twenty-two*, after having had the ablest advice which this kingdom could afford, reduced to the *last stage of a dropsy*, attended with a *stubborn obstruction*. When every hope of rescuing her from the grave was vanished, her father-in-law, *by the advice of my VERY CONSISTENT FRIEND, the above-mentioned Mr. A-----* (who by his *fumigations with spirits of wine* had brought her to her present melancholy state) put her under my care. Convinced of the almost-irremediable bad effects of the *fiery vapours thus administered*, it was with no small reluctance I undertook her case; and for the truth of this assertion I appeal to the lady herself, to her mother, her sister, and other *living witnesses* equally respectable. Finding at the expiration of *four weeks*, that I could not, with all my art, *produce the least moisture upon her skin*, I actually despaired of being able to accomplish the wished-for cure; and accordingly, having sent for the mother, I disclosed to her my opinion of her daughter's case, but with as much delicacy as truth would permit, and begged, since nothing could be done, that she would take her home.--Melted with the entreaties of the old lady, the tears
of

of the young one, and the pangs of horror which manifestly agitated both, I was induced to alter my resolution, and to make one other trial of my inventions. Happy I am, indeed, to add, that my resolution of discharging Miss S----- was thus counteracted, and that I had an opportunity to prove the prematurity of my prediction. In another fortnight, the renewal of my operations produced, to my own infinite surprise, the pleasing hope of a re-establishment of the circulatory, secretory, and excretory functions; which being completely effected in the space of *three months*, she returned home **RADICALLY CURED**. Miss S---, now Mrs. B---n, is at present the mother of a fine child; and, grateful for the uninterrupted good health she has enjoyed ever since she left me (which is now above fifteen years) is one of my best friends.

CASE the EIGHTH.

P—e T—n, Esq. an officer of the army, aged about *thirty*, and of a *scorbutic* constitution, having *lain in damp sheets*, was seized with a swelling in his legs, which gradually extending itself to his belly, and even to all the parts of his face, terminated in a confirmed, and most desperate dropsy. In order to *prolong his life*, the medical gentlemen

wisely

wisely proposed to tap him; which operation (and it is one of the many evils attending it, that it hinders the patient from reaping any future benefit from my inventions) was happily prevented by the seasonable interposition of the humane Dr. S—s, who advised him to come to Chelsea; where, by going regularly through the mild and salutary operations adapted to his disorder, he obtained a RADICAL cure in *five weeks*, through which blessing he has since been enabled to sail for Madraſs with one of my sons, on the military establishment in the East Indies.

AN ATTESTATION OF THE LAST TWO CASES, sent, with that of many others, by *his Majesty's benevolent Patronage, to the Mayors, Chief Officers of Corporations, and acting Magistrates in the Counties at large, throughout England.*

“ I have conversed with these two patients cured of a dropsy, and can, from my own knowledge, assert, that their cases, as represented by Dr. Dominiceti, are strictly true. I have been frequently in company with the young lady from the time of her cure to the present, and although the pre-
serving

serving youth and beauty from the untimely hands of death, as was true in her case, might be sufficient in itself to recommend the doctor's process to encouragement and attention ; yet, as *I consider it of the greatest benefit that has been for many years introduced in this kingdom, and am persuaded, that there are at this time numbers of persons given up by the faculty to waste a miserable life in despondency, who might be relieved, if not recovered, by his new-invented modes and means of preparing and applying medicated water-baths, vaporous and dry baths, moist and dry frictions, internal and external fumigations, both partial and universal, and effluviastic and dry injections*, I sincerely wish, that every man of sense and humanity would examine into their nature, efficacy, and expence, even with severity, as I am sure they would stand the strictest enquiry ; but, to prevent prejudice and misrepresentation, let this enquiry be on the spot ; search the doctor's journal, and books of cases and cures, carefully kept since March 1755, where you will find the names and places of abode of the patients, and also of the physicians, who either recommended these patients to his care, or attended them previous to their use of his baths, &c. and by an application to these patients, TRUTH MUST BE ESTABLISHED. The diseases in which I have observed these new modes and means of bathing and fumigating to be remarkably beneficial, are, colds, rheumatisms,

scorbutic habits, leprosies, deformities of the skin, internal and external tumours, stiff and relaxed joints, dropical, consumptive, and gouty cases, fevers, and all diseases which proceed from obstructions, &c."

(Signed)

" J. FIELDING."

CASE the NINTH.

DROPSY.

Mr. T—— M—— (whose remarkable case and cure are inserted in p. 249 of this work) accompanied with his brother-in-law, Mr G——, an eminent corn-factor, and with Mr. F——, an apothecary, all three quakers, carried me with them into the country, in order to see Mr. B——r, a wealthy farmer, and one of their own sect, of whose sufferings from the dropsy they gave me a most lamentable description. On being introduced to Mr. B——r, I found him seated on a large easy chair, and covered with nothing but a sheet, being unable to wear any clothes. Every crevice in his body was so full of water, that he could not move a toe or a finger, much less a hand or a foot; and in colour, as well as immobility, he rather resembled a statue of faded marble than a living man. Cold, too, as marble, and without any perceptible pulse, the only signs left of animation were, that he could speak, and now and then slightly move his head.

head. Though he was in this calamitous state, and given over by Dr. D——, and others of the faculty, I yet declared to his friends, that if it could be contrived to carry him to my house, and, when there, to place him in my vaporous and dry bath, I would try what could be done, in order to shew my readiness to oblige them, to relieve the unhappy sufferer, and to comfort his weeping family. Leaving them to consider of it, I returned home; and on the afternoon of the following Sunday, while the people were coming from church, I was surprised to see a cart stop at my gate, attended with several quakers, both male and female, and with a crowd of spectators. On being called out, my surprise was heightened, when I found, that it was in this vehicle, and in this manner, that Mr. B—r had been conveyed to me. With no small difficulty, though six people assisted on the occasion, we had him removed into the house; and the next morning, a carpenter being sent for, I was under the necessity of ordering the door of the said bath to be so enlarged as to admit two men to carry him into it on a chair. It was an *honourable* circumstance to *me*, (and, but for his own folly, it would *eventually* have been a *happy* one for the *patient*) that the extraordinary trouble, occasioned both to me, and to my assistants, by the peculiarity of his case, was not bestowed in vain. Before the expiration of *nine weeks*, by going through the necessary plea-

fant, and safe operations, the water was expelled, and he had so far recovered his strength, as to be able to walk with ease to see his family, at the distance of three miles, and back again. At this crisis (for the *busy* tribe of *medicasters* always flock round the sick, if they have a certain *golden attraction* in their pockets, like crows round carrion) being persuaded by a certain physician and surgeon, that my *expences were too heavy*, and that, a *little more strength* being all he required, exercise, and *a few medicines*, would *re-establish him completely*. The credulous man believed *them*; but he would *not* believe me, when I told him, that it was still more difficult to *prevent the return of the water* (which could only be done in consequence of an effectual removal of the *cause* of the disorder, by giving to the vessels, and to the muscular and nervous fibres, their due adhesion, tone, and elasticity, by re-invigorating the concoctive faculties, and by regulating and establishing the circulatory, secretory, and excretory functions) than *merely to remove it*. In opposition to the advice of his friends, he accordingly left my house; but had not been gone three months, when, having relapsed, he again sent for me, and begged to be re-admitted my patient. Ungenerously as he had used me, I would have yielded to his entreaties, if my house had not been full, and my outdoor patients so numerous as to engross my whole attention; and, having lived to experience, in their

full

full extent, the bitter effects of his indiscretion; he perished under the hands of his new advisers.

CASE the TENTH.

DROPSY.

J---n D-----r, Esq; a West-India planter, *who had come from Jamaica to London expressly to obtain a cure from me for a most inveterate dropsy*, was brought to Chelsea by our common friend Mr. T-----s, an eminent cabinet-maker in Moorfields. This gentleman was at the age of forty, of an extraordinary stature, being upwards of seven feet high, and reduced by his disorder to mere skin and bone; his belly, legs, and thighs, excepted. These, from the water they contained, were of an enormous magnitude, particularly the belly, which actually measured *two yards* in circumference. In a word, he was a spectacle monstrous to behold. When he entered my house, Mrs. S-----t, Mrs. T-----m, Colonel M-----s, P-----r T-----t, Esq; and other ladies and gentlemen, my guests and patients, were absolutely terrified at the sight of him. Observing him, at the same time, ready to be suffocated, from the want of breath, and unable to keep any thing, whether liquid or solid, upon his stomach, they dissuaded me from meddling with him, *as it was impossible he could live*, and declared,

clared, if I *did* undertake him, and perform a cure, it would exceed every thing they had seen, or could suppose practicable even by my inventions. Happily the liver and lungs of this gentleman were not materially injured; nor had he been *much* tampered with by the faculty. By going night and morning, therefore, through the mild and agreeable operations suited to his case, in *fifteen weeks* he was RADICALLY CURED, and returned home in PERFECT HEALTH.

CASE the ELEVENTH.

DROPSY.

The Rev. Mr. W-----r of O-----d, in the county of Kent, of a *scorbutic* constitution, aged *fifty-six*, had been inoculated for the small-pox about four years before, though without producing the desired effect. At that time he was in perfect health; but in three months after the inoculation, having not had the least phyfic administered to him, his strength gradually declined, and, with a privation of appetite and sleep, he was afflicted with a continual depression of spirits, and pain and oppression in the stomach. Notwithstanding the best advice and assistance which the county could afford, at the expiration of

Of two years, these complaints terminated in a *confirmed dropsy*. Being *swelled from head to foot*, and his disorder continuing to resist all the powers of medicine, he was at length pronounced *incurable*; and, as such, brought to my house, with a letter of recommendation from Lord A-----t; a nobleman not more distinguished for his military skill, than for his humanity, and for every other virtue which renders rank respectable. By going regularly through the agreeable operations usual in such dropical cases, Mr. W-----r, in two months returned home *perfectly cured*; and some time after sent me the following letter, which is copied from the original, in his own hand-writing, to be seen at my house.

TO DR. DOMINICETI, at CHELSEA:

“ Dear Sir,

“ My journey from Chelsea was extremely
 “ pleasant; and, thank God, I have *continued well*
 “ *ever since*. All my neighbours look on me as a pro-
 “ digy; they would not believe I was recovered till I
 “ arrived. The notions people entertained of you and
 “ your inventions are really beyond imagination; for
 “ they thought every thing you did for a cure was no-
 “ thing but torment to the patient.* If you think
 “ it

* Thanks to my *worthy* friends of the faculty, who, in the view of promoting their own mercenary ends, make it their

“ it is needful for me to bathe again, and when
 “ proper, pray let me know by letter, for I will
 “ obey your orders punctually. With our best
 “ respects to Mrs. Dominiceti, family, and self,
 “ believe me, Dear Sir, with great truth,

“ Yours sincerely,

“ W——mW——r.”

This case and cure are farther authenticated
 by the following

TESTIMONY of the late SIR JOHN FIELDING.

“ I RECEIVED a minute account of the above
 case and cure from *the clergyman himself*, whom I
 conversed with at the Doctor's; nor should I do
 justice to his process, if I did not declare, that,
 on enquiry, it will be found very extraordi-
 nary.”

(Signed)

“ J. FIELDING.”

Having sufficiently considered the DROPSY, and
 illustrated the truth of my general doctrine by
 FACTS—*undeniable* FACTS, of which, for the sa-
 tisfaction of the candid, I am at liberty to pro-

their study to propagate such notorious untruths. The
 roughness of my operations is, however, a thread-bare
 deception; and, beside that it is *stale*, it has long ceased
 to have the *desired effect*.—For shame, ye *would-be* mono-
 polists! where is your *invention*?—Do, contrive some *new*
 calumny—no matter how false; for to *harp perpetually*
upon the same string, is as nauseative as your own drugs.

duce

duce the most authentic proofs—I shall now, in the *farther* support of my system, give a similar concise account

O F T H E
P H T H I S I S,
A N D O F
C O N S U M P T I O N S in General.

I have already intimated, that a *scorbutic* or a *venereal* taint, if not a *mixture of both*, whether hereditary or acquired, is the *mediate* cause of this dreadful malady. *Immediately*, however, it is for the most part an effect of having caught cold, whereby are occasioned a sudden constipation of the secretory vessels, and a *repulsion* of the saline, acrid, and viscous, humours, instead of an *expulsion* of them through the proper channels. Such humours, affecting the *trachea*, or *aspera arteria*, thro' which we draw in the air, excite a cough, and a preter-natural heat. The secretory functions being thereby obstructed, the circulation of the blood becomes languid; the proper motion and crasis thereof are prevented; the serosity and viscosity of the peccant matter are encreased; and the little bladders, annexed to the small branches of the said trachea, are gradually filled and distended, till they burst. Hence, ulcers being generated in the small lobes of the lungs, the nutritious juices are rendered still more serous,

ferous, acrid, and corrosive; of which the natural consequence is, that, the concoctive faculties being exceedingly weakened, and a putrid, hectic fever established, a manifest consumption of the whole body takes place.

This hectic fever is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes. These arise from a *cachexy*, or *cacochymy*; which Boerhaave defines “an universal bad habit of body, proceeding from a defect in nutrition. This,” he justly adds, “must proceed from a *depravation* of the nutritious juices; from a fault in the vessels which ought to receive those juices; or from a deficiency in the action of the animal œconomy, whereby a due proportion of the circulating fluids is prevented from being applied to the solids for their nutrition.”

To our purpose Sydenham also observes, “The hectic phthisis originates from the trickling, in consequence of having caught cold, especially in winter, of a sharp humour upon the lungs, which it irritates, like a catarrh, so as to raise a cough. This by degrees brings on other symptoms; as, a spitting, first of a viscus pituita, or phlegm, then of a heavy, foetid pus, then of pure blood, and sometimes of the
“very

“ very substance of the lungs, which have become rotten by a long exulceration.”

This author having added, that, “ the phthisis kills two-thirds of those who die of chronic diseases,” I proceed to show, that this lamentable distemper, whether the *cause* thereof be a *latent venereal taint*, or whether it be a peripneumony, pleurisy, asthma, cough, catarrh, diarrhoea, excess of venery, grief, intense study, or any other *primary source, or ultimate effect, of the scurvy*, it can never be *eradicated* with so much ease and safety to the patient, or honour and credit to the practitioner, as by my inventions;—inventions, which, as I have already again and again evinced, are distinguished for these peculiar advantages, that they open the secretory and excretory channels, when obstructed, restore them to their natural state, when too open and relaxed, and gradually, not only repel from the center to the circumference all acrid, ferous, and corrosive humours, and expel them through the pores of the skin (without which salutary effects the hectic fever, fraught as it is with destruction, *cannot* be removed) but, at the same time, promote inspiration and expiration, as well as expectoration, and introduce into the mass of the blood and lymph, through the absorbent vessels, as well as through the mouth and nose, the diluting, balsamic, and nourishing medicinal

medicinal substances, necessary for attenuating the viscous humours, and dulcifying the corrosive ones; for deterging and healing all internal ulcers, especially of the lungs; for strengthening the concoctive faculties, and the action of the viscera; and for giving to the muscular and nervous fibres their due tone and elasticity. All this they agreeably and effectually accomplish, provided, however (as I observed in speaking of the *dropfy*) the lungs, and other viscera, have not been *too long*, and *too deeply*, affected.

When I come to treat of consumptive disorders more at large, I shall make it incontestably appear, that phlebotomy can afford, at best, but a *momentary* relief to the patient; and that a repetition of this operation is sure to rob the already-too-much impoverished blood—that *soul of man*, as it has been emphatically termed—of its benign and balsamic quality, without carrying off any material part of the morbid matter, or preventing a return thereof. Among other prevalent abuses in the treatment of such complaints, I shall likewise prove, that by the use of perpetual blisters, the *necessary* lymphatic juices are more attracted than the *superfluous* ones; and that, from the *fery* qualities of the *cantharides*, which form the chief ingredient of such destructive applications, a perseverance therein can only serve to accumulate mischiefs which

which *otherwise* would never have existed. As for the oleous and farinaceous emulsions, the squills, the snails, the mille-pedes, the beef-tea, the butter-milk, and other *popular slops*, all I shall say is, that unhappy is the patient who *trusts to THEM for a cure*. If such trumpery serves to *amuse* him, it is all that can be expected. Indeed the only reason why the disorders in question have been so often pronounced incurable is, that *rational methods* are not adopted for the *effectual* expulsion of it, and that so many of the faculty, warped by prejudice and self-interest, are deaf to the admonitions of Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, Baccius, Riverius, Boerhaave, Sydenham, and their learned and honest followers, who have in numberless places declared, that by medicated baths, fumigations, and frictions, the *primary*, as well as *secondary, causes* of all consumptive complaints being removed, their dire effects are finally eradicated, without the possibility of a return, unless by the creation of some *new cause*,

Thanks to the *hints*---and they were nothing more---which I received in my early youth from these illustrious fathers of the healing art, and which have formed the basis of all the inventions and improvements that have ever since distinguished my practice, and rendered the plan on which it is established more extensively useful than any other

yet

yet known, I have been enabled to confirm the truth of the above remarks in a multitude of instances. At present, however, I shall quote but a few.

CASE the FIRST.

OF A CONSUMPTION,

Contained in a letter from Mr. J—s M—y, a reputable jeweller, of which the original is in my possession, for the inspection of any gentleman or lady of character, labouring under the same disorder.

To Dr, DOMINICETI, at Chelsea:

SIR,

IT is now about *five years*, since I was seized with a most severe cough, oppression upon my lungs, and slow fever, which would not allow me the smallest rest, night or day. These complaints were brought on by irregularity of living, and by bathing in cold water, when heated with eating and drinking. The most eminent physicians attended me, and prescribed repeated bleedings, vomitings, blisterings, an immense number of balsamic and nitrous emulsions, and soporiferous draughts, loads of snails and beef-tea, and at last a milk and vegetable diet. My disorder becoming daily more and more desperate, they one and all pronounced me *a dying man*. I then took lodgings a little way from town for the sake
of

of breathing a clearer air. This measure appeared of no farther utility than to procure me an easier death; for I was so emaciated, that I resembled a *walking shadow*. In this melancholy situation, despaired of by the faculty, though still, for *obvious reasons*, not deserted by them, Providence, through the means of Mr. D—e, and Mr. H—l, brought me acquainted with you. By going night and morning through the usual operations of your medicated water and vapour-baths, fumigations, and frictions, so wonderful a change hath been produced in my constitution, that I find myself a *new man*. Though it is not above *eleven weeks* since I had the happiness of committing myself to your care, yet I am so surprisngly recovered, as to be capable of walking in one hour and ten minutes from Chelsea to Cheapside, without the least fatigue. My appetite is thoroughly re-established; and so happily do I find myself restored to the full possession of my former health, activity, and vigour, that I think of mounting my horse to morrow morning in order to take a tour of several hundred miles into the north.*

I am, Sir, your ever obliged friend,

J—s M—y.

CASE

* Six months afterwards, having returned to town in perfect health, this gentleman presented me with a pair of superb

CASE the SECOND.

CONSUMPTION.

G——G—y, Esq. of the county of C——, at the age of *seventeen* came to London, whence, after having lived a most dissolute life for a year and a half, he returned home in a state of bad health, and with a constitution much impaired. Among his complaints was a gleet, the effect of an ill-cured gonorrhœa. On coming of age, and into the possession of an estate of two thousand a year, he repeated his visit to the metropolis, and, with it, his former excesses. The consequence was, that, at the expiration of four weeks, he was confined to his bed with a fever, and with a fresh-contracted venereal disorder. For three months, he was attended by Dr. M——, and by Mr. F——, a surgeon, who put him under a slight *salivation*. At this period, a circumstance occurred, which, preying upon his mind, contributed greatly to add to his bodily sufferings. Having in one of his unguarded hours of intoxication, *while a minor*, been artfully made to sign a bond for 3000*l.* in favour of a notorious procuress within the purlieus of Covent-Garden (which bond was in fact

superb SILVER CANDLESTICKS ; adding, with more good-humour, I must confess, than wit, that he hoped I would use them as a *blazing* memento of his happy deliverance.

void

void in law) he was now induced by Captain D—, one of his old companions, who attended him during his illness with all the assiduity of a faithful nurse, to confess the validity thereof, and to pay it. This would not have affected him, if he had not received certain intelligence, that the whole affair had been artfully concerted by the said procurefs *in conjunction with the Captain*, who, for the very *honourable* part he had acted in assuming the sacred cloke of friendship to betray a giddy stripling, *actually touched one thousand pounds* of the money.—The vexation produced by the detection of this scene of villany, added to the effects of his former irregularities, of the mercury he had taken, and of the venereal poison still rankling in his body, terminated in a *confirmed consumption*; for which, having in vain consulted Dr. A—, Dr. W—, and others of the faculty, for two years and three months, swallowed loads of *fancied specifics*, passed two seasons at Bristol-wells, and tried repeated sea-voyages, and changes of climate, he was at last recommended to my care. Though in this miserable condition, yet, by going night and morning through the usual operations, in *four months* he left me **RADICALLY** cured, and is now the **FATHER OF THREE HEALTHY CHILDREN**.

CASE the THIRD.

CONSUMPTION.

T—R—e, Esq. aged *twenty-three*, and, like the last-mentioned gentleman, too freely addicted to the fashionable vices of the town, in returning from the tavern one morning at three o'clock, having caught cold, was seized with a cough, a shivering, and a fever. Dr. J— being consulted, he was ordered to be bled, and to take a few medicines, as he had repeatedly done before, when attacked in the like manner. In the course of a few days he recovered; but about a fortnight after, in coming out of the play-house, the same complaints returned, and the same means were used to remove them. To the cough, &c. were now, however, added a pain in the side, and other hectic symptoms. Dr. J—, observing, that neither bleeding, nor blistering, nor medicines, were sufficient to check the progress of his complaints, ordered him to take ass-milk twice a day, to live upon chickens and other light food, and to drink nothing at his meals but skimmed milk. Having, notwithstanding this regimen, fallen into a *confirmed consumption*, he was next advised to go into the country, to use exercise on horse-back, to mix as much as possible with agreeable company

pany, and, strictly abstaining from animal food, to subsist entirely upon milk and vegetables. In this course he persevered for three months; at the expiration of which, he *found his cough still worse, and he became subject to an almost-continual expectoration of purulent matter, tinged with blood.* Shocked at his situation, he returned to London, and consulted Dr. A—, who, after having prescribed for him above a month, and seen, that nothing could be done by *medicines*, advised him, as the only possibility of saving his life, to try the benefit of a *sea-voyage*, and of a change of air. For this purpose he recommended it to him to take a trip to Naples or Padua; and Mr. R—, anxious to procure a passage in the first ship that was to sail for either of those places, immediately sent to Mr. B—e, a merchant in the city, in order to bespeak one for him. Mr. B—e, happening to be one of the many warm friends of my inventions (from the many signal instances he had witnessed of the peculiar ease, safety, and efficacy, of their operation in the most desperate cases, while himself under my roof for an inveterate scorbutic disorder, from which I had the happiness to restore him to perfect health) dissuaded him from this resolution, by giving him an account of many cures I had performed in cases similar to his own, which had

baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He accordingly resigned himself wholly to my care, and in *sixteen weeks*, obtained from me a *radical*, not a *palliative cure*. So completely, indeed, was his health re-established, that in two years after he MARRIED, and at this time, is the FATHER OF TWO FINE CHILDREN.

CASE the FOURTH.

CONSUMPTION.

F——E——s, Esq. aged twenty-nine, of a *scorbutic constitution*, and rigid fibres, so fond of the pleasures of the chace, that rather than miss one day's sport, he would expose himself to all the rigours of the most tempestuous weather, perpetually catching cold, and perpetually in the hands of the faculty, fell in love with a young woman of an inferior station, and, when on the point of marrying her clandestinely, was disappointed, through the management of his mother and uncle. For-saking his favourite amusement, he now sunk into a *deep melancholy*, which produced an *universal muscular decay*, attended with an *habitual hectic fever, cough, and defluxion of purulent matter*. Drs. D—, C—, and G—, were alternately consulted for *two years*; when, instead of having been in any degree relieved by them, to his former complaints were added a *spitting of blood*, a *pain under the ribs*, and other symptoms generally

rally

rally pronounced fatal. Happening to be in the commission of the peace (though incapable of attending to business) he received, in his *official capacity*, the CIRCULATORY LETTER of the late SIR JOHN FIELDING, *in recommendation of my inventions, addressed, with his majesty's benevolent patronage, to the mayors and chief officers of corporations, and to the acting magistrates in the counties at large throughout England*; in which, among other extraordinary cases and cures attested by that humane magistrate, was one of Miss T——s, who had been in the *last stage of a consumption*, given over by the most experienced physicians, and even despaired of by her own father, who is also a distinguished member of the faculty *. In consequence thereof Mr. E——s was immediately brought to Chelsea, where he put himself under my care, with two *perpetual blisters*, one on his back, and one on his right side,

* In my son's pamphlet, to which I have so often taken occasion to refer in the course of the present work, may be seen an account of the remarkable case and cure above-mentioned, as also the testimony of Sir John, who (as was his usual custom with my patients) repeatedly conversed with the young lady, while she was under my *sole* care at Chelsea; and to show, that the said account is by no means exaggerated, as the invenomed tongue of MALICE would insinuate, I shall annex a copy of a LETTER OF THANKS, spontaneously sent to me, after the complete recovery of his daughter, by Mr. T——s himself, (one of the most eminent surgeons of the metropolis) *and never before published.*

and

and with an issue at the lower extremity of his thigh. By going through my agreeable, safe, and effectual, operations, he was in *seventeen* weeks RADICALLY cured of ALL his complaints; nor had he left my house many days, when he was happily united in wedlock with the beloved object of his choice, by whom he has since had *several children*.

CASE the FIFTH,

A CONSUMPTION.

Contained in a LETTER (of which the ORIGINAL may be seen at my house) *from Mr. T——s, SURGEON in LONDON, addressed to Dr. DOMINICETTI in CHELSEA.*

SIR,

When my daughter came to your house, the medical people, as well as myself, looked upon her in the last stage of a consumption. It was not in my power, at that time, to give you a narrative of her reduced situation; but as she is now recovered, I think it incumbent upon me to state her case as it then was.

About the middle of February last, from waiting in the passage at the Opera, for a carriage, she
was

was seized with a *hoarseness* and *cough*. In the space of six or eight weeks, the *expectoration* was *purulent*, and in great quantities; attended with every peripneumatic symptom, or *inflammation of the lungs*, such as *difficulty of breathing*, and *pains in her breast and side*; infomuch, that she was not able to lie down in her bed, her pulse small, and beat at the rate of 140 at least in the space of a minute, with pains spreading from the sternum to the scapula. *Want of perspiration*, with other *obstructions*, attended her; and what moisture appeared upon the skin was only produced by the violence of coughing. As every method had been taken, such as repeated bleedings, blisters, &c. &c. to little purpose, we intended in a day or two to have sent her to Bristol; but in the interim having been told of your medicated vapour-baths, I was determined to try them for a few days, notwithstanding we thought her too far gone, and not supposing she could live ten days. However, in a very few trials, we were most agreeably surpris'd at her being so considerably better. In the space of ten days, she could lie flat in her bed, her cough much abated, the expectoration of matter lessened, and no appearance of blood, her pores open, respiration free and easy, without pain, which before was excruciating; her pulse reduced under 100, slept well, appetite greatly mended; in short, in the space of three weeks, from being carried up and down stairs,

stairs, she was able to walk a mile; and at this present time is as well as ever.

Thus have I given you a detail of her disorder from first to last; as it will be a satisfaction to you, it is no less so to, Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,

O——n-street,

F——s T——s.

July 14, 1773.

OBSERVATION.

This young lady, when reduced to the alarming extremity so accurately described by her father, lodged, for the benefit of the air, in the house of Mr. S——n, surgeon, at Kensington-Gore.—Mr. S——n, long before the disease became so desperate, had advised Mr. T——s to carry his daughter to me; and, as an additional inducement thereto, he related to him the case of his own wife, whom I had cured of a *consumption*, the effect of an *asthma*, and of *several miscarriages*, and by whom, *after she had been thus cured*, he became the *father of a fine boy and girl*. Strange to tell, however, Mr. T——s had no sooner consulted on the subject with Dr. J——, Dr. W——, and certain *others* of the faculty, than he was absolutely *deterred* from adopting a measure, which his own reason convinced him to be a necessary one, and which if he had *not* adopted, *late as it was*, the immediate death

of

of the lady must have been the consequence. When the above-mentioned physicians found, that Mr. T——s, having sent her to Chelsea, *contrary to their declared opinion and direction*, had at length actually preferred the *possibility of saving the life of his daughter* to the *certainty of disobliging them*, their behaviour (and I appeal to Mr. S——n for the truth of the assertion) was *outrageous*: nor for the *scandalous offence of having cured her*, when *they* confessedly could *not* do it, have they to this hour *forgiven* me; and the rather, as it has *since* been aggravated in the cases of many of their *other* patients, doomed by *them* to a premature grave, but happily rescued from it, and restored to perfect health, by the seasonable intervention of my assistance.*—As for Mr. T——s himself, grateful, *at first*, for my having restored to him his daughter, he put several of his patients under my care. *At length*, however, either because he had been intimidated by his brother-practitioners from persisting in the encouragement of my inventions, or because he found I still turned a *deaf ear* to the BROAD HINTS he from time to time dropped, that I should

* These two gentlemen deceive themselves if they suppose their personal resentment to myself, as an individual, has ever given me a moment's concern. But when I see the lives of my fellow-creatures wantonly sacrificed to it, I cannot remain silent; and that this, in several instances, *actually has been the case*, I shall, at a future opportunity, bring the most *damning* proofs; *proofs*, which ought to make them *hide their diminished*, GUILTY, heads.

allow him a THIRD PART of the emoluments accruing to me from the said patients, he ceased to be my friend; and for the last *three years*, I have been an entire stranger to recommendations from Mr. T——s.† True it is also, that it was in a great measure owing to the *flattering promises* of this gentleman, that my inventions, already carried to their *ne plus ultra* of perfection, were established *in town*; that, to accomplish this grand design, I deprived myself of no less a sum than FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING, and at the same time of (what I *prized infinitely more*, or rather what it were impossible for me *sufficiently to prize*) the assistance of my son, so necessary to my own practice; that, nevertheless, Mr. T——s has never since sent any of his patients to PANTON-SQUARE, *though in his own neighbourhood*, more than he has done to CHELSEA.—The reader is left to draw his own conclusions; and Mr. T——s has the liberty to apologise for his conduct in what manner he may. In doing this, let him not, however, omit to acknowledge, that to me he is indebted for the life of an amiable daughter, who, still free from every return of her disorder, is now HAPPILY MARRIED.

† To many other gentlemen of the faculty, my *quondam* guests, and *nominal* friends, I have turned the *same* deaf ear, and will *continue to turn it*, so long as THEIR PRACTICE, too often *inconsistent with reason, and destructive to the patient*, shall remain *incompatible with MINE*. Such is my *principle*; and that, religiously adhered to by my SON, it may by HIM be handed down unsullied to my latest posterity, shall be my *chief prayer*,
Thus

Thus have I finished what it was my intention to offer, *in the work before us*, on the general causes and effects of CONSUMPTIONS. Sufficiently, I trust, have I likewise evinced the peculiar ease, safety, and efficacy, with which such disorders may be eradicated by my inventions, after every *other* medical expedient hath been tried, and after the wretched sufferers, reduced to the last extremity, are ready to sink into their graves, I proceed now, in the like brief manner, to treat of certain stubborn complaints, which are also in the number of those that flow from a SCORBUTIC or a VENEREAL taint, not unoften, indeed, from an unhappy co-operation of *both*, and which can never, any more than the disorders already mentioned, be so effectually expelled as to preclude even the POSSIBILITY of a return (unless, as I observed before, from the creation of a *new* cause) but by the same agreeable and salutary operations.

OF NODOUS and SCHIRROUS TUMOURS; and of ULCERS, FISTULAS, and CANCERS.

The ablest physicians and anatomists have defined a nodous, or a schirrous, tumour to be any thing that coagulates, inspissates, or dries up, the juices of the glands; in any of which it may be produced, but especially in those of which the
juices,

juices, from a natural tendency to inspissation, are most apt to stagnate,

These melancholy complaints appear in different parts of the body, as the nose, the lips, the mouth, the tonsils, the arm-pits, the breast, the lungs, the liver, the abdomen, the groin, the genitals, the womb, &c.—To account for the production of them, we must observe, that as confessedly the benign, balsamic, and nutritious, juices cannot be corrupted, coagulated, and hardened, but by acrid, saline, and corrosive humours, whether SCORBUTIC, VENEREAL, or SCROPHULOUS (which last, as I have shown, is always the effect of *one* of the former, if not *both*) and that as, by the sole means thereof, all obstructions, coagulations, and durities, are formed in the glands, or branches of the secretory or excretory ducts, so, when once such humours have insinuated themselves, and become compacted among the glandulous parts, they form a *solution of continuity* in the circulation of the fluids, a disjunction of the solids, and a destruction of their proper form. Hence it is, that nodous and schirrous tumours are so often found to be incurable by medicines; because, being thus confined and indurated in the glands, the blood and lymph are not possessed of an *impetus* sufficient to act upon them, but are, on the contrary, repelled into the mass of the juices, leaving the parts affected to be encreased,

encreased, both in bulk and hardness, by fresh accretions of offensive matter.

Convinced of these self-evident truths, it is a fact acknowledged by every gentleman of the medical profession, *who means to do justice to his patients*, that the peculiar difficulty which attends the mollifying and dissolving all coagulations and durities can never be so effectually surmounted as by my invented modes and means of preparing and applying arbitrarily-medicated and heated water and vapour-baths, partial pumps, frictions, and moist and dry internal and external fumigations; because thereby the pores of the skin are freed from all impurities, the muscular and nervous glands are relaxed, the most minute obstructions, however distant from the surface, are opened, and (the arterial blood being pushed gradually, though with an encreased momentum, to those hitherto-clogged, but now-disencumbered, vessels, in which, from the inspissation and induration of the fluids, the nodous or schirrous tumour had been formed) a free passage is with ease and efficacy procured for the blood and lymph.

It is ingenuously confessed by them also, that from the *common practice* it is hardly possible to obtain such salutary effects, much less those (more essential still) of expelling, through the excretory pores of

of the whole ambit, the acrid, saline, and corrosive humours from which such complaints had primarily originated, without allowing them time to fall on some yet-nobler part of the body; and that, without the aid of my inventions, it is equally vain to expect to introduce, through the absorbent vessels, the highly-requisite dulcifying, assimilating, and nourishing juices; to regulate the circulatory, secretory, and excretory functions; and thus to restore to the fluids and vessels their natural equilibrium.

On the same principles, it is an established truth among the respectable part of the faculty, that there are few cases more difficult to be cured, or even *palliated*, than those of *fistulous tumours*; because, being formed of various hard *sinuses*, which seldom admit of being *cut*, the more they are remote from the *anus*, from the *membrana adiposa* of the abdomen, or from any other external part (especially when, affecting the breast, they extend to the *axillary glands*) the more they elude the skill of the operator. Indeed experience cannot but furnish them daily with too many proofs, that, *even when cut*, it is rarely in their power to prevent tumours, whether *fistulous*, *schirrous*, *cancerous*, or *scrophulous*, from returning, with aggravated fury, to the same or other more noble parts; and for this reason, that the *primary cause* which had produced them was not extirpated, by a restoration of the benign
and

and balsamic quality of the blood, and by a re-establishment of the animal functions.

That these happy effects can alone, with any degree of certainty, be obtained by my system, we have, among a multitude of others, the authorities of Riverius, Hoffman, Boerhaave, Heister, Astruc, Shaw, Turner, and Tissot, who have long since clearly shown, that *properly-medicated and heated water and vapour-baths, fumigations, and frictions, are the only resource for effectually expelling all nodous, schirrous, fistulous, and scrophulous tumours*; a doctrine, judiciously enforced by Bartholini, who expressly says, “ In such complaints, nothing is more difficult than to make medicines *reach the place affected*, because, sliding down the gullet, they are much lessened in, or *totally deprived of, their virtues.*” *

As for ulcers, they seldom, unless when the effect of some accidental violence, appear but in schirrous parts, where a stagnation and coagulation have been formed of the acrid, salt,

* The reader is referred to pages 195, 6, 7, and 8, and to pages 259, and 60, of the present work, for undeniable proofs of the *danger* of sundry medicinal preparations, *taken inwardly*, from their being *indissolvable* and *indigestible* in the stomach, and of the *inefficacy* of others, from the necessary privation of their *constituent qualities*, in passing through the body.

and corrosive humours therein fixed, and where, from the corroding qualities of such humours, a discontinuity hath been effected in the texture of the fleshy parts. This it was which induced Etmuller, on the authority of Galen, and of other learned authors, to define an ulcer to be “ a solution of continuity, occasioned by the sharpness, acrimony, and corrosiveness, of the humours, by which the nutritious juices of the body are converted into sanious matter.”

All learned authors, from Hippocrates down to Boerhaave, Le Dran, and even the *best* practitioners of the present day, have declared, that to heal ulcers, whether new or old, whether simple or complicated, whether putrid, fistulous, sinuous, carious, phagædenic, or varicous, *without previously eradicating the peccant humours by which they had been generated*, is not only absurd, but criminal; a truth strongly inculcated by Tissot, who, concurring with the above writers, observes, “ It is impossible to cure ulcers without destroying the cause and fuel of them. It is in fact, adds he, a real misfortune to the patient if his attendant thus closes them. We may daily see sudden deaths, or very tormenting diseases, ensue from this practice.”

What I have advanced in proof of the peculiar efficacy of my plan, in the treatment of schir-

rous

rous tumours, is still more applicable to that of *ulcers*; which complaints, though derived from the *same cause*, and consequently (the differences of ages, constitutions, and other circumstances excepted) to be removed by the *same means*, are yet less difficult of cure.—If they are *less difficult*, they do not, however, appear to be *more easy* to our modern practitioners; and for the truth of this remark, without heaping instances upon instances of it at present, I refer the reader to various preceding passages of the work before us. In these he will find the most *inveterate* ulcers—ulcers pronounced *incurable* by all other means, with ease, with safety, and with efficacy, *eradicated* by my inventions. *

If

* See pages 44, 49, 51, 53, 59, 61, 68, 73, 77, 79, III. By turning also to the *scorbutic* cases, the reader will see my operations equally successful in the cure of *scirrhus* and *cancerous* tumours, and of the *scrophula*, or king's evil. I cannot close the present note, however, without adding *one very singular case of an ulcerated sore throat*, which, as being strictly *pestilential*, I could not with so much propriety insert before.-----In the year 1769, a contagious distemper broke out at Eton-school, which, affecting the throat with virulent ulcers, and baffling all the powers of medicine, and the united skill of Dr. F--l, Dr. R--e, and others of the faculty, carried off numbers. At that time Lady V--n, and Mrs. H-----s, her aunt, were both under my care. These ladies had two young gentlemen, their nephews and grand-nephews, at this school; and hardly were they informed, that they had *both* been seized with the reigning malady, when Dr. R--- arrived at Chelsea with the alarm-

B b

ing

If we proceed in examining the opinions of the above-mentioned authors on *cancers*, we shall find, that, still crowned with the venerable sanction of their authority, confirmed by subsequent experience, I am justified in pronouncing such disorders to be the effects also of *scorbutic, venereal*

ing news, that *one of them* had already fallen a sacrifice to it, and that *the other* was not expected to live.---On the departure of Dr. R---, the ladies, dissolved in tears, conjured me to admit the surviving youth into my house.---What could I say? How could I act?---By a refusal; I was loth to render for ever miserable two ladies for whom I entertained the highest regard; and by a compliance, I manifestly endangered my own life, the lives of my family, and of every patient under my roof. In vain did I represent to them the painful alternative to which I was reduced; and at length the distraction with which I saw them overwhelmed triumphed over my scruples.---It was a condescension on my part which had nearly, indeed, proved fatal to us all. On the second day after the young gentleman had been brought to me, the servant who waited on him caught the infection. It next extended itself to one of the female attendants of the baths; then to Mrs. H-----s, and lastly (though not till I had effectually cured all the others) to myself. Nor was this all the damage I sustained. My patients, one and all, left me, highly offended at the step I had taken; and it was some time before even my neighbours, and usual visitors, would enter my house.---I thought myself amply repaid, however, by the heart-felt acknowledgments I received from the ladies; by the success of my endeavours to render them happy; and by a consciousness, that, even if that success had been denied me, I had acted on the most disinterested principles.---As for the young gentleman, I must do *him* the justice to acknowledge, that even

real, or *scorbutico-venereal* humours; which humours, from their previous stagnation in nodous or schirrous tumours, become impregnated with a corrosive, volatile salt, approaching the nature of arsenick. We shall also find, that the *immediate* causes of all cancerous appearances are such as are capable of exciting motion in the schirrous mass, and of raising an uncommon heat therein, without any motion from external bodies. These effects may arise from a rude and frequent contraction of, or pressure on, the said mass; from a contusion, or a blow, received therein; from the too free use of powerfully-heating resolute or irritative medicaments; from a long-continued obstruction of the secretory and excretory functions; from slow fevers; from inordinate grief and anger, or the unreasonable indulgence of any other passion; from immoderate watching; or from the use of spirituous liquors, and of volatile and anodyne draughts.

The present mode of treating *cancers* being nearly the same as that of treating *schirrous tumours* and *ulcers*, it is still more fallacious, still more de-

ever since he has been so exceedingly *grateful*, that he has not once returned to see me, or to say, DR. DOMINICETI, I THANK YOU.

fructive; and, as such, with yet greater indignation has it been condemned by all enlightened physicians, both ancient and modern, who have with candour declared their sentiments on the subject. — Of *mercury* I have already said enough to convince every unprejudiced mind of the mischiefs which flow from that poisonous mineral, now, *under one mask or other*, prescribed by many who style themselves regular practitioners with as little scruple, and with nearly as much effrontery, as by quacks. Of *hemlock**, and of the other pretended *specifics* so confidently

* About six years ago, the lady of M. M—n P—n, then Ambassador from the Empress of Russia (as mentioned in page 22. of the present work) was recommended to my care, for a schirrous tumour in her breast, by Dr. N—r; in consequence of his having witnessed several remarkable cures I had performed of similar complaints, when despaired of by the faculty, and reduced by *their* mal-treatment to the last stage of inveteracy, but particularly in the case of Mrs. M——, wife of an eminent merchant, and member of the British Parliament. After having gone through my operations about three weeks, the lady acknowledged (as did her friends also) that she had received considerable benefit. At the expiration of this period, however, being frightened by Sir J— P—; who told her—forgive him, heaven! the injury he did to me, the *irreparable* injury he did to the lady!—that by a *longer* perseverance therein she would be *weakened*, and that, by giving her *hemlock-pills*, he would *perfect* the cure I had *begun*, she left me. The cause of this sudden step I knew not, till informed of it by Dr. N—r, who declared to me, as already he had done to the Ambassador, that ere long she would repent it. About a month after, his Excellency came to me; and

dently recommended by the present *delusive* practice,
I shall at present only oblerve, that if in *ulcerous*
or

and, having told me (what I already knew) that his lady had been persuaded by a great personage to put herself under the care of Sir J--- P---, one of her own physicians, begged I would indulge him with the use of one of my *portable* fumigating machines, it being proposed to assist the operation of the *pills of hemlock* with *fumigations thereof to the part affected*. It was an odd request. Too proud, however, to have it thought I was *affronted* at the treatment I had experienced, I consented; though not without conscientiously adding, that, from the knowledge I had acquired of *hemlock*, I was convinced the lady would receive more harm than good from being fumigated with it; that, in such cases, I had experienced the most salutary fumigations to be those of flower of elder, moistened with the spirit of *mindererus*; and that, at any rate, *partial* fumigations could not avail without the help of properly-medicated and heated water and vapour-baths, and of *universal* fumigations and frictions, in order to re-establish the circulatory and secretory functions; which being accomplished, the peccant matter would, of course, be expelled through its proper channels, the pores of the skin, and health restored upon a solid basis.---Two weeks more had hardly elapsed, when Dr. N-----r, paying me a visit, told me, that the lady, in consequence of her *hemlock-pills*, and *hemlock-fumigations to the breast*, was brought to the last extremity; but that, bad as she was, if I would wait on her, he did not doubt but she would be happy to put herself once more under my care. Prompted by respect for a worthy family, and by a humanity, which, I hope, will never forsake me, I accordingly waited on the Ambassador; but such was the condition of the lady, when I called, that I could not see her. I had, nevertheless, a long conference with his Excellency; nor could I take my leave of him, without solemnly declaring, that the methods taken with his lady would terminate in her death. She had fallen into hands,
however,

or *cancerous* cases they are less *injurious* than *mercury*, they are *not* less *inefficacious*, whether used *internally* as medicines, or *externally* as topical applications. — Shame on expedients, which can have no end but to keep the SNAKE under the grass, thence to insinuate its venom into our bosoms with redoubled fury!

It now remains for me to produce a few more of those *stubborn* things called **FACTS**, in the support of what has been advanced.

however, from which it was not easy to extricate her. The result was (as I afterwards learned from Dr. N---r, who is ready to attest the truth of every syllable here set forth) that the *schirrous* tumour degenerated into a *cancerous* one; that the lady, more and more emaciated, became afflicted with a stupor, and with an universal tremor; and that, returning soon after to Russia, the cancer was there CUT OFF, in consequence of which operation she PERISHED.---Thus closed a tragedy, of which the unhappy heroine, still lamented by all who had the honour of her acquaintance, was allowed to be one of the most amiable and most accomplished women who ever visited a British court.

CASE

CASE THE FIRST.

NODOUS TUMOURS.

J——n S——e, Esq; of N——, in Berkshire, of a *scorbutico-venereal* habit, and of an *irregular life*, was afflicted with *two nodosities* under his left arm-pit, and with *one* upon his elbow; neither of which gave him any pain, however, but after his bacchanalian excesses. During *fourteen years*, the medical tribe *amused* him with various *names* for these complaints; but at length, a *fourth* nodosity appearing, and that under his ribs, accompanied with the *change* of a simple *gleet* into the *return* of an *old virulent gonorrhœa*, they put him under a *salivation*. At the end of *eleven weeks more*, being reduced to a skeleton, and his complaints continuing to *encrease* rather than *diminish*, he was persuaded to resign himself wholly to my management by Mr. N——. N——e, his jeweller and silver-smith; who had given him the most satisfactory assurances of a number of remarkable cures I had performed, and particularly in the case of his own son, who had been afflicted with an ulcer of uncommon inveteracy in one of the tonsils, accompanied with several obstinate kernels under the jaws. By going night and morning through the mild and agreeable operations suited to his disorder; age, constitution, and other critical circumstances, Mr. S——e obtained

obtained from me a RADICAL cure, and in *fifteen weeks* was discharged in PERFECT HEALTH,

C A S E the S E C O N D.

A SCHIRROUS TUMOUR and CANCER.

The Rev. Mr. T——s W——e, being troubled with a *scorbutic eruption*, was ordered to *bathe in the sea for it*. For this purpose he took a trip to Margate; but had not been there three weeks, when, beside being seized with a head-ache, and a shortness of breath, a kernel made its appearance on the nipple of the left breast. Dr. F——s, who attended him, prudently told him to desist from bathing, as it only tended to repel the scorbutic humour into the viscera; and, in lieu thereof, he prescribed bleeding, and various medicines. In spite of every precaution, however, the *kernel* enlarged into an *alarming schirrous tumour*, accompanied with a *high fever*. In order to soften the former, *poultices*, and to alleviate the latter, *sudorifics*, were administered. Of *both* the intentions were answered; for in the course of a week, the tumour broke, with a plentiful discharge, and, in consequence thereof, the fever disappeared. When at length the sore was supposed to be thoroughly digested and healed, Dr. F——s discontinued his visits, and Mr. W——e returned home; where he had hardly arrived, when, tormented with

with a perpetual itching of the *cicatrix*, he incautiously scratched it. An ulcer being thereby formed, he was advised to apply plaisters of Turner's-cerat to it, by the surgeon of his parish; who, in examining the sore, about a fortnight after, found the discharge had become ichorous. Mr. W——e accordingly repaired for better advice to London; where, having applied to Mr. S——e, he was immediately put under a slight *salivation*. In nine weeks, nevertheless, a *confirmed cancer* spread itself from the *mamel'la*, which had been the original seat of the complaint, to the *sternum*; and, to remove it, it was proposed to have recourse to the *knife*. Happening fortunately to lodge in the house of his friend Mr. K——e, a chymist, he was persuaded by him on no account to submit to that fruitless, though cruel, operation, but to come to my house; which he immediately did, and thereby, having gone regularly through the mild and agreeable operations proper for his case, he obtained from me, in *thirteen weeks*, a RADICAL CURE, and, with it, a restoration of his pristine HEALTH and HAPPINESS.

CASE THE THIRD.

A CANCER.

Mr. G——e P——h, an eminent iron-monger, of a *scorbutic* constitution, and, from *venereal* complaints, neither an unfrequent nor an unprofitable *customer* to the faculty (who, *as usual*, had
totally

totally corrupted the juices of his body by loads of *mercury*, administered to him in every different form) in shaving himself, one morning, *cut the corner of his mouth*. Having scraped off a small quantity of the nap of his hat, he immediately stopped the bleeding therewith; but at night, while in bed, teased with a pricking and itching on the injured part, he could not obtain a moment's rest. Such too was the rigidity, or tightness, of his mouth in the morning, that he could not open it to eat his breakfast without great pain. Mr. W——, the family-surgeon, being sent for, that gentleman ordered him to rub the part with *Goulard's pomatum*; but in a few days, perceiving the sore to grow more and more inveterate, and fearing it would terminate in a *cancer*, he gave him several boxes of *bemlock-pills*, and put him under a slight *salivation*. These pills, and this process, proving, to say the least of them, *ineffectual*, and the dreaded *cancer* manifesting itself, Mr. W—— had recourse to the *amputating system*; and when the sore seemed to be healed, he sent him into the country, with directions to live on milk and vegetables, and to continue in the use of the same *bemlock-pills*. Notwithstanding these precautionary steps, in two months a small tumour appeared in his throat, which, though unattended with pain, grew daily bigger. By the surgeon of the place this new complaint was slightly pronounced of no moment, as being the mere effect of some sudden cold he had caught. At
the

the end of three months more, having *actually caught* that *cold*, which the surgeon had before *erroneously supposed*, the tumour became painful when he coughed, and produced a difficulty in swallowing. Alarmed at his situation, Mr. P——h returned to London, and again applied to Mr. W——, who gave him a box of the old pills, and ordered him to gargle his throat with an infusion of sage in red wine and water, and to wash it outwardly with Goulard's vegeto-mineral water. In spite of every thing this practitioner could do, the operation of the *knife* was *once more* found necessary, and would in a day or two have been performed, if a gentleman from Yorkshire had not in the interim given him a detail of the extraordinary case of Mrs. H——l, a sister of Sir G—— A——e, whom I had cured of several *schirrous tumours*, after she had been abandoned to despair by the ablest of the faculty*.

He

* The case of this lady, as well as that hereunder annexed to it, will be fully set forth in my "Treatise of Female Disorders." In the mean time, I am induced to present them in their original brief state, as attested by the late Sir John Fielding.---A lady about forty years of age, of the county of York, was afflicted with several schirrous tumours in the womb and abdomen, which, alarming in their nature, and dreadful in their effects, baffled the skill of the ablest physicians and surgeons. On being brought to London for advice, she was deemed incurable by the most celebrated of the faculty, particularly by Dr. H—— and Dr. F——, who visited her at the house of Mr. H——, an attorney in the Temple, and who, in plain terms, told her husband, a beneficed clergyman, and chaplain to the Marquis

He was accordingly brought to my house; whence, by going regularly through the operations proper for

Marquis of R---m, to *take her back into the country, and let her die in peace.* In this desperate state, she was advised to put herself under my care by Mrs. M---s (the lady of a respectable merchant in the city of London, who had suffered *seven years* under similar complaints, and who, after having, like herself, been given over as *incurable*, had been restored to health by my inventions, in consequence of the recommendation of Dr. C---, a physician in the said city, and late president of the college of physicians) and in *two months*, having obtained a RADICAL CURE, from extreme misery and despondence, she was restored by me to ease and comfort—The other case alluded to is that of Mrs. M---r, who, in consequence of a miscarriage, had been for *four years and a half* constantly afflicted with the most excruciating inward pains in her lower belly, thighs, and back, attended with other destroying symptoms, which were judged by the most experienced physicians and surgeons to proceed from a *schirrous tumour in the womb*, of a great size, of an impenetrable hardness, and, as such, *incurable*. With the consent of several eminent gentlemen of the faculty, who knew persons who had been effectually cured by me of *schirrous tumours, ulcers, and cancers in the womb*, she was brought to my house by Dr. L---m, a most respectable physician of London; and, through the providence of God, in *three months* she left me *radically cured* of the many dreadful symptoms under which she had so long languished, and in a state of *perfect health*.

AN ATTESTATION OF THE ABOVE TWO CASES.

“I conversed with these two ladies, while under the
“Doctor’s care, heard the relations thereof from their
“own mouths, was in company with them a few days
“before they left Chelsea, and was also a witness of the
“felicity and gratitude they expressed on their recovery.”

(signed) “J. FIELDING.”

To

for his case, I had the happiness to discharge him, at the end of *four months*, effectually freed from every complaint, and in the full possession of a renovated health and vigour.

CASE the FOURTH.

A SCHIRROUS TUMOUR.

Master R—s, the son of a reputable woollen-draper of that name, when at the age of *ten*, was discovered by his mother to have an internal *schirrous tumour, of the size of an egg, at the pit of his stomach*. At first, as it gave him no pain, little notice was taken of it; but at length, finding that it gradually encreased, and that the boy began to be affected in his breath, especially when he laughed, was at play, or took any unusual exercise, his parents, full of alarm, took the best advice which the faculty could afford. At the expiration of *four years*, in the course of which he had tried every CUSTOMARY *expedient*, even a SALIVATION not expected, the disorder was manifestly *worse than ever*, and the constitution of the patient, naturally good, was most deplorably *shattered*. In this state

To the attestation of Sir John I shall only add, at present, that I have lately received letters from both the ladies, by which I am happy to learn, that they *continue still* free from every complaint. These letters are open to the inspection of any reputable gentleman of the faculty, or lady labouring under the like afflictions.

the

the young gentleman was brought to my house; and in *fourteen weeks*, the tumour being effectually dispelled, and the natural benign and balsamic quality of the juices restored, I had the pleasure to restore him to his father and mother in *perfect health*.

CASE the FIFTH.

A SCHIRROUS TUMOUR, &c.

Mr. B— T—, an eminent master of music, on his return from Windsor-castle to London in an open chaise, was wetted through in a shower of rain, when in a sweat. On his arrival, after having shifted himself from top to toe, and drank a glass of brandy, he was seized with a pain all over his body, attended with a griping and convulsion in his bowels. By the advice of Dr. W— F—, he was bled twice, and took several medicines. At the expiration of a fortnight, his complaints becoming more dangerous, he also consulted Dr. S—, who, with Dr. F—, did all in his power to relieve him, but in vain. Surprised at the discovery of a *schirrous tumour* formed on his left side, they prescribed *mercury*, antimony, bark, and fomentations. By means thereof, in three months, his former complaints were removed; but the *tumour* still remaining, with the addition of a *hectic cough*, and a *shortness of breath*, the 'country, a milk diet, and a course of medicines, were ordered

ordered. At the end of three months more, finding himself to the last degree weakened and emaciated, and his complaints still more inveterate, he returned to London. He was then sent to Bath; whence, after a short stay, finding himself worse and worse, he came back to town, desirous to die in peace, without the farther advice of the faculty. Induced, however, by the recommendations of the celebrated Messrs. B—h and A—l, to put himself under my care, he was brought to Chelsea, and in little more than *two months*, happily restored by me to his former health and spirits. From the said Messrs. B—h and A—l, in consequence of *the above extraordinary cure, and of another I performed on Mr. M—y, who had for many years been afflicted with scorbutic ulcers in his legs, which rendered him a wretched object of pity, but of which he has never had the smallest return since he left me,* I have received the most flattering tokens of respectful acknowledgment.

CASE the SIXTH.

A FISTULOUS TUMOUR.

F—s B—e, Esq. one of the most accomplished young gentlemen of the age, *but particularly unhappy in his amours*, for the effects of which he had done repeated *mercurial, injectional, and bougiacal, penances*, was seized, in consequence of too violent

violent exercise, one day, on horse-back, with a *tumour* about two inches from the *anus*, which produced a *big fever*. He was attended by Dr. T---, and by Mr. O---, a surgeon, who, sensible of the malignant taint in his blood, ordered him the *medicines* and *fomentations* usual in such cases. Observing, however, that the tumour began to extend to the *rectum*, and to press upon it so as to hinder the necessary discharges by stool, and even the introduction of a *clyster-pipe*, they *cut it off*; and in nine weeks he was *seemingly* restored to perfect health, otherwise than by an oozing from the old sore, which had been kept open on purpose. Six months after, nevertheless, the *tumour again appeared*, and that with re-doubled fury.—What was to be done?—A *second amputation* of the injured part was strongly recommended as the *only* possible means of restoring him to ease and comfort; and *as strongly* was it opposed by Mr. B---e, who declared *death* would be preferable to *life*, if purchased with the repetition of a cruel operation, of which he had already so severely experienced the delusive inefficacy. In the mean time, being informed by the Rev. Dr. A--- of the singular efficacy of my mild and agreeable operations in similar cases, he determined to resign himself entirely to my care; and in about fifteen weeks, having obtained a *RADICAL* cure, he was restored by me, from pain and misery, to health and happiness.

CASE

CASE the SEVENTH.

A FISTULA.

T—s M—y, Esq; of Worcestershire (now, in consequence of the change of his name, the condition on which a valuable estate was bequeathed to him, T—s M—y W—s, Esq;) aged about *twenty-four*, and of a scorbutic habit, was subject to the *piles*; to palliate which, he had been times unnumbered bled, both with leeches and with the lancet. The *piles* terminating in a *confirmed fistula*, he was *salivated once*, and *cut twice*, for it. By this treatment he became a feeble, emaciated spectacle; nor could he sit down without having a roller, stuffed with cotton, placed under him. To such a pitch, too, had the *mercury* affected his eyes, and the *meninges* of his brain, that he could not bear the smallest light, by night or by day, and was otherwise in a state of distraction. In this deplorable condition, he was recommended to my care by Mr. H-----, an eminent Silesia merchant of London, who had witnessed many amazing cures I had performed, and who had himself been restored by me to perfect health, when languishing under a most inveterate scorbutic disorder. — In *four months*, by going regularly through my pleasing operations,

this gentleman was discharged **RADICALLY** cured; though not till he had gained the affections of a young lady, then at a boarding-school in my neighbourhood, whom he immediately after **MARRIED**, and by whom he is, *at this time*, the **FATHER OF SEVERAL CHILDREN**.

CASE the EIGHTH.

A FISTULA.

Mr. J--- G---s, a merchant of eminence in the city, aged about *thirty*, and of a phlegmatic and scorbutic constitution, was seized with an extraordinary itching in a certain part, which having scratched, a violent inflammation followed. Ten days after, he was seized with a burning fever, attended with tormenting heats and pains in the *anus*, and with an extreme costiveness. In administering a clyster to him, Mr. W---, the apothecary who attended him, found the pipe would not pass, a *tumour* having been formed in the fleshy part thereof. Dr. L---, Dr. C---, and Mr. P---, a surgeon, being called in, the *tumour* was found to be a *fistula of considerable magnitude*. For this Mr. G---s underwent, the next day, the severe and cruel operation of *cutting*, but to so little purpose, that, about *nine months* after, another *fistula* was formed, *larger and more painful* than the first, and
accom-

accompanied with a *return* of his *former* fever. He was now confined to his bed in the most excruciating agony; and, conceiving it to be the only expedient by which his life might be saved, he submitted to a *second dreadful amputation of the injured part*. The wound, however, instead of *healing*, discharged an acrid, corrosive humour; which, notwithstanding he took loads of mercury, and embraced every other precautionary measure, whereby a return of the disease might be obviated, produced a *third fistula and fever*, more formidable, and more alarming, than ever. Languishing under the united horrors of a distracted mind and a tormented body, Mr. G--s now consulted P---l H----s, Esq. one of the sergeant-furgeons to his majesty; though not without a determined resolution, as he has since repeatedly declared, to *die* rather than submit to a *third operation of the knife*. Mr. H—s told him, however, there was *no possibility* of stopping the *rage of this last fistula* without having recourse to that disagreeable expedient. When thus reduced to a state of despair, he sent to me, through the recommendation of Mr. D—a, another merchant in the city. With great trouble to the persons employed, though with more pain to the patient, I had him conveyed to my house; where, by the means of my truly-salutary inventions, in less than *one week* he experienced amazing benefit, and in

fifteen weeks was RADICALLY cured.—His father, nevertheless, desirous of removing every *possibility of doubt* about the recovery, went with him to the said Mr. P—l H—s; who, after an accurate examination of the parts, and a strict enquiry into the actual state of his health, wrote and signed the following certificate :

“ I have examined Mr. J— G—s, and as I do
 “ not perceive any remaining symptom or com-
 “ plaint of a *fistula*, am of opinion he has ob-
 “ tained a *perfect cure*.”

(Signed)

“ P—l H—s.”

Several years have elapsed, since the above cure was performed; and Mr. G—s, far from having had *any other fistula*, has always continued *healthy, vigorous, and free from every complaint whatever*.

To the consideration of nodous and schirrous tumours, ulcers, *fistulas*, and cancers, succeeds that of a disease which Avicenna, with not more bold-

boldness than truth, has styled an **UNIVERSAL CANCER**, namely,

The L E P R O S Y.

This disorder was distinguished by the ancients into two kinds, viz. the *Grecian leprosy*, and the *Arabian leprosy*. They seem, however, to have only differed in their degrees; the symptoms of the former being less grievous than those of the latter.

Galen defines the *lepra* "an effusion of thick, disorderly blood, which hath corrupted the whole habit of the body."—*The patient is, indeed, long affected with the cause of the disorder INWARDLY, before the effect shows itself OUTWARDLY*; which when it does, the whole, though sometimes only a part, of the body is incrusted with dry, thin, white, scurfy scabs, accompanied, for the most part, with a tormenting itching, and with other disagreeable sensations.

By all authors the LEPROSY is allowed to proceed from a GREAT OBSTRUCTION OF PERSPIRATION, whereby the thin, acrid, and saline humours, which have been separated from the blood, in order to be expelled through their proper channels, the pores of the skin, are blocked up by the indurated and contract-

*ed valves of the excretory ducts. Being thus RE-
PELLED INTO THE MASS OF THE FLUIDS, and EN-
CREASED IN THEIR ACRIMONY and SALTNESS, they
STAGNATE, COAGULATE, and HARDEN, in the throat,
the liver, the breast, the mesentery, the kidneys, the
womb, or other noble part; and thereby have a tendency
to create, beside the LEPROSY, the disorders of which
we have last treated, namely, nodous and scirrhous
tumours, ulcers, fistulas, and cancers, as also the
stone and gravel, the gout and rheumatism, the
dropsy, the palsy, the scrophula *, and, indeed,
all the other symptomatic effects of a scorbutic, a
venereal, or a scorbutico-venereal taint.*

The persons most subject to the leprosy are
those who *live near the sea, or in low, damp, marshy
places.*† The former situation is, however, chiefly
productive of it; because the inhabitants, sur-
rounded with a saline, and therefore a pecu-
liarly-offensive, air, cannot avoid constantly in-
haling it through the mouth and nostrils, and at-
tracting the most subtil particles of it through the ab-

* See a most extraordinary case and cure of the scrophula
inserted in the note to p. 170.

† On the mischiefs occasioned by the breathing either
a saline, or a moist, foggy air, I have already enlarged.—
See from p. 207, to 210.

forbent vessels. Unable to enter the infinitely-small mouths of these tubes, the grosser particles adhere to the thin membrane of the cuticle, which they fret, corrode, and render dry, brittle, and white. This it is which creates the *scaly substances* peculiar to the leprosy, and which occasions them to fall off. As the whiteness, as well as the brittleness, thereof proceeds merely from the quantity of salts collected, which are themselves white, so these salts, being left destitute of their moisture, become *acuminated*; and, insinuating themselves into the pores of the cuticle, by their points and edges they dissolve its continuity, which being at length finally destroyed, the above-mentioned desquamation, sometimes branny, and sometimes fine as flower, is produced by the least friction, or casual touch.

We have already intimated, that the symptoms of the *Arabian leprosy* (or, as it is otherwise styled, the *elephantiasis*, because therein the skin is rough and wrinkled like the *hide of an elephant*) are more severe than those of the *Grecian*. In the latter, the salts, being deprived of their moisture, are less active, and consequently less liable to be attracted by the absorbent vessels. Their chief influence, therefore, is on the cuticle; but by this effect, added to others, the secretory ducts are obstructed, and the thin, acrid, and saline humours are *confined in the body*, instead of being
expelled

expelled through their proper channels, the pores of the skin. In the *lepra Arabum*, on the contrary, those salts, with the humours which serve for their vehicle, crowd faster than they can be ejected through the said pores; and being still in a *fluid state*, therefore *more caustic*, they corrode deeper, and eat, not only through the excretory vessels, but through whatever obstructs their passage to the miliar glands, and to the surface of the skin; which thereby throws out a liquor, now rendered somewhat viscous. Only the thinnest, and most aqueous, parts of this liquor, however, being evaporated, the remainder becomes condensed into that crust, or scab, which we have observed to be the distinguishing characteristic of the leprosy, and which, hindering the evacuation of the *perspiratory excrements* (*ten times* more necessary than all the excrements beside) renders the body a *mass* of morbid humours; *humours*, which, sooner or later, infallibly break out in this or that part of the body, according to the constitution of the patient, his habits of life, and other contingent circumstances.

Let me ask then, ye learned, and ye upright, physicians of the *present day* (and it is on the opinions of those of *days past*, that I build my questions) let me ask, I say, how shall the injuries thus done to the *stamina* of the skin be repaired? How shall the acrid, saline, and otherwise-offensive, humours, thus pent up, and blend-

ed with the benign, balsamic, and nutritious, juices, *with the very essence of the body*, be expelled? Produced as the disease was by the destruction of the circulatory, secretory, and excretory functions, how, by the necessary re-establishment of those functions, shall it be eradicated?—

Shall it be by CATHARTICS?—No: *cathartics* can only evacuate by *stool* the gross excrements of the *first digestion*, and, in doing this small service, do an infinitely-greater mischief, by weakening the concoctive powers of the stomach and intestines.—

Shall it be by DIURETICS?—No: *diuretics* can only discharge by *urine* another gross excrement, that of the *second digestion*; and, if persisted in, will not only deprive the kidneys and ureters of their necessary nutritious mucus, but distend the bladder, relax or contract its sphincter, and give admission to a variety of noxious particles, from which are generated gravel, stone, and ulcers.—*Shall it be by the SUDORIFICS of the MODERN PRACTICE, whether used INTERNALLY or EXTERNALLY?*—No: the *sudorifics of the modern practice*, whether used *internally* or *externally*, cannot act upon the disorder at all, or, if they do, they must, as in every other complaint which has originated from the same source, INCREASE it; because not only the mouths of the secretory and excretory ducts have been destroyed, and the capillary vessels have lost their cohesion, but the stamina of the skin, have been deprived of their continuity, and the deformed surface thereof
has

has become nothing more than an ulcerated sore, or an incruusted scab, which, of course, cannot but be farther irritated by the acrimony of the peccant matter thus *forced* thither.—*Shall it be by* MERCURY?—No: even that medicine of all medicines, the *boasted mercury*, let it be prepared how it will, disguised how it will, administered how it will, can only destroy the *little* balsam of the fluids, and *still less* texture of the solids, which may have been left; thus rendering itself a fertile source of evils more deplorable, if possible, than those I have heretofore, in various places, enumerated.—*Shall it be by the* COLD-BATH?—No: the *cold-bath* can only repel the peccant matter from the circumference to the center; and thus, affecting the viscera, or other noble parts, add new fuel to the flame*.—*Shall it be by* BATHING IN THE SEA?—No: *batheing in the sea* can only produce the same effect, by augmenting that SALINE quality in the juices, with which they are already too deeply, and too fatally, impregnated†.—*Shall it be by* BATHING IN THE SPRINGS OF BATH OR BUXTON?—No: *batheing in the springs of Bath or Buxton*, or in any other springs, which, *like them*, are hotter than the blood, far from *curing* such maladies, is of itself sufficient, as I have in another place proved, to make a *simple scorbutic eruption* degenerate into a

* See from p. 225 to p. 231.

† See from p. 207 to p. 210.

confirmed leprosy †.—*Shall it be by* LIVING ON MILK AND VEGETABLES?—No: *milk and vegetables* form a very proper diet for children who *want teeth*, and, now and then, even for grown persons who do *not* want them, provided, however, they have not been habituated to the other extreme—*high living*. As all transitions from one extreme to another are dangerous, and as people in general are more accustomed to excesses in eating and drinking than to moderation in either, the general effect of regimens of this sort is, to weaken the concoctive powers, already too much impaired; nor do they ever answer any good end, unless previously the acrid and saline humours have been restored to their natural benign state, the deformities of the skin removed, and the circulatory, secretory, and excretory functions re-established. Miracles have too long ceased for the patient to expect the attainment of these grand blessings by milk and vegetables alone, unless (unattacked by an intermediate dropsy or consumption) he hath the good fortune to survive *fifteen or twenty years*, and is capable of submitting so long to an abstinence more *mortifying* than that observed by the *bigots* of the Romish church, and as useless to his BODY, as the other would be to his SOUL.—*Shall it be done by* ALL THESE MEDI-

† See from p. 201 to 222.

CINES AND METHODS UNITED?—For the reasons already assigned, you will not hesitate, I presume, gentlemen, to answer, NO.—Actuated by the same liberality of sentiment, I flatter myself, I hear you add, “We are, indeed, convinced, *Dr. Dominiceti*, of the inefficacy of *our art* to cure most of the disorders of which you have treated; and we confess the *leprosy* in particular to be a disorder so inveterate, that in general all we can do is to *palliate* it, and, at length, to give it up as *incurable*. This we never would have done, had we known with what ease and safety it might have been *extirpated*, even in its last and most desperate stages, by your modes and means of preparing and applying arbitrarily-medicated and heated water-baths, pumps, vaporous and dry baths, frictions, and moist and dry internal and external fumigations, both partial and universal.”

Still, however, should any doubts remain about the singular efficacy of my plan, after every *other* medical resource hath failed, let me beg, gentlemen, that you will dispel those doubts by *attentively* READING THE FOLLOWING CASES, and STRICTLY ENQUIRING INTO THE TRUTH OF THEM.

CASE

CASE the FIRST.

A LEPROSY.

Mr. J—n E——e, of a healthy and robust constitution, after riding hard, went, though in a sweat, into a damp room, where he immediately drank off a tankard of ale, and continued in company with his friends two hours. During the first five days after, he was afflicted with a hoarseness, and with a dry cough; for which complaints Mr. F——, a surgeon and apothecary, bled him twice, and ordered him two ounces of Epsom-salts, but with no effect. On the sixth night, his body was tormented, as if stung with nettles, and pricked with pins; nor could he obtain a moment's ease. In the morning, his face, hands, arms, legs, and stomach, were full of dry, branny scabs; and Mr. P——, another surgeon, being sent for, he was directed to take flower of brimstone, mixed with treacle, and to rub the parts affected with olive oil twice a day. At the end of four weeks, a burning fever succeeded, accompanied with excruciating pains in his head. Farther advice being judged necessary, Dr. W—— was consulted. By cooling medicines, and repeated bleedings, the fever was in ten days considerably diminished; but the branny scabs began to extend themselves all over his body, and his appe-

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tite and sleep, bad from the beginning, grew still worse. Diaphoretic and anodyne medicines, with double doses of opium, were next prescribed. All the powers of medicine proving ineffectual, however, he was sent, under the care of Dr. B—, to Bath, where, after having used the cross-bath eight days, a great inflammation appeared on his face, with a burning heat and redness all over his body. He was now advised to desist from bathing; and though he afterwards persevered for three months in the use of antimonial medicines, and of a milk and vegetable diet, yet the only benefit he experienced was a trifling abatement of the inflammation. He then went to Buxton, whence, having ineffectually followed the prescriptions of Dr. M—— for ten weeks, he returned home, and took a variety of *popular trash*, recommended to him by the Reverend Mr. W——, and others, which had this merit, that they did him *neither harm nor good*. Having read in the papers the narrative subjoined in the note*, and
accounts

* The wife of Mr. T——l, an opulent farmer, after a *second miscarriage*, at the age of thirty, was seized with *small pimples all over her body*. These discharged a *thin, ichorous humour*, which, acting upon the whole ambit of the skin like a CAUSTIC, *deprived her of rest both night and day*. The best advice was taken which London, Bath, and Bristol, could afford. For *seven years*, nevertheless, she experienced nothing from *medicine*, and from *medical aid*,

accounts of several other *scorbutic* and *leprous* cases, in which I had surprisingly succeeded, even after they had been rendered desperate by medical mismanagement, he committed himself to my sole care. The consequence was, that, at the expiration of a *fortnight*, he was sensibly better; that, in *fourteen weeks more*, he left me **RADICALLY** cured; and that he continues still to enjoy his wonted **HEALTH, ACTIVITY, and VIGOUR.**

aid, but a continued aggravation of her sufferings. To such a pass was she reduced, when brought to my house, that there issued from her *excoriated body*, as if it had been covered with an *universal blister*, a humour so corrosive, that it destroyed an oil-skin, which had been placed under the sheets, in the vain hope of defending from it her bed; to which, indeed, she was now almost constantly confined. Deplorable as was the case of this gentlewoman, plunged as she had been into despair by her former physicians, and rendered a nuisance even to herself, through the regular use of my safe and agreeable operations, she obtained from me a **RADICAL CURE** in *four months*; when, returning to her husband in **PERFECT HEALTH**, and no longer subject to **MISCARRIAGES**, she became the **JOYFUL MOTHER OF TWO FINE CHILDREN.**—This case will be stated more fully in my “*Treatise of Female Disorders.*”

CASE

CASE the SECOND.

LEPROSY.

The Rev. Dr. G——r, late chaplain to the governor and council of Madrafs, brought with him to England a *confirmed leprosy* of the moist kind, which had been of *seven years standing*, and become so malignant and excruciating, that he was obliged to change his under-garments and gloves five or six times in a day, and to take opium at night, if he hoped to obtain a moment's rest. It was not till he had consulted to no purpose the most eminent physicians of England and France, tried all the bathing-places and quack-nostrooms of both countries, and even gone through *three regular salivations*, that he put himself under my care. To this he was induced by the Rev. Dr. B ——, brother to the bishop of C——, and by his son, the vicar of K——; the latter of whom, when despaired of by the faculty, as well as Sir J—— C——, Bart. who had recommended him, Dr. H———, Mr. P———, an eminent merchant of London, with several of their other acquaintances, I had effectually cured of the same disorder. Dr. G——r, by going morning and evening through the agreeable and salutary operations proper for his case,

operations proper for his case, found the acrid, saline, and corrosive humours gradually sweetened; the surface of his body, which had been totally excoriated, healed, the capillary vessels united, the circulation and perspiration rendered free and regular; and in *nineteen weeks* he left me in PERFECT HEALTH.

CASE the THIRD.

LEPROUS.

The late ingenious and learned Dr. H—h, a gentleman not more *known* than *esteemed*, an author not more *read* than *admired*, by all who revere the *uncorrupt virtues of the heart*, and who are capable of entering into the *true spirit of literature*--hearing from Lord G--n (whose aunt, Mrs. H. I had happily recovered from a long-rooted, and most malignant *leprosy*, of which, though somewhat out of its place, I am induced to insert the particulars hereunder in a note *) of a number

* Mrs. H—, aged *eighty-five*, sent for me about fourteen years ago, and, in the presence of Lady F—s, and of her daughter, now wife of the bishop of K—, told me, that, for the last eleven years, she had been in the hands of the faculty for an horrible branny scurf, with which she was covered from head to foot, and by which the juices, and the very flesh, of her body were almost dried up; as was evident from the condition of her legs, her arms, and

ber of remarkable cures I had performed in diseases similar to his own, and still more inveterate, put himself under my care. Oppressed with an *universal obstruction*, his skin was *parched*, and, more or less, covered with *small, branny scales*. His hands, too, were *chopped*, and his body was subject to such a perpetual *chill*, that, even in the heat of summer, he could hardly stir from the fire. In vain, for above *ten years*, had he consulted the most eminent of the faculty; *bathed in the sea*, and at *Buxton* and *Bath*; repeatedly confined himself to a *milk and vegetable diet*; and used various *decoctions of woods*, and *preparations of mercury*. His complaints proceeded from an *hypochondria*, brought on by a *sedentary life*, and by *intense study*, though *originally* from a constitution strongly tainted with the *scurvy*. He had not

the whole surface of her skin. She added, that, continually tormented, and deprived of rest and appetite, of strength and spirits, she desired to die, rather than live under such a load of calamities; and had, indeed, been abandoned as hopeless by the doctors F——l, M——m, F——e, and W——n, as also by Dr. J——s, whose powder and pills she had taken for six months. These proving ineffectual, the last-mentioned gentleman had insisted on her sitting every day in a tub full of tar and water for half an hour; on her being put in bed in a long flannel shift between blankets for an hour; and, afterwards, on her being rubbed and cleaned with oil, soap, and water. Nasty and fatiguing as was this process, it was not more salutary; but by going through my mild and agreeable operations, adapted to her disorder, age, and constitution, she left me, at the expiration of *three months*, totally free from complaints, her whole habit being perfectly cleansed, and continued to enjoy *perfect health* till the age of *ninety-six*, when, *worn out with years*, she expired.

(with

(with his amiable lady, who waited on him with the most endearing fondness, the most exemplary attention) been under my roof above *twelve weeks*, when, the *primary* cause of his affliction being removed, he left me in perfect health; which he continued to enjoy uninterrupted for about *four years*.—At the expiration of this period, sinking into an *atrophy*, heightened by a *confirmed melancholy*, the effect of base calumnies, which he ought to have despised—calumnies, fabricated and supported by men who merely envied him for the honours he had obtained, as the well-earned reward of abilities to which they were themselves strangers—he again consulted me, and received, in the course of a *few days*, a very sensible benefit. This he acknowledged; this all who saw him acknowledged likewise. Desirous, however, while yet the peccant matter was rampant in his juices, to supersede the use of my operations by a trial of the *cold-bath*, with the concurrence of certain gentlemen in the *medical line*, who I am sensible *wished* him well, he *prematurely* had recourse to that dangerous expedient. To no purpose did I declare to him, in the presence of his lady, and of other respectable persons, his friends and mine, that the step he was about to take would prove certain destruction to him. The *cold-bath* was determined on, and, at all events, the use of it *must* be adopted, The consequence was, that, after the *FIRST IMMERSION*, he *lost his speech*, and *died almost immediately after*.

CASE the FOURTH.

LEPROUS.

T—s C—e, Esq; of a constitution naturally *scorbutic*, after having danced a whole night, went to sleep in the house of a friend; where, through the *dampness of the sheets*, he was seized with an universal chill and tremor, like those of an ague, and could not obtain a minute's rest. Dr. D— of York was applied to, who ordered him cathartic and sudorific medicines. These brought on an immoderate discharge by stool and sweat for two weeks, and rendered him exceedingly weak and relaxed. Finding him deprived of appetite, and oppressed with a nausea, a pain in the bowels, and an itching over the whole ambit of the skin, the above-mentioned physician advised him to go to Scarborough, and to *bathe in the sea*. After seven immersions therein, the itching and other complaints being increased, and his skin covered with small, branny scales, he desisted. Advice was farther taken, and strictly observed, by him, both in York and London; but from the medicines prescribed at both places, being the strongest *sudorific* and *mercurial* preparations, he received essential injury, without experiencing the smallest diminution of his disorder. This, on the contrary, continued to harass him for *five years longer* with aggravated fury; and

and in a state of inexpressible misery he was brought to Chelsea, where, by going through the usual operations, he obtained a RADICAL cure in *thirteen weeks*. Four years after, I received a letter from him, recommending two patients to my care, and informing me, that he continued to enjoy a state of uninterrupted health; nor has he to this hour had the smallest return of his complaints, though it is now upwards of *eleven years* since he left me.

C A S E the F I F T H.

LEPROUS.

Mr. S—— B——e, a reputable merchant, actuated by a motive of gratitude to me, and of benevolence to the afflicted, appeared, of his own accord, before a magistrate, and took an affidavit (to be seen at my house) of the following particulars, viz. That he, the said S—— B——e, happening to sleep in a *damp bed*, was seized with a most violent pain in his back and hips, and continued in such intolerable agony for near five weeks, that *fifty grains of the extract of opium*, taken every night, were not sufficient to procure to him the least rest, or relief from his pain; that to these complaints were added an *universal itching and eruption*, which terminated in *large, branny scales*, and, for *two years*, continued to encrease, baffling the skill of the most experienced physicians; that, *when given over*
by

by the medical gentlemen who attended him, he was recommended to Dr. Dominiceti, by whose mild and admirable operations he was in less than *two months* restored to PERFECT HEALTH; and that he was well acquainted with several gentlemen and ladies, who had been afflicted with inveterate *scorbutic, gouty, rheumatic, and nervous disorders*, which, though of long duration, and deemed *incurable* by other physicians, were effectually eradicated by the salutary inventions of the said doctor.

CASE the SIXTH.

LEPROUS.

The following case and cure, with several other *leprous* ones, are authenticated by the AFFIDAVITS of persons of character, who had recommended the patients to my care, and were eye-witnesses of my success.

Mr. T——C——, an opulent baker, being in a profuse sweat, went into the yard, and, in the view of refreshing himself, washed his arms, and his face, with *cold water*. In less than two hours, he was attacked with a head-ache, and with pains all over his body, accompanied with an ague-fever, which obliged him to go to bed. He then sent for Mr. H——, a surgeon, who bled him, and gave him some purgatives. He slept not the whole night,

night, the head-ache and pains continuing, and his body being moreover tormented, as if millions of pins had been pricking him under the skin. In the morning, he was found in a high fever, with his face, arms, and hands, covered with a *dry scurf*. The surgeon having bled him again, and given him cooling medicines, and oil of elder to be rubbed all over his body, in about three weeks the fever and the pains vanished; but, alas! a *dry lepra* was declared to be confirmed upon him. Though in the course of *seven years* he received the advice of the most eminent physicians, took loads of medicines, was *salivated twice*, and frequently *bathed in the sea*, and in the springs of Bath, now and then enjoying short intervals of *ease*, and consequently *hope*, yet his disorder became more and more inveterate. In the most wretched condition he was brought to my house; whence, after a regular course of operations, for *fifteen weeks*, he was discharged free from all complaints.—Mr. C— has since had *several children*, and is *at this time in PERFECT HEALTH*.

C A S E the S E V E N T H.

LEPROUS.

Mr. D——s, an eminent teacher of navigation, and of other branches of the mathematics, in London, recommended to my care Mr. B——, a lieutenant

tenant of a ship, who, having contracted the *dry leprosy* in the West Indies, or been, as it was by some people *supposed*, POISONED by some of the negroes, had the greatest part of his body covered with red, hard pimples, and his joints, particularly those of the hands, knees, and fingers, so chopped, that, with the least motion, the blood gushed out. To these complaints were added the mischiefs of *two salivations*, one at Barbadoes, and one in London. He afterwards lived a whole year upon milk, bathed in the sea, and in fresh-water-baths, both warm and cold, and tried all the noted quack-nostrums; nor was it till by these last *blessed expedients* he had been brought to the verge of the grave, that, by the advice of the said Mr. D—s, he was brought to my house. In *fourteen weeks*, nevertheless, I had the happiness to discharge him in a state of *confirmed health*, which he has ever since *happily enjoyed*.

CASE the EIGHTH.

LEPROUS.

The son of D—l S—n, Esq; a surgeon of the most distinguished abilities, the most extensive fame, when at a boarding-school in the country, caught cold; and, in consequence thereof, was seized with a head-ache, a cough, a fever, and pains all over his body. The surgeon and apothecary of the school bled him, and administered to him several sorts of medicines; by the powers

of which the fever and the pains ceased, but a scaly eruption appeared on his head, ears, legs, feet, and other parts, accompanied with a discharge of foetid, corrosive humours. For above three months, all the medicines and methods were employed, which the knowledge and experience of the above-mentioned gentleman could suggest, but to no manner of purpose, unless it was to harass the patient. It was then thought necessary to send for Mr. S——n; who, alarmed at the deplorable state of his son, and convinced of the peculiar efficacy of my plan, from the numerous instances in which he had known it to be successful after every other medical effort had proved abortive, but particularly in those of a lady and her two daughters, with whom he had been intimately acquainted at my house*, brought the

* The circumstances attending the cases and cures above alluded to were, indeed, singular, and are as follows. Mr. J----l, a capital manufacturer in one of the first trading towns in the kingdom, after having been many years under the care of the ablest physicians, died at Bath of a leprosy. He left a widow, and two daughters, the one fifteen, and the other seventeen, years of age, possessed of an immense fortune, but deeply afflicted, as well as the mother, with the same disorder. At an incredible expence, from the very infancy of the young ladies, the most distinguished physicians in Europe had been consulted, and every different popular nostrum, and bathing-place, tried, but in vain. Such was their condition, when Dr. S---- of M---r, and Mr. W---, a surgeon of the same place, wrote to me, with the request of an account of the cures I had performed in similar distempers. Those were numberless. I gave them, however, a rational representation of the simplicity

the young gentleman directly to Chelsea. On his arrival, he appeared a real object of pity; his ears, and a part of his leg, being on the point of mortifying, and the skin, in different parts of his body, so excoriated, that he was obliged to be shifted several times a day, and to receive a change of bed-linen every night. By going through the usual operations, however, he was found, *within a*

plicity, the safety and efficacy, of my inventions, and referred them to several ladies and gentlemen, whom I had radically cured of leprous disorders, and whose names I was at liberty to mention. In consequence thereof, about a month after, Mrs. J——l, and her two daughters, resigned themselves to my management. On examining the condition of their skins, I found them, and particularly those of the daughters, covered with branny and inflamed scabs, and otherwise hideously deformed. Both the young ladies laboured likewise under an inveterate *obstruction*. By going through the usual operations, however, in a *month*, the acrid and saline humours having been gradually dulcified, the stamina of their skins presented the most promising signs of an advancing cure. At the end of *nine weeks*, the perspiration of all the three was rendered free and regular, the obstructions of both the daughters were opened, and the complexion of all began to display the vivid bloom of renovated youth and beauty. In a word, at the expiration of *five months* in the whole, the circulatory, secretory, and excretory functions being re-established, the health of each was COMPLETELY restored. Anxious, however, to secure the permanent enjoyment of such a blessing, they staid with me a month longer; when, convinced there was not even the *possibility* of a relapse, they returned home, in the full possession of a happiness which they had despaired ever more to enjoy in this world. Mrs. J——l, and her eldest daughter, have since been married; and, with the other lady, *continue still free from every complaint.*
fortnight,

fortnight, to be in a fair way of recovery; and, at the expiration of *three months*, I restored him to his worthy parent IN SOUND HEALTH; a blessing, of which I am happy to see him in the full possession every day of my life.

C A S E the N I N T H.

L E P R O U S.

The Rev. Dr. L—— B——k, aged about *fifty*, after a cold caught in his youth, was seized with a *scorbutic eruption*, which, for *above thirty years*, had degenerated into a *confirmed leprosy*, and affected him in various parts of the body, but with particular malignancy *in his head, arms, and hands*. In the course of that long and afflicting period he had consulted most of the principal physicians of Great Britain, made repeated trials of seawater, and of artificial and natural baths, and taken all sorts of quack nostrums. Every hope had vanished before he put himself under my care; which was done in consequence of the recommendations of Mrs. N——e, who, from her *own knowledge*, convinced him of the peculiar mildness and safety of my operations, and of their singular efficacy in most of the maladies incident to the human body. During the first week of his residence at my house, the disorder of this gentleman was peculiarly

liarly *offensive* to all about him, as well as *calamitous* to himself; nor could Mr. W——s who was *obliged* to attend him every morning *officially*, to shave and dress him, remain in the room where he was, without being terrified at the sight of his partly-excoriated, and partly-incrusted, head, nay ready to faint with the stench thereof, as well as of his corrupted breath. Grieved as I was at his pitiable condition, I rejoiced (and I told him so) that, through the divine blessing, I should restore him to health; and accordingly, by his going night and morning through the usual operations, the salutary effects were such, that in a *fortnight* he might be *approached* with less disgust, and was rendered, *in some measure*, fit to appear in company. In *nine weeks* more, his head was effectually cleared; his arms, hands, and whole body, were greatly better; and, from not being able, by reason of a frequent *gouty* complaint (*as it was called*) to walk *a quarter of a mile*, he often walked with ease from my house to London, and *back again*. These circumstances he related with pleasure to his friends, both *personally*, and by *letter*; and they are facts, ready to be attested by several persons of unimpeached character. At the expiration of *five months*, when almost on the eve of seeing his health reinstated, he declared, that, disagreeable as it was for him to leave me, till that grand object was obtained, he was afraid it would not be in his power to stay any longer, the expences being heavy, and his circumstances but indifferent. The cure
had,

had, indeed, been unexpectedly tedious. Of the *cause* by which it had been protracted I was till then, however, an utter stranger. In order to satisfy him with respect to the expences, I told him he should *pay me nothing for all board and lodging, past and to come*; and, as a proof of my sincerity, I immediately gave him a *written declaration to that purpose, under his bill*, by which I relinquished all claim to the sum of *sixty-three pounds*, in which he stood indebted to me already.— On his looking over the bill, he objected to the charge I had made of saponaceous and balsamic frictions, a necessary operation in his case; adding, that for *the last three months no such frictions had been administered to him*. Not less enraged than surprised at this intelligence, I sent for the principal attendant of the baths, who, on being questioned, acknowledged it to be true, that the usual frictions had been omitted, but that such omission had been occasioned by the express desire of Dr. B——k, he having told him, I had declared them no longer necessary. The young man had told the literal truth; nor could Dr. B——k make any other apology for his paltry duplicity (so detrimental to the credit of my inventions, and so essentially injurious to himself) than that he *thought* it would save him a *few guineas*. Still, however, as I had a real regard for the man, and found I should actually be unhappy myself, if he should depart without the full completion of his cure, I told him to make him-
self

self perfectly easy, and assured him, that, far from having a *selfish* view in wishing him to stay, beside being *welcome to board and lodging, he should be welcome also to what farther operations might be necessary*. Seemingly overcome with gratitude for a generous offer, to which he could not but be sensible his behaviour had but little entitled him, he accordingly remained with me about nine days longer; when, as his evil stars would have it, he suffered himself to be seduced from my house by a *supposed* friend, who made him believe, that *his* physician, the *magnus Apollo* of the age, “would forfeit his *head*” (BRAINS, *it is to be supposed, and all*) “if he did not cure him in *less than a month*.”—Under the pretext of having business to transact in town, he now took lodgings in the Hay-market, where---*one blessed step toward the proposed cure!*—he was put under a *strong salivation*. Confined thereby to his room for a month, if some of his *real* friends had not taken him out of the power of the empyric who had *laid hold of him*, removed him to other apartments, and committed him to the care of the celebrated Dr. S—, and of Mr. N—, a surgeon, he would have lost his life. The united skill and experience of these two gentlemen could not, however, stop the immoderate spitting for a month, prevent his teeth from falling out, and his jaws from becoming *carious*. In this condition, unable to swallow even the smallest minced meat, and reduced to an absolute skeleton, he took a lodging in Chelsea, with his brother and
sister-

sister-in-law. On being informed of this circumstance, I went to see him, when he acknowledged, he had been grossly deceived, had paid dearly for his folly in leaving me, and should never forgive himself for having refused the friendly offer I had made to him. In the presence of his said relations, I then renewed that offer*; which, however, (unable to look any of my family in the face) he rejected, contrary to their inclination, with a sullen indifference, declaring it to be his wish to return into the country, and there resign himself to the will of providence.—Leaving the reader to form his own conclusions from this case, I shall

* As a farther inducement for him to embrace it, I produced a letter I had that very day received from one of his friends and fellow-sufferers, while in my house; of which letter (to be seen at my house) the following is a copy.

To Dr. Dominiceti, at Chelsea.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I flattered myself long before this, that I should have had the pleasure of hearing from you, but am happy to inform you, that since my last, I have still continued in a good state of health; a blessing, for which, as I owe it to you, I ought to take every opportunity to express my gratitude. I wish therefore, dear Sir, you would send me some of your publications, being desirous to show them to my friends, that they may have an opportunity of receiving from you the same benefit which I have done.

“ I am, &c. &c.

M——r, June 30, 1780.

R——t C——e.”

The reader will see the particulars of the case and cure of this gentleman inserted at large in page 61.

close

close it with observing, that, however disagreeable it may be to Dr. B——k, truth requires I should manifest the absurdity of his conduct, and the strict propriety of mine, by fully authenticating the particulars here stated to every candid enquirer, who shall make a personal application to me for that purpose.*

CASE the TENTH.

LEPROUS.

Mr. J—— H——, a reputable merchant of the city of London, in returning home from passing a convivial evening at the tavern, was suddenly seized; through the fogginess of the weather, with an extreme chillness and shivering, which prevented him from closing his eyes the whole night. In the morning, finding his face covered with blotches, he sent for Dr. P——n, who recommended purging, and the loss of a little blood; but, instead of being relieved thereby, the said blotches began to discharge a corrosive matter, and totally to disfigure his skin. In this distressed situation, he successively employed the ablest physicians of England, France, and Germany; who, after having prescribed

* Whether it be owing to a certain *perversity* in human nature, or to my own *particular misfortune*, I will not presume to determine, but certain it is, that, through the whole course of my practice, the only instances, in which I have experienced ingratitude and unthankfulness, were those in which GRATITUDE and THANKS were the ONLY REWARD I had to expect.

num-

numberless mercurial and other preparations for him, both outwardly and inwardly, rendered him, from *bad, worse*. Among others of the faculty, he applied to Dr. D——y of York; who, after the trial of different medicines to no purpose, sent him to Scarborough, where he continued to bathe, and to observe the other directions of the said doctor, for two months longer. Finding his complaints advanced to the last stage of inveteracy, reflecting too, that he had been *above seven years* afflicted, and in all that time prevented from appearing in company, he fell into a deep melancholy, little short of a *total despondency*. Fortunately, the Rev. Dr. S——y, F. R. S. (who had himself been recovered by me from an alarming *complication of disorders**, and

* The particulars of the case and cure of this reverend gentleman I am enabled to lay before my readers, by presenting a copy of a letter of acknowledgment, which he sent to me some time after his departure from my house, and which, as written and signed by himself, I am at liberty to show to any candid enquirer, labouring under similar complaints.

To Dr. Dominiceti, at Chelsea.

“ S I R,

“ As I am now perfectly recovered from the complication of disorders for which I was advised to put myself under your care, common gratitude requires that I should make my acknowledgments to you, which I do most sincerely, for your indefatigable attention to my case during the *two months* I was under your roof.—Exclusive of the singular skill and judgment with which you treated me, I have my particular thanks to return you for your humanity towards me, and kind concern for me through the whole course of your operations. Should any person be in-

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duced

and had been an eye-witness of several extraordinary cures I had performed in inveterate *leprous* and other *disorders*, which, as he himself declared, no person on earth *could have cured* but myself) lodged in the same house with him. Pitying his distress, he, in the strongest manner, recommended Mr. H—— to my care; when, by going regularly through the mild operations adapted to his case, he was in *sixteen weeks* restored to health, which he enjoys unimpaired at this hour.

duced to ask you any questions relative to the disorders I have been afflicted with, you are at liberty to tell him the following particulars, *viz.*

I had been afflicted for the space of six months with a *violent bilious colic*, accompanied with a *pain in the head and back*, a *blueness in the nails*, and a *frequent shivering*; which symptoms, though generally the *fore-runners of an ague*, never produced a *regular fit* of one in me. To the above complaints may be added a loss of appetite regularly, for months together, every *other day*, and an almost-perpetual drowsiness. The *strongest doses imaginable* were administered to me of Peruvian bark, valerian, aloetics, wormwood, and such like medicines, but without any manner of effect. *At last*, it was my good fortune to be recommended to you, Sir; and I had scarce entered your baths and stoves *three times*, when all my pains left me, my spirits returned, and my appetite became almost voracious, and hath continued good ever since. This astonishing cure of my own, added to the still-more wonderful ones which I have been ocular witness of since I first entered your house, have occasioned my troubling you with this.

I am, Sir,

Your truly obliged friend,

And most humble servant,

Wednesday morning,

July 6.

S—y S—y.

OBSER.

OBSERVATION.

The ITCH and the LEPROSY proceeding from the same causes, and the latter being frequently produced by the former, I judge it unnecessary to class them under separate heads. Like the *lepra*, the *itch* is a foul, contagious disorder, the effect of certain sharp, saline humours, generated by a *scorbutic*, a *venereal*, or a *scorbutico-venereal* taint, whether hereditary or acquired. Those humours, driven from the mass of the blood and lymph into the miliary glands *, stagnant

* These glands are, in great numbers, *interspersed throughout the substance of the cutis, or skin, and interwoven with the pyramidal papillæ thereof*. Each of them is furnished with a branch of an artery, vein, and nerve; as also with a proper excretory duct, through which the fluid matter, *secreted from the blood in the substance of the gland, is excreted through the pores of the cuticle*. — This is universally acknowledged to be the just definition of the *glandulæ miliares*; and yet Sir John Pringle has taken some pains to show, that the ITCH is *not* a MILIARY ERUPTION. I should be glad; however, if that learned gentleman, would explain how it is *possible*, that *any cutaneous eruption whatever* can take place, which is not to all intents and purposes a *miliary one*; such *eruption* being, in fact, nothing more than an *effect, more or less violent, of the previous corrosion of the glands so named*. The same author gives it as *his opinion* (and, in general, it *has, and ought to have, great weight*) that the ITCH, a disease *sui generis*, has no affinity with either the SCURVY or the LEPROSY, and was “unknown, at least uncommon, among the ancients;” but his arguments on this head being *conjectural merely*, and the conclusions he draws from them *erroneous as well as uncertain*, every judicious practitioner will continue to pronounce those disorders to have the *closest affinity with each other*, till Sir John shall make it appear, that they do not all proceed from

nate in, and corrode, those glands; and, penetrating thence to the surface of the skin, they occasion in the patient that disagreeable *pruritus* which forms the *criterion* of the disease, and from which arises its *name*. Like the *lepra* also, it is of two sorts, the one *humid*, the other *dry*. From the experiments of numberless authors, who have minutely examined, with proper glasses, globules of the matter picked out of the pustules of itchy persons, it appears, that the *immediate* cause of the disease is to be ascribed to the biting of certain little *animalculæ* in the skin; by means whereof, some portion of the serum oozing out through the small apertures of the cutis, little watery bladders are formed, within which the said *animalculæ* continuing to gnaw, the patient is irresistably impelled to scratch the part affected. In doing this, however, he is sure to encrease the disorder, by breaking, not only the little pustules, and the skin, but even some minute blood-vessels also, and thus creating scabs and crusty sores.

from an acrid, saline, and corrosive humour, which produces this or that *external effect*, according to the malignance of the said humour, the habit of the patient, and other contingences.—It is, indeed, a melancholy consideration, that the science of physic, which of all others ought to be the most exempted from *false theories*, is the most encumbered with them, and that the modern professors of the healing art, seduced by the dazzling ambition of being handed down to posterity as the enlightened authors of *new systems*, are perpetually led into the ridiculous predicament of making *DISTINCTIONS*, in which, strictly examined, there are *NO DIFFERENCES*.

From

From these facts we may perceive *how it is*, that the itch becomes so infectious; because nothing can be more easy than for the animalculæ in question, which are of an uncommon swiftness, and which infest the patient on the surface of the skin, as well as under the cuticula, to pass from one body to another by the simplest contact. We may farther perceive *why it is*, that this disease, after it has, *to all appearance*, been cured by unctions of mercury or sulphur (especially of the former, which only serve to irritate those sharp and saline humours whereby it had been *primarily* produced) so often *returns*, and produces not only the LEPROSY, but every *other* disorder we have mentioned as the offspring of the scurvy; since, however effectually the noxious animalculæ (allowing them *actually to exist*, and to have the *very effect attributed to them*) may have been destroyed by such unctions, it by no means follows, that the eggs thereof, *laid*, if it may be so expressed, in the *nests of the skin*, have also been destroyed†. No return of the
malady

† Sir John Pringle says, "I have *heard of more than one instance in the hospital*" (and, for my part, I have actually known an hundred such in my own practice) "of men undergoing a COMPLETE SALIVATION for the cure of the LUES VENEREA, without being cured of the ITCH."—Could Sir John have *seen* the patients he had thus heard of, some months afterwards, he would have found them (unless effectual methods had been employed to prevent it) labouring under the calamities of a CONFIRMED LEPROSY, or of some

malady *can* follow, unless from a *fresh* infection, after the patient has had recourse to my salutary operations*. These, in extirpating both the primary and secondary causes of the contagion, extirpate likewise all the mischiefs that flow from it, even when most aggravated by the above-mentioned poisonous mineral; a truth, which I have undeniably manifested in every such case that has come under my care. — As the itch, however, is a disorder attended with circumstances peculiarly filthy, to dwell upon them would not be less disagreeable to me, than it would be offensive to my readers. For the present, therefore, I shall content myself with the insertion of only TWO REMARKABLE CASES, and those blended in one, of

AN INVETERATE ITCH.

Captain S——w, and his lady, both of plethoric habits, and of rigid fibres, were for *five*
years

some other *foul malignant disorder*, of which the ITCH had been *little more than the seed*.

* “For six hundred years,” according to Baccius, “the *leprosy*, the *itch*, and other *foul eruptions*, so common with us, were seldom seen in Rome, owing to their frequent use of medicated water and vapour-baths, &c. When attacked with any complaints,” adds he, “these were their SPECIFICS; for by THESE the superfluous, and otherwise morbid, humours were driven from the center to the circumference, and the very seeds of diseases eliminated out of their bodies.” — Read too, an author still more modern, strongly

years subject to the most tormenting effects of this disorder. In summer, it was accompanied with eruptions, which on the body were infinitely small, but on the joints more large. In winter, it disappeared, leaving, however, the head, and the whole nervous system, greatly affected. To an inveterate *itching* succeeded an intolerable *pricking* under the whole *surface of the skin*, a *loss of appetite and rest*, with other complaints the *consequence thereof*. In vain, even from the *beginning*, had they taken the most *celebrated medicines*, attentively prescribed for them by the most eminent physicians, and indiscriminately administered to them by quacks not less eminent. In vain too had each of them gone through a *regular salivation*, and bathed both in the *sea*, and in the springs of *Bath*; from which place they at length returned almost distracted. Having casually read in the public papers accounts of several remarkable cures I had performed of the most inveterate scorbutic and leprous disorders, and satisfied themselves about their *authenticity*, they came to Chelsea, and in *nine weeks*, freed from every complaint, were completely restored by me to their pristine health, strength, and cheerfulness;

strongly recommends baths, fumigations, and frictions; "because," observes he, "they dissolve obstructions, promote insensible perspiration, regulate the circulation, and wash off from the external surface of the body, that *sediment of the sweat*, which, according to Serenus, *when detained*, makes the body *rough and scabby*."

blessings,

blessings, which they still enjoy, with the additional satisfaction of having since had THREE FINE, HEALTHY CHILDREN.

OBSERVATION.

The TINEA, or SCALD-HEAD, bearing also a near relation to the LEPRO, and being, as well as the ITCH, a frequent forerunner of that distemper, I proceed, on the same principle, to take a cursory view of a complaint, which, however *disagreeable*, is too *frequent* in grown people, as well as in children, and, from the present system of medical mismanagement, too *fatal* also to *both*. — Like the *leprosy* and the *itch*, the *scald-head* is of two sorts, a *dry one*, and a *moist one*; like them too it is *infectious*, and primarily produced by the hereditary, or acquired, sharp and saline humours above-mentioned, which, preying on the miliary, glands, destroy their texture. Often affecting the face, as well as the head, in the first stage of the disorder those parts are covered with a white and dry scurfy, or scaly, substance; in the second, the subjacent flesh appears granulated; and in the third, ulcers are produced. In all of these stages *mercury* is usually prescribed by the faculty, both *internally* and *externally*; but in none of them, as I have already shown in every other disease, proceeding from either a scorbutic, a venereal, or a scorbutico-venereal cause, can this *wretched medicine* do more than *patch up* the disease,

disease, and produce innumerable mischiefs to the constitution, which *otherwise* would never have existed. This I have invariably experienced from the infancy of my practice, and could prove *ad infinitum*; but as the disorder under consideration is hardly less offensive than the one we last dismissed, I shall only produce two instances, in which, rendered incurable by any other means, it was with ease, with safety, and with efficacy, ERADICATED through the use of my inventions.

TWO CASES OF SCALD - HEADS.

CASE the FIRST.

The son of J——h S——l, Esq; belonging to the Exchequer, had been afflicted from *two to nine years* of age with a *confirmed scald-head*, which first made its appearance on his being *dipped in cold water with his head foremost*. His muscular and nervous fibres having been rendered to the last degree *flabby*, and *relaxed*, to his *former* complaint were added an *universal itching*, a *shortness of breath*, and a *cough*, which having baffled *mercurial unctions*, and all other medicines and methods, he was recommended to my care by N——l J——s, Esq; father-in-law of the Earl of R——d; and by going regularly through the proper operations, he was in *seven weeks* (with his sister, who was about a year older, and who had been put under my care, at the same time, for *nearly the same complaints*) discharged in PERFECT HEALTH, and

and is at this time possessed of a lucrative office in the INDIA-HOUSE.

CASE the SECOND.

The Rev. Mr. J----- H-----, curate of B-----n, of a scorbutic constitution, had been for *seventeen years* harrassed and tormented with this disorder, the malignant effects of which, having extended to his *forehead, ears, and eyes*, defied the powers of *lotions, blisters, fomentations, sea-bathing, and medicines* of all sorts, particularly *mercurial*. The cause of this horrid complaint was attributed to the having applied to his head the comb of a girl, who had been *born with a scald-head*. From the recommendation of the Rev. Dr. S-- B--n, his vicar, he put himself under my care; when, by going through the mild and gentle operations adapted to his case, he left me in *two months*, to the amazement of all who knew him, **RADICALLY** cured; and, as I have lately had the pleasure to learn by letters from the above-mentioned vicar, as well as from himself, *he has ever since continued* FREE FROM ALL COMPLAINTS WHATEVER.

From a discussion of these disorders a transition is natural to that of

The S M A L L - P O X.

Authors do not differ less about the *origin* of this distemper, than that of the *leprosy*, and of the *lues venerea*. To repeat their *conjectures* on the subject,

subject, therefore, would be superfluous; they might amuse the reader, but could give him no just information. More unanimous in treating of its *cause*, they allow the *small-pox*, as well as the *measles*, to be produced by a general *impurity of the blood*, and *corruption of the juices*; with this difference, that in the former disease, the peccant matter is more thick, and viscid, in the latter, more subtil, hot, and bilious, but that no person can ever be afflicted with either of them *twice*.

With Doleus also they agree, that “ the offensive humours by which the *small-pox* is generated *come into the world with us*, and lie hid till they find an opportunity of bursting through the excretory ducts;” nor do they deny the rational position, the enlightened conclusion, of Drake, when he observes, “ This disorder not being found in any permanent, habitual, disposition, has its period within a limited time, necessary for the expulsion of the peccant matter through the pores of the skin. It is by an accidental fever, that the salt serum in the blood, predominant in this disease, is thrown out to the glands of the skin; which being done in great quantities, it there acts much in the same manner as in the ARABIAN LEPROSY. When the blood, however, is despumated, the scales dry, and fall off; for which reason it would be no great impropriety to call the SMALL-POX a TEMPORARY, CRITICAL, LEPROY.”

Happy

Happy were it for the rising generation, and it would save parents from many a heart-felt pang, if, no longer misled by medical advisers, who, as it is their *interest*, make it their *business*, to deceive them, they would duly attend to, and profit by, these important hints. They would then see the absolute necessity of allowing children, *however young*, to reap the benefit of my water and vapour-baths, fumigations, and frictions, medicated, heated, and administered, according to the age, constitution, and vital fire, of the patient, to the state of the atmosphere, and every other critical circumstance.

By these operations, salutary to the nurse herself, and rendered so mild that the child at her breast might partake of them with pleasure, the skin would be cleared from all impurities, and the valves of the excretory and absorbent vessels freed from all obstructions. In consequence thereof the acrid and saline excrements of the *third concoction* (which are ten times more important than all the other excrements united, and which, if retained, disturbing the animal oeconomy, are, sooner or later, productive of the worst diseases) would obtain a free and regular discharge through their ONLY PROPER CHANNELS, THE PORES OF THE SKIN; and, at the same time, the mass of the blood and lymph would acquire, through the restored attraction of the said absorbent vessels, those diluting and dulcifying qualities,

ties which are essential to the very existence of the human frame, and which could, in no effectual degree, be obtained by any other means.* Thus would most of the diseases be prevented, to which children, and even grown persons of both sexes, are subject. Thus would health and vigour be preserved. Thus also would the *small-pox* be rendered infinitely more favourable than *otherwise* it hath yet been known; nor would the patient (often in a state of infancy, and unable even to lisp out the anguish he innocently suffers) be any longer afflicted with that shuddering, chillness, fever, vomiting, and head-ache; with that pain in the stomach, belly, and sides; or with that dullness, sleepiness, restlessness, and looseness, which, with other symptoms, too frequently attend that disorder, whether produced *naturally*, or by *inoculation*, and baffle the utmost skill and attention of the most experienced physicians.

What satisfaction, what joy, must it not give to every benevolent breast, when it is found, that by means so safe, so easy, and so agreeable, the contagion in question is freed from that *inflammation* which has hitherto rendered it the bane of the human race! that, by the same means, every *particle*

* That these blessings would follow, I have the authority of Sydenham, of Boerhaave, of Huxham, of Ball, and, indeed, of every other writer of eminence, who has duly considered the subject.

which has the smallest tendency thereto, and which, as Sydenham and many other writers have observed, as well as Doleus, *we bring with us from the womb*, is digested, secreted, and expelled, not more *imperceptibly* than *effectually* through its proper channels!—Denied these blessed effects, the patient, alas! subject to eruptions, to pains, and to various other disorders, which make their appearance in this or that shape, according to his constitution, and the disposition of his humours, is generally doomed, not to an *immediate death*, which would be preferable, but to an *age of misery*.

In travelling through the principal parts of the Levant, and of Asia, in the years 1733 and 1734, I remarked, that the Turks, the Greeks, and the Jews, of those countries were inoculated by *women* as well as by *men*, and oftener, indeed, by the former than by the latter. Their method was, after having made a puncture with a needle, to communicate the matter therewith after it had been imbibed in cotton, or dried in powder; and admirable was the success of this simple operation. In the worst cases, there was but a slight fever during the first and second days; the pustules were few; and neither were the features nor the bodily organs of the patient in the least degree endangered.

On my arrival in England, in 1753, I was amazed to observe the train of symptoms (more
numerous

numerous far, and far more deadly, than in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, or any other country I had visited) to which grown people, as well as children, were subject before the appearance of the pustules, during it, and even after the distemper had seemingly been expelled.

To all such symptoms, as I have already intimated, the Turks, the Greeks, and the Jews, of Asia, and of the Levant, are utter strangers*. The reason is obvious. By an *express command of their several LAWS, by a solemn injunction of their several RELIGIONS, those numerous tribes are ACCUSTOMED FROM THEIR INFANCY TO BATHE THEMSELVES AT LEAST WEEKLY.*—*If ROME, when at the zenith of her happiness, had EIGHT HUN-*

* They are also utter strangers to any of the European *modes of living*. The *scurvy* too is but little known among them, and the *lues venerea* still less. They are, indeed, subject to a disorder more fatal than any we have mentioned—a *disorder*, of which we, thank heaven! hardly know the symptoms even by name—I mean the **PLAGUE**. This, however, they inherit not from their parents, nor do they contract it by their vices. It is an essential effect of the very air they breathe, of the very ground they tread on; and by no means, therefore, does it invalidate my general argument.—On these topics, and others analagous to them, I had frequent conversations with the late Lady Mary Wortly Montague, both during her residence in my neighbourhood, at the *Palazzo Rovea*, at *Salô*, and during her stay with my unfortunate friend *Count Augulino Palazzi*; nor have I advanced a single fact on the subject before us, much less drawn a conclusion from it, of which I had not the satisfaction to receive the strongest confirmation from her ladyship so long ago as the years 1749, 1750, and 1751.

DRED

DRED AND FIFTY-SIX PUBLIC BATHS *, *ASIA and TURKEY, emulous to out-strip her, are hardly contented with ONE FOR EVERY PARISH.* Thus it is, that the inhabitants of those regions defy the dangers of the SMALL-POX. Thus it is, that, rendered robust and healthy, they are exempted from a multitude of other diseases, which, partly from the local disadvantages, and prevalent abuses, I have already enumerated §, though more from the neglect of the necessary precaution here recommended, lay waste the more northern nations.

In proof, that what I have advanced depends not on vague assertion, and unsupported theory, I cannot help recording a well-known, though *hitherto-unpublished*, anecdote, which happened in 1758, and by which, I became the happy instrument of saving the lives of hundreds of wretched individuals, who had no eye to pity, no hand to relieve, them, till, called on by Providence, I stood forth.—During my residence at Bristol in the said year, above eight thousand French Canadians, of both sexes, were brought over to England as *neutrals*; of which number about two

* See the authorities adduced in proof of this fact, pages 224 and 234.

§ See from p. 199 to p. 203, both inclusive.

thousand

thousand were quartered near my garden and coach-house, in Guinea-street. Hardly had they arrived, when the *small-pox* (a disorder, of which, till that fatal period, they had never even heard) broke out among them with such fury, that from *ten* to *fifty*, and even an *hundred*, perished daily. No age escaped the infection; nor was the hoary veteran of eighty more exempted from it than the child at the breast.—If I was to the last degree *anxious* to stop the progress of a calamity, which threatened nothing less than the utter extermination of a helpless body of individuals, who, to add to their distress, could not speak a word of the language of the country, or obtain the assistance of a single gentleman of the faculty, that understood a syllable of theirs, I was not less *happy* that I had it in my *power* to stop it. Losing no time, therefore, in adopting the measures necessary to accomplish so desirable an end, I gave immediate orders, that all the windows of the different wards in which they lay should be immediately opened; that new grass and hay should be plentifully strewed round, and under, their beds every morning and evening; and that a certain number of fresh sheep, procured on purpose, should be sent thither to feed. Having taken these preliminary steps, of which (with the plenty of weak lemonade, and the few lenitive medicines, I likewise prescribed for them) I had in many instances witness-

ed the peculiarly-happy effects in Turkey, I caused the miserable strangers, whether diseased or *not* diseased, to be put into water and vapour-baths, prepared expressly for them at a distance from my house, and to be fumigated in bed.—Thus, in *three days*, was a contagion, which had thrown the whole city of Bristol and its neighbourhood into an alarm, extirpated, and the farther ravages of the small pox, from that quarter, suppressed. Effectually to secure this circumstance, I ordered my surgeon to inoculate those who had *not* contracted the disorder, but who, by the above means, had been so effectually prepared for it. I likewise ordered *them*, as well as the numbers who continued to languish under a cure *imperfectly obtained before I had seen them*, to persevere in the use of my operations occasionally, and in rotation, till the expiration of the war; when they left England, with hearts overflowing with gratitude for that confirmed health, to which, through the blessing of God, they had been so providentially restored.—My reward was not, however, confined to the thanks of the people themselves, crowned as it was with the inestimable approbation of a MENS SIBI CONSCIA RECTI. It extended to the thanks also of the inhabitants of Bristol at large, and even of the *Commissioners of Sick and Hurt Seamen*, delivered to me *officially* by Dr. M——l and H——y T——m, Esq. two of their body, who from that time honoured
me

me with every flattering mark of their friendship. Still farther was it rendered acceptable by an affidavit in my favour, taken by twelve of the *elders* of the said *neutrals*, in the name, and by the authority, of the whole, in the presence of Jeremiah Ames, mayor of Bristol, on the 2d of September, 1760; which affidavit having been sent to the late Earl of Chatham, then Mr. Pitt, and one of the principal secretaries of state, doubtless still exists in the office, and, at any rate, may be seen at my house, faithfully copied from the original.

Such was the general fate of persons labouring under the small-pox during my stay at Bristol. Such would *still* have been their fate, had no farther IMPROVEMENTS, or, as they were contemptuously styled, INNOVATIONS, been made in the treatment of that disorder!—While yet unrecovered from my surprise, that, among a people distinguished for the progress they had made in all the other liberal arts, medicine, the most important of all, should remain a disgrace to the country, with *no* attempts to reform it, I heard, with a joy of which every friend of humanity hath since amply partaken, that a Mr. Daniel Sutton, a surgeon somewhere in Kent or Essex, and till then utterly unknown to me, had at length introduced a *rational method* of inoculating for this distemper, of preparing the patient to receive the

infection, and, when received and expelled, of re-establishing his health;—a method, which gave me good grounds to expect, that if the time was not yet come, it was not, however, *far distant*, in which, beholding the Genius of Health, illuminated by the sun of science, dispel those clouds of ignorance and prejudice in which the healing system had been so long enveloped, I should also behold the *fatal small-pox* as effectually guarded against in England, if it were possible, as it is in the nations of the East.

But before I enlarge farther on the past and present state of inoculation in England, it behoves me to finish the proofs I mean to adduce of the truth of the principles above laid down, and of the testimonies, *already* supported by facts, through which those principles have been established. *Striking* as was the above anecdote, and *conclusive* as it may be thought in my favour, I cannot be satisfied without the addition of instances from my *private* practice, selected from a whole pile of similar ones, and *still more* striking, *still more* conclusive. Though few in number, I yet am sorry to observe, they too clearly manifest the general inattention of *parents*, and of others who *are*, or *ought to be*, the *guardians of health*, to the absolute necessity of *purifying the body previous to the SMALL-POX*; a distemper, which, for the most part, giving *no notice* of its approach, cannot
but

but be productive of fatal evils to a constitution *underepared for its attacks*, and which is often rendered more dangerous, if possible, by **INJUDICIOUS INOCULATION**, than by its **NATURAL EFFECTS** produced by a **NATURAL CAUSE**. This negligence, in no nation excusable, deserves the severest reprehension in England; where, for the reasons already assigned, a *scorbutic*, a *venereal*, or a *scorbutico-venereal*, taint, whether *hereditary* or *acquired*, is, in one degree or other, however long concealed, however long unperceived, however long dormant, *universally* prevalent; and where, in consequence of such taint, and of the omission to extirpate it by the rational modes and means I have ingenuously prescribed, more persons, *both young and old*, fall victims to the contagion in question than in *any other country*.

DISORDERS

DISORDERS
PRODUCED BY THE
SMALL-POX,

After it hath been contracted
IN THE NATURAL WAY,
Or improperly treated by
UNSKILFUL INOCULATORS.

CASE the FIRST.

J— H—, Esq; of a cold constitution and weak nerves, was, from the age of nine, when he contracted the *natural small-pox* (neither *previous* nor *subsequent* to which he had been at all purified) subject to an *universal eruption*, which at length, affecting with particular virulence the inside of each thigh, and the scrotum, tormented him to distraction. During *fourteen years*, he had been alternately attended by Drs. L—, W—, F—, and H—, and by Messrs. P—, W—, F—, and S—, surgeons. Their prescriptions consisted, *inwardly*, of calomel
and

and rhubarb, purgative potions, decoctions of sarsaparilla, and a milk and vegetable diet; *outwardly*, of white camphorated ointment, Goulard's vegeto-mineral water, bathing in the sea in summer and autumn, and at Bath in winter. Though by these remedies he obtained some relief, he still, however, laboured under an oppression at the stomach, a heaviness all over his body, a head-ache, a lowness of spirits, and an oppressive privation of rest and appetite, which rendered his life more and more burthenfome to him. In his *twenty-fourth year*, a tumour appeared on his groin, when Dr. F——, and Mr. S——, agreed to have him rubbed with *mercurial ointment*, and put into a gentle *salivation*. In the second week, having caught cold, a shivering succeeded, with excruciating pains in his bowels, and in all his joints, which, added to the tumour, and to his former complaints, rendered him completely miserable.—In this condition, being unable to walk across the room, or to swallow any solid nourishment, and perceiving his medical attendants embarrassed to determine what should be farther done to *save his life*, he came to my house, accompanied with his lady, the Rev. Mr. G——, and his nurse; all of whom declared, that, for *two years past*, he had often wished to put himself under my care, but had been always dissuaded from it by his medical attendants, in direct opposition to whose advice he had done it now. Mr. H—— was, indeed,

indeed, in a lamentable state. By going twice every day through my cperations, however, he found himself, at the expiration of *five months*, RADICALLY CURED of all his complaints, and has ever since enjoyed PERFECT HEALTH.

CASE the SECOND.

Mr. T—V—, the only son of a reputable inn-keeper, of a tender and weak constitution, was afflicted for *six years* after his recovery from the small-pox (for which he had been *inoculated*, but improperly treated, both *before* and *after*) with a corrosive humour in his eyes, and with a moist, itchy eruption all over his body, though particularly on his face, and private parts. He was attended for *three years* by Drs. D— and W—, and by Messrs. B—, W—, and H—, surgeons; who, finding their intentions frustrated, and that nothing could be done by a salivation, decoctions of woods, cathartic and diaphoretic medicines, and bathing in the sea, sent him to Bath, with recommendations to Dr. C—n, and Mr. B——t, a surgeon. There, after *bathing*, and taking medicines, for *three months*, he became more and more weakened and emaciated; the eruptions encreased with double fury; and he was seized with a cough, and a shortness of breath. In this condition he was sent to Bristol-wells under the care of Dr. R——, who, at the expiration of

two months, being convinced the drinking of the waters of that place had not been productive of the least benefit, either with or without medicines, advised him to retire into the country, to live upon milk only, and to take what exercise he could on horse-back ; which rules he regularly observed for *five months*, but still in vain. His parents, full of anxiety for their *only child*, had no sooner heard of the amazing efficacy of my inventions than they committed him to my care ; and by regularly administering to him twice a day the water and vapour-baths, fumigations, and frictions, proper for his disorder, he was discharged, at the end of *fifteen weeks*, in PERFECT HEALTH, WHICH HE STILL ENJOYS.

CASE the THIRD.

ATTENDED WITH A TOTAL BLINDNESS.

Mr. W——m B——s, an eminent glazier, hath declared in an affidavit, sworn before the Lord Mayor of London, and to be seen at my house, that his son having, at the age of *three years* almost lost the sight of *both eyes* by the small-pox, several of the most eminent of the faculty attended him for *nine months*; that by the variety of medicines taken, and blisters and other tormenting

tormenting applications used, he became *totally blind*, incapable of taking any nourishment or rest, subject to a continual fever and cough, with a face greatly swelled, and a belly hard as a stone; that in this deplorable condition, being reduced to a skeleton, and given up by his medical attendants, the father brought him to Chelsea, where, by means of my operations, repeated twice a day, he in *seven weeks happily recovered the entire sight of both his eyes, was completely cured of his fever, cough, &c. and has REMAINED FREE FROM ALL COMPLAINTS EVER SINCE.*

CASE the FOURTH,

ATTENDED ALSO WITH A TOTAL BLINDNESS.

Mr. B——, an opulent quaker, accompanied by his attorney, Mr. W——, brought to my house his grand-son, aged *fourteen*, who, after the small-pox in his *eighth year*, had been *totally deprived of sight for above five years*, though, during the whole of that time, successively attended by the most celebrated physicians and oculists in England and France. Judging, both from reason and experience, after I had examined the state of the young gentleman's eyes, and observed great faults in

in the circulatory, secretory, and excretory functions, that those faults, and consequently the blindness, proceeded from his humours having been *viscous, acrimonious, and scorbutic, from his infancy*, and from the circumstance of his not having been properly purified, either *before or after* the small-pox, I concluded (on my *old-fashioned* principle) that as I could remove the *cause*, the *effect* would cease; in other words, that I could restore the youth *to sight*. Having declared this to Mr. B——, he voluntarily and cheerfully proposed, that if, in the space of *six months*, the sight of his grand-son should be so far restored, that he could *distinguish one letter in the alphabet from another, or even a guinea from a shilling, when laid upon the floor*, he would immediately pay me *two hundred pounds*; that, on the contrary, in case such blessing could not be obtained, I should submit to his generosity for the reward of my trouble. The conditions were accepted. In *nine weeks*, to the admiration of Dr. D——, of Mr. B——, and Mr. J—— S——, surgeons, of Mr. R—— C——, apothecary, and of all who knew the circumstances of the case, the cure was compleated by means of my inventions; and the young gentleman hath ever since enjoyed **GOOD HEALTH, and the PERFECT USE OF HIS EYES.**

CASE the FIFTH.

ATTENDED WITH A BILIOUS COMPLAINT.

Mr. W— B—, an attorney, of a *scorbutic* and *bilious* constitution, and of weak and relaxed nerves, was, from the age of *seventeen*, when he had the natural small-pox, daily subject to a giddiness in the head, a chilliness, and colic. For these complaints Dr. D— and Mr. H—, a surgeon, attended him *fourteen years* to no purpose. Mr. B— was then advised to plunge every morning into Mr. R—'s private cold-bath before breakfast. The second immersion, seemed, at first, to have rendered him more lively than usual; but, presently after, he was attacked with a head-ache, an oppression of spirits, and a shortness of breath. He was then ordered to walk briskly for two miles, before he plunged into the water; which he did, but was seized on coming out with a sickness at the stomach, and an inclination to vomit. These complaints were alleviated by drinking a glass of cold water. On his return home, however, he fainted away, and a severe vomiting followed. Remaining sick, heavy, and oppressed, he sent for Dr. D—d, who ordered him a volatile cordial. This gave him some relief; but in the course of the evening, he experienced such an
universal

universal uneasiness, attended with frequent startings, and cramps, that he could not obtain a minute's rest. On rising in the morning, he observed his body full of small boils, for which the tincture and pills of gum-guaiacum, and Huxham's tincture of antimony, being ineffectually prescribed, *mercurial frictions* were ordered. These in five days brought on a gentle *salivation*, which continued for three weeks; when, after having been purged, the boils, and his other complaints, appeared still in the same state. Thus weakened and emaciated, he was sent to Bath, where, after the *ninth bathing*, he was carried to his lodging in a *convulsion-fit* which was followed by a violent fever and inflammation of the bowels. He was then attended by Dr. M——y, who, after having *palliated* these complaints, by the remedies commonly prescribed in such cases, advised him to return home, as the Bath-waters would kill him. His other complaints becoming still more desperate, he was at length pronounced by the faculty *INCURABLE*, and, as is customary upon that sentence, sent to me. The consequence was, that, by persevering in the use of my pleasant operations, he was in *seventeen weeks* discharged in **PERFECT HEALTH.**

Leaving the reader to form his own comments on the above cases, and reserving those of the fair sex, similar

similar to them, for my "Treatise of Female Disorders," I resume my narrative.

It was in the year 1764, as I have already more than once observed, that, returning from Bristol, I finally fixed my residence in London. On my arrival there, anxious to see a gentleman, who had so eminently distinguished himself from the *herd* of his profession, one of my first enquiries was about Mr. Daniel Sutton; who, to my no small satisfaction, then lived, I found, not above a mile from my own house. We accordingly met, had repeated conversations together, and, impressed with the same *medical truths*, actuated by the same *medical principles*, became, in the *real* sense of the word, FRIENDS.

In the course of those conversations, however it might *grieve*, it did not *surprise*, me, that EVEN A SUTTON, considered as an INNOVATOR whose discoveries, if encouraged, would produce a total subversion of the *established practice*, had, LIKE MYSELF, been opposed by a whole host of foes.—Unlike *my* enemies, however (*who are, and ever have been, solely of the FACULTY*) the enemies of Mr. Sutton were likewise all the *sons and daughters of bigotry and superstition* in the kingdom; who, listening

listening to their enthusiastic leaders, while they *prostituted the pulpit* by endeavouring to *preach down* INOCULATION, dealed *damnation* indiscriminately to all who should dare to practise, or even to countenance, an art, which they *impiously* styled an *outrage offered to the just judgments of the ALMIGHTY*.

Can I repine, then—*ought* I to repine—because persecution hath also been my lot?—No: PERSECUTION, otherwise an object of *contempt*, becomes a BADGE OF HONOUR, when accompanied with that of the FIRST INOCULATOR IN EUROPE; that of a man who hath done *more essential good to society than ALL his countrymen of the same fraternity united*.

Similar in other respects have been our fates. Those of the faculty, for example, who were among the foremost of our calumniators, perceiving, that, shielded from all their attacks, not more impotent than wicked, we *stood our respective grounds undismayed*, and continued to bring *fresh lustre* on the medical profession, have also been among the foremost to *shift theirs*, and thus add *fresh ignominy* to it. To *argue* an enlightened people *out of their reason*, was, indeed, a vain attempt. Equally vain was it to think to destroy the well-earned

earned reputation of either a SUTTON or a DOMINICETI by an *avowed* hostility; and hence it is, that, under the specious pretences of *friendship!*—of *admiration*, forsooth!—of *repentance for past errors*, truly!—so many of the medical profession have since, by the basest engines of PARASITICAL HYPOCRISY, courted our good opinion, and endeavoured to insinuate themselves into our favour.

It is a circumstance, however, so far peculiar to Mr. SUTTON, that the methods, which have distinguished *his* practice, *may be, nay have been*, diffused, *without his concurrence*, over the whole world with *safety*. Not so mine; and from my heart I wish it were otherwise. To see my inventions UNIVERSALLY established, would be the pride of my life; but, immense as the expence would be attending it, and *ineffectual*, if not *prejudicial*, as would be the operations, without the necessary previous instructions, by which they might be directed, *that pride* must, I fear, remain ungratified.—What may be the fortune of MY SON, TIME will discover, when I, perhaps, *shall be no more*.

Not less desirous to spread abroad *his* salutary system, than I was to extend the blessings of *mine* (though neither of us pleased to have the merits of them *purloined* from us) Mr. Sutton, actuated by

by the most benevolent, as well as disinterested motives, made me a voluntary offer of instructing me in the secrets of his practice, in order that, through my extensive correspondence, they might be disseminated over my native Italy; an offer, which, as it afforded me the most flattering testimony of his regard, I cordially embraced, and obtained the full completion of soon after. For the truth hereof, I appeal not only to the numbers whom I have since, according to the SUTTONIAN METHOD, inoculated at *his house*, in order to acquire a thorough mastery therein, but to the subjoined affidavit, which will put the matter beyond a doubt *.

Convinced,

* The affidavit alluded to is as follows, and may be seen, in its original state, at my house.

(C O P Y)

“To all to whom these presents shall come, I, the right honourable Samuel Turner, Lord Mayor of the city of London, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that on the day of the date hereof personally came and appeared before me DANIEL SUTTON, the deponent named in the affidavit hereunto annexed, *being a person well-known, and worthy of good credit*, and by solemn oath, which the said deponent then took before me upon the holy evangelists of Almighty God, did solemnly and sincerely declare, testify, and depose to be true the several matters and things mentioned and contained in the said annexed affidavit.

“In faith and testimony whereof, I, the said lord mayor, have caused the seal of the office of mayoralty of the said city of London, to be hereunto put and affixed.

G g

Dated

Convinced, too, of the singular efficacy of my inventions, from his own personal experience, as
well

Dated in London the nineteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine."

(Signed)

(L. S.)

"H O D G E S."

(C O P Y)

"DANIEL SUTTON, professor of inoculation in the kingdom of Great-Britain, and in all the dominions of his Britannic majesty, came before me, Samuel Turner, Lord Mayor of the city of London, in the said kingdom of Great Britain, and made oath, that he has entered into a most friendly mutual agreement with the most excellent BARTHOLOMEW DOMINICETI, doctor of physic, formerly of the most serene republic of Venice, but now, and for seventeen years past, principally resident in the dominions of his most excellent majesty the king of Great-Britain aforesaid; and, being thoroughly convinced, *from the very great and extensive experience and abilities of the said Bartholomew Dominiceti*, that the profession of inoculation, *under his direction, and with his assistance and advice*, might be extended into foreign countries, particularly into the whole estates of Italy, with great success, and to the great benefit and advantage of the world, hath consented and agreed, for the considerations aforesaid, to communicate and make known to the said Bartholomew Dominiceti *all his art and method of inoculating for the small-pox, with his method of preparing and compounding the medicines administered to patients during the progress and cure of the said disease*. And he, the said DANIEL SUTTON, doth now, in the presence of Almighty God, farther depose on the holy Evangelists, that he hath to the best of his skill and knowledge explained and fully made known to the most excellent BARTHOLOMEW DOMINICETI aforesaid all his, the said DANIEL SUTTON's art and method of inoculation,

well as from that of Mrs. Sutton and the children (not to mention the hundreds of other persons whom he had seen radically cured by them, after every other medical expedient had proved abortive) from the very dawn of our acquaintance to this hour he has made it a point to send

culatation, and also discovered and made known to the most excellent BARTHOLOMEW DOMINICETI aforesaid all the drugs and materials that compose the medicines used and applied by the said DANIEL SUTTON in the progress and cure of the small-pox, as aforesaid, with all his, the said DANIEL SUTTON's, art and method of preparing, compounding, and administering the same. And the said DANIEL SUTTON likewise deposeth, that he is well-convinced, as well from the discoveries in the art of inoculation, as from the *universal experience* of the said most excellent BARTHOLOMEW DOMINICETI *in the science of physick* for seventeen years past, in the dominions of his most excellent Majesty the king of Great-Britain, that he is *properly and effectually qualified to practise and extend the profession of inoculation*, to the great benefit and advantage of the world."

(Signed)

(L. S.)

"DANIEL SUTTON."

" Sworn before me at the Mansion-House, in the
" city of London, in the kingdom of Great Britain,
" this nineteenth day of May, one thousand seven
" hundred and sixty-nine."

(Signed)

"SAMUEL TURNER, Mayor."

Present when sworn,

(Signed)

(L. S.) "JOHN UDNY, his Britannic Majesty's Consul
at Venice."

(L. S.) "JOHN VALLE, Consul from the most Serene
Republic of Venice."

all the patients in his power, to enjoy the benefit of them, as an *essential measure previous*, as well as *subsequent*, to their being *inoculated by him*; and it is a truth which Mr. Sutton, and every lady and gentleman recommended by him, will with pleasure acknowledge, that my operations have in no instance failed to produce *the most sensible, and the most lasting, advantages*.

O F T H E C O L I C ;

O f t h e N A T U R E a n d E F F E C T S o f t h e B I L E ;

A N D O F

D I S O R D E R S c o m m o n l y c a l l e d B I L I O U S .

THE COLIC obtains its name from the part principally affected in that disorder, namely, the COLON*; in the folds of which, the gross

* The *colon* is the second of the thick intestines, in length eight or nine hands, and wider than either the *ilium* or the *rectum*. It begins where the *ilium* ends, namely, in the cavity of the *os ilium* on the right side; whence, ascending by the kidney on the same side, it passes under the concave side of the liver. To this it is sometimes tied, as likewise

excrements are retained, till they are formed, and rendered fit to pass through the RECTUM. When this retention is of too long continuance, the said excrements, having become hardened, cannot be ejected; and the wind, being thereby pent up in the *colon*, is forced back into the *ilium*, the *jejunum*, and the *duodenum*, which, however different in their formations and functions, compose, with the *rectum*, only *one bowel*, but are highly instrumental in the production of that severe, gnawing pain—that always dangerous, and often fatal, distemper, called the COLIC.

Physicians distinguish this malady into several sorts, as the *bilious*, the *flatulent*, the *nephritic*, the *convulsive*, and the *hysterical* colic. They are, however, often confounded; and, indeed, the two latter are little more than subdivisions of the three former.—The *bilious* colic is common to persons who, of temperaments inclining to *choleric*, are prone to the *irascible passions*, and possessed of *superior sensibility*. It is generally attended with a vomiting, a head-ache, and a diarrhoea,

to the gall-bladder, which gives it in that place a yellowish hue. It then runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is likewise knit; from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and passing, in the form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the *os sacrum* in the rectum.

either

either unitedly or separately, as also with a spasmodic constriction, whereby the bile, being impeded in its natural descent into the intestines, and repelled into the habit, communicates also a yellow colour to the skin.—The *flatulent colic*, still more frequent, perhaps, is accompanied with an inflation of the belly, which is sometimes so violent as to occasion a rupture in the region of the navel. This complaint proceeds *immediately* either from a refrigeration of the abdomen, or feet, or from an indulgence, whether casual or habitual, in the use of eatables and drinkables of *cold, windy, and viscous* qualities. As numbers, who are subject to the *gravel and stone*, are likewise subject to the disorder before us, so we often see the *flatulent colic* mistaken for the *nephritic* one. It is to be observed, however, that if the face appear *cachectic*, and if, with a tightness and pain in the back, there be a pain also in the intestines, attended with an oppressive anxiety of mind, and with a costiveness subject to a return on every slight occasion, the disease may with safety be pronounced, not *renal* but *intestinal*. By means thereof, the blood, prevented from circulating readily and freely, stagnates in the bowels, of which it distends and tears the membranes, being often even denied a passage through the hæmorrhoidal vessels.—To these effects
a *spas-*

a *spasmodic constriction*, similar to the *bilious one*, being added *, the whole nervous system suffers; and it is then styled a *convulsive colic*. If the stagnation alluded to proceed from a *suppression of the hæmorrhoids*, the pain in the intestines is exquisite, and said to be *hæmorrhoidal*. If, on the contrary, affecting the other sex, it be occasioned by an

* It is at this stage of the colic, whether *bilious or flatulent*, that the ILIAC PASSION sometimes supervenes. Of all the disorders that afflict human nature *this*, while it lasts, is perhaps the most tremendous. It consists in an ejection of gross matter by vomit, accompanied with a swelling and tension of the abdomen, an intense pain, and a total constipation of the bowels. Authors in general ascribe the *immediate* causes of the iliac passion to an irregularity, or inversion, of the peristaltic motion of the guts; to an *increased* hardness of the gross excrement; to an inflammation of the intestines; to their engagement in the scrotum, as sometimes happens in hernias; or to their twisting, and entering within one another.—Such are the effects of this calamity, that the patient is often known to return not only *suppositories* and *clysters*, but even what he ought to have discharged by *stool*, through the mouth.—By the methods *commonly practised* it is hardly possible to cure it. All that can be said of the loads of *quick-silver*, and even *musket-balls*, greedily swallowed for that purpose, is, as Bonet, Dover, Tissot, and almost all other judicious authors, have observed, and as experience hath wofully confirmed, that they rarely do *any good*, and often do a *great* deal of harm; nor is it denied, that medicated baths and fumigations, with the addition of frictions, *skilfully* administered, are an *almost-certain* remedy, even in the *worst cases*. *Unskilfully* administered, however, they are *fatal*.

irregularity

irregularity in their monthly discharges, gripes are produced, from the repulsion of the blood into the intestinal region; and *those gripes* are called an *hysteric colic*, of which I shall have occasion to speak at large in its *proper place*.

As *bile* produces *cholér*, as *cholér* produces *melancholy*, and as MELANCHOLY is the immediate parent of that DESPAIR which rages in England with a *peculiar*, though *hardly-resisted* fury, it may not be improper briefly to explain the nature and effects of that important fluid the BILE; from an over-flow, a suppression, or a corruption, of which, or from some fault in its quality or action, the effect of that corruption, those evils are supposed to owe their origin.

The bile, then, is a juice naturally bitter and yellow, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and thence propelled, through its proper duct, into the *duodenum*; which is the first of the small guts, being that wherein the chylification is completed. So essential is the bile, indeed, to the due temperature of all the other fluids, that to the said over-flow, suppression, or corruption, experienced authors have not hesitated to ascribe *most of the diseases incident to the human body*. Certain it is, however, that, were it not for those *acrid, saline, and viscous humours*,
which

which always more or less prevail as a *scorbutic*, a *venereal*, or a *scorbutico-venereal* taint is more or less predominant, no such over-flow, no such suppression, no such corruption, *could exist*, accompanied, at least, with many of the calamities we daily witness from them. In certain constitutions, rendered particularly *active* by NATURE, and *MALIGNANT* by the *ERROURS* in the *GENERAL PRACTICE* OF TREATING THEM, those humours, in *viciating the bile*, produce, beside colicky complaints, oppressive flatulences, nauseas, diarrhœas, dysenteries, convulsions, fevers, and a number of other distempers, both acute and chronical, which proceed from *obstructions*;—those *fatal* obstructions, which the learned of all ages have declared to be at once the *principal sources* and the *principal effects* of the *SCURVY*, and consequently, beyond dispute, the *fundamental cause also*, with those already assigned, of the almost-unexampled ravages in this island of the disorders under consideration. *

* So thoroughly was the great Van Swieten convinced of the *universal mischief* flowing from obstructions, that, in his Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Boerhaave, he observes, “ All the functions depend on a free passage of the fluids through the vessels; and *one* obstruction, when formed, and interrupting the free passages, is capable of disordering *all the functions*, as well as *each distinct function*. AND, SINCE EACH DISORDERED FUNCTION IS A DISEASE, AS MANY DISEASES MAY PROCEED FROM AN OBSTRUCTION, AS THERE ARE FUNCTIONS TO BE DISORDERED.”

When

When *thus viciated*, the bile, from a *yellow*, assumes sometimes a *greenish* hue, like *verdegrease*, sometimes a *palish* one, like the yolk of an egg; and to render it corrupt, especially if the habit be deeply infected with either of the above-mentioned taints, a fit of *intemperance*, or of *violent passion*, is sufficient. Not unoften likewise, from an aggravation of the *same causes*, becoming black, and degenerating, as I have observed, into what is called *cholera*, it corrodes, burns, and consumes wherever it goes; occasioning, at the same time, violent pains, fermentations, inflammations, nodous, schirrous, and fistulous tumours, ulcers, cancers, gangrenes, and even mortifications.

Even in its *unviciated* state, when the evacuation of the bile, whether upward or downward, is *too great*, the chylification is deprived of its main instrument; and thereby, the necessary concoctions and secretions being prevented, as also the expulsion of the gross excrements, and even of the inadhesive humours, *through their proper channels*, a weakness, a paleness, a cough, and a propensity to swooning, are produced. In the same state, when, obstructed in its passage, it is, on the other hand, *too small*, among other complaints, equally alarming, a *jaundice* is the consequence. *

Such

* The *jaundice* is defined a disease consisting in a suffusion of the bile, and a rejection thereof to the surface of the

Such are the different sorts of COLICS. Such, too, are the properties and effects of that BILIOUS JUICE, which, in its *natural state*, is so necessary to the due secretion and excretion of all the other juices, and which, when either *corrupted*,

the body, whereby the whole exterior habit is discoloured. Of this malady there are three sorts. The *first*, properly styled the *jaundice*, is the *yellow* one; and it is produced either by the too-great exaltation, or abundance, of a *yellow bile* in the mass of the blood; by an obstruction in the glands of the liver, which prevents the due separation of the gall from the other juices; or by a stoppage of the biliary ducts, which impedes the mixture of the blood with the aliment in the intestines.—The *second*, called the *black jaundice*, proceeds from a mixture of the *same bile* with the acids formed in the temperature.—The *third*, bordering on *green*, takes its rise also from a mixture, though different, of the bile with acids. It is usually termed the *chlorosis*, or *green-sickness*; a distemper, of which, as being peculiar to the fair sex, I shall amply speak in my “Treatise of Female Disorders.”—The YELLOW JAUNDICE manifests itself, as the name intimates, by a yellowness of the whole body, though most visible in the *albuginea*, or white of the eye; by a seeming yellowness of all objects; by an itching, a heaviness, a lassitude, a bitterness of the tongue, a hiccup, bilious vomitings, white excrements, an urine like saffron, and staining linen dipped therein of the same colour. In the BLACK JAUNDICE, the natural colour is lost, by reason of an atrabiliary humour diffused underneath the skin. It first appears *brownish*, afterwards of a *lead-colour*; and, with the YELLOW JAUNDICE (unless prevented, as I have in numerous instances experienced, by a seasonable recourse to my operations) is the frequent fore-runner of a DROPSY, or a CONSUMPTION, *if not BOTH*.—Of these disorders, and of the only rational methods of treating them, having already given some account, I refer my readers to pages 308 and 345 of the present work.

obstructed,

obstructed, or *rendered redundant*, by the predominance of an *acrid*, *saline*, and *viscous* humour, the effect of either a SCORBUTIC, a VENEREAL, or a SCORBUTICO-VENEREAL taint, becomes the immediate source of innumerable evils;—evils, from which, while their *primary cause* is suffered to exist, *no person* is exempted; from which, nevertheless, as I shall prove, *no medicine*, *no method*, recommended by the modern practice, can afford more than a *temporary relief*, and that with a still greater probability of aggravating them; but of which, as I shall likewise prove, and, what is more, *demonstrate, as usual, by FACTS*, every *seed*, *root*, and *branch*, may with ease, with safety, and with efficacy, be ERADICATED by my *innocent*, yet *powerful*, my *mild*, and even *luxurious*, operations.

In the treatment of colics, and of bilious complaints in general, beside the BLEEDINGS, the CATHARTICS, the SUDORIFICS, &c. &c. whose *negative efficacy*, and *positive danger*, in other cases, I have already, I trust, clearly manifested, the *favourite remedies* are, EMETICS to purge the stomach *upward* *, AROMATICS to warm and *comfort* it, when
thus

* In speaking of inflammatory disorders, of which number those before us are often mong the most dangerous, Tissot observes, unless they are administered with the strictest caution, " Vomits are productive of the *greatest mischiefs*,

thus purged *, CLYSTERS to loosen, and also comfort, the belly §, anodynes to give ease, and opiates to

as inflammations of the stomach, the lungs, and the liver, suffocations, frenzies, &c.—Purges,” he adds, “sometimes occasion a general inflammation of the guts, which terminates in death. The effect of such medicines, in such circumstances, is much the same with what we might reasonably expect from the application of salt and pepper to a dry, inflamed, and foul tongue, in order to moisten and cleanse it.”—These remarks of Tissot are founded, not on his own experience only, but on that likewise of every other intelligent writer, who has candidly considered the subject, and subscribed to the doctrine, long since established by Bonet, namely, that “the intense pain of the colic is increased, not diminished, by purging medicines, because they draw new matter.

* To this class belong most cardiac, cephalic, and carminative remedies. As Tissot, however, on the same grounds as above, justly remarks, “The consequence of all such heating medicines is, to leave behind the seed, the principle, of some slow, chronical disease; which, increasing insensibly, breaks out at length, and finally procures the patient that death for which he has even WISHED, in order to PUT AN END TO HIS TEDIOUS SUFFERINGS.”

§ The truths advanced by Bonet on this subject are likewise, as a lawyer would term them, altogether in point.—Among a multitude of other things equally conclusive in my favour, this venerable writer observes, “When clysters are given, they frequently ascend not, because the colon is stopped by the tension of the wind; and it often happens, that when several clysters have been given, they stay behind, and almost suffocate.”—He adds, “If the complaint be above the navel, clysters, at any rate, do little good; and as all diseases of the intestines are worse above the navel than below it, so when clysters are given, while the OBSTRUCTIONS are in the upper parts, they come but a small way at the matter, and bring these inconveniences; first, they deaden the expulsive faculty, and bring it so to pass, that

to give sleep §. These several *palliative* intentions they may answer. *If persevered in, however,* it matters

that the patient can never *go to stool*, unless *provoked to it*; secondly, the *sudden impulsion* of the matter of the clysters, if they be either too hot or too cold, *injures the temperature of the intestines*; thirdly, *no clyster can be given, but much wind will be given with it.*—More authorities on this head would be superfluous to any reader, who, possessed of the smallest acquaintance with the conformation, and mutual action, of the intestines, is capable also of discriminating *where* the disorder is seated, and *how* it has been occasioned.—Is this knowledge, this discernment, to be expected from *apothecaries and old women*?—No.—Let physicians of the most approved skill, then, be alone entrusted with the *prescription* of clysters; and let the *preparation and application* of them remain, as usual, the province of *apothecaries and old women merely*.

§ If anodynes and opiates are productive of fatal consequences, from the hands of the most *experienced* of the *faculty*, what must they be, daily as they are prescribed by the most *inexperienced*, the most rude and illiterate, of the vulgar?—It were well if, when the patient is found INCURABLE by the *common expedients*, they had no *worse consequence* than to make him *die easy*. By giving him an *effectual ease*, and an *effectual sleep*, they might then, indeed, in *one sense*, be styled an EFFECTUAL BLESSING.—The misfortune is, however, that, among other *tedious*, as well as *alarming*, complaints, they throw many patients, as Tissot declares, “into HECTIC FEVERS.”—The misfortune also is, according to the most enlightened English physicians, with Quincy at their head, that, “when the operation of opium is over, the pain, and other symptoms, *which it had for a time abated*, RETURN; and generally with GREATER VIOLENCE THAN BEFORE. It is generally,” adds the last-mentioned author, “attended likewise with a flow, but strong, and full pulse, a dryness of the mouth, a redness, and light itching of the skin; and followed by a degree of nausea, a difficulty of respiration, lowness of the spirits, and a weak,

ters little whether they *do*, or *do not*, answer them; for to the noblest constitutions, at one time or other, *such perseverance* is a certain bane.—What, indeed, can be expected, when the CAUSE of a disease has been left in *statu quo*, but that the EFFECTS must burst forth anew with a POISON MORE POISONOUS STILL?

Thus, with a contempt not void of that indignation they merit, have I reprobated the *destructive*, because *merely temporising*, arts of the modern practice in the treatment of colics, and of bilious complaints in general. For the freedom I have taken I need to make no apology, unless it be to those of the faculty who *countenance such arts*, and who *flourish by the promotion of them*. Of their surviving patients, whose lot it has been to undergo, in any material degree, the fatal delusion complained of, I shall receive—what forms my grand ambition, and what I have ever considered as my chief reward—the cordial, and the unanimous, thanks.

weak, languid pulse. Instead of producing rest, it sometimes occasions great anxiety, vomiting, &c. Those who have been accustomed to its use, upon leaving it off, are seized with great lowness and languor, as well as anxiety; which complaints are *relieved* by having again recourse to OPIUM, and, in some measure, to wine, or spirituous liquors. In a word, OPIATES procure, at best, but a TEMPORARY RELIEF.”—Say, then, O indignant reader, who is there that would not prefer an *immediate death* to a *lingering wretched existence* retained by means like these?—

With

With every *argument* in my favour, that natural reason may suggest, with every *proof* in my support, that unprejudiced enquiry may demand, it remains for me to shew from the *irrefutable* testimonies of the first medical writers, confirmed by my own experience (the fruit, as I have already, more than once observed, of a most extensive practice, IN ENGLAND ALONE, for almost THIRTY YEARS) how far MY METHOD of treating the disorders in question, different from the PALLIATIVE ONE now in vogue, is calculated FINALLY to extirpate them on a SAFE, AN EASY, AND AN EFFECTUAL PLAN.

To cite one half of the authorities by which I was enabled at first to *form*, afterwards to *introduce*, and at length to *perfect*, that plan, it would require *volumes*. I shall not, therefore, have recourse to more than two or three quotations, and those selected from the like number of writers now before me; writers, who, not less revered for their integrity as MEN, than for their abilities as PHYSICIANS, are among the acknowledged ORNAMENTS OF THE HEALING ART.

RIVERIUS says, "In that excruciating disorder the colic, when *clysters*, *carminatives*, and *distulcents*, avail not, remedies of *more efficacy* must be employed, such as *emollient baths*, *fumigations*, &c."—This doctrine has been handed down from the days of Galen; who, with Baglivi, Parcel, and many other

other subsequent writers, have strongly recommended "emollient baths as the *best* remedy for habitual colics."—Willis farther declares, "Such baths not only greatly contribute to mitigate the pain, but to *remove the cause*, of the *disorder*."—For the same purposes they are also highly extolled by Le Dran; and by Drewitzius, who affirms, "There is nothing more effectual against the *scorbutic colic*."—Shaw, and after him Brooke, have made it incontestably appear, that, "When the colic *continues to rage*, and *to torment the patient*, bathing is an immediate palliative, as well as a *most efficacious cure*;" that besides, "when it is accompanied with vomiting and other cruel effects, the *happiest effects* are derived even from half-baths, *after every other expedient has been tried in vain*."—Huxham says, "After I had tried *bleedings, opiates, chylsters, vomits*, and many other remedies for the colic and gout, to no purpose, I found sudorifics, and fomentations, applied warm to the belly and abdomen, *serviceable*." He adds, "*A much-happier effect*, however, may be derived from an emollient semi-cupium, or half-bath, in which the patient is placed up to his navel; and I have often seen the most violent *nephritic* and other tormenting pains removed by the use of *such baths only*."—In speaking of *convulsions*, and *tortured bowels*, Plomer observes, "People find great relief in artificial baths of emollient and anti-scorbutic herbs;" a fact, supported by the venerable testi-

mony of Hippocrates himself, who, on all occasions, the strenuous advocate of the principles on which my system is established, declares, "In whatever parts the pains invade us, they should be treated with emollient baths, fumigations, and frictions."—Hoffman likewise has established it as an invariable maxim, that "warm bathing cures all such distempers as proceed from a contraction of the parts of the lower belly. Of this kind," says he, "*are pains in the intestines, gripings, violent convulsive colics, heavy pains, and contractions, occasioned by the stone in the kidneys, and attended with suppression of urine, costiveness, &c.* in all which cases the warm bath is *eminently serviceable*."—After enumerating the common attendants of the BILIOUS COLIC, the same author observes, "If it is not removed *in time*, it terminates in the ILIAC PASSION.—*In this most dreadful disorder*," he adds, in concurrence with Potter, and with many other learned physicians, beside those above-mentioned, "*when all other medicines and methods have failed, recourse must be had to emollient baths and fumigations; by which INNOCENT, but POWERFUL, remedy, I have myself several times PREVENTED the ILIAC PASSION, and RADICALLY CURED the most INVETERATE COLICS.*"

If such were the blessings derived from the use of medicated baths, fumigations, and frictions, while yet the art of preparing and administering them

them was enveloped in clouds of darkness and uncertainty, what must they be now, when, by the introduction and establishment of my discoveries, that art hath, to the inexpressible happiness of thousands who would otherwise have long since mingled with the dust, been clearly brought to light?—Struck dumb with confusion at the question, in vain shall we expect an answer to it from the *herd* of the faculty. Blameless would they be, in some measure, indeed, if they could with even a *shadow of probability* alledge ignorance; or *colour of argument* invalidate the authenticity, of the facts above stated. On *no pretence* then can they justify their present *tampering* system;—a system, which, as I shall *farther* manifest by the *few annexed cases*, is hardly less replete with mischiefs to their *unhappy patients*, than was, of old, the *fabled box of Pandora* to the world at large.

CASE THE FIRST.

A BILIOUS AND FLATULENT COLIC.

Mr. J—n L—e, a silver-smith, of a *scorbutic* constitution, and many years afflicted with the effects of an *ill-cured gonorrhœa*, for which he had taken great quantities of *mercury*, in every different form, was seized with an excruciating pain, sometimes in the lower belly, and sometimes in

the stomach; sometimes, too, according to the state of the weather, for the continuance of three or four hours, and sometimes of little more than a quarter of an hour; but always accompanied with a flatulent swelling, and with a discharge of bile more or less green or yellow.—In this melancholy state he languished for *nine years*, attended successively by Dr. H—, Dr. A—, Dr. J—, and Dr. T—, who, among other things, prescribed for him bleedings, purging potions, vomits, clysters, and opiates; from even double doses of which last, every night, he could hardly obtain a moment's rest, or respite from pain. At length, even with all his other medicines, laudanum was ordered to be mixed; but, still experiencing only momentary relief, followed with returns of his complaints more and more severe, he was tempted to have recourse to the *infallible specifics of old women*, and to the *equally-infallible nostrums of quacks*. By all these means united, he was reduced to such a pass, that, with a body quite exhausted, his feet began to swell, and he could no longer retain upon his stomach the simplest food, or even the most innocent cordial. He was then recommended to me by Mrs. S—a T—d, of B—d, in Wiltshire, who had herself been cured by me of a most inveterate colic of the *bilious* kind. In *fourteen weeks*, having regularly administered to this gentleman the operations proper for his case, I had the satisfaction to find him **RADICALLY** cured of all his complaints,

and

and in a state of PERFECT HEALTH; which he has ever since enjoyed without interruption*.

CASE

* In consequence of this cure I became the instrument of performing another, more extraordinary still, on a lady, the circumstances attending which were briefly as follows: —The above-mentioned Mr. L——e going, soon after, to visit one of his relations, the matron of one of the most respectable public charities in the kingdom, that gentlewoman was so surpris'd, and so over-joyed, at seeing him completely recovered from his complaints, that she hardly rested, till (having previously, in company with Mr. G—r, apothecary, in Shore-Ditch, consulted me on her case) she brought to my house the said lady, who was one of her most intimate friends, and who laboured under a COMPLICATION OF DISORDERS. — Mrs. C—, the patient alluded to, had been married about seven years; before which period she had been inoculated for the small-pox, but with no apparent effect. From the time of her inoculation she became more or less afflicted with a continued *convulsive pain in her stomach and bowels*, accompanied with a *vomiting of a thin, bilious, matter*. By these complaints she had been so reduced, that she was unable to stand, and her *nervous system* was so affected, that the least noise, or motion, threw her into an *universal tremor*. I pronounced, at once, the immediate cause of her afflictions to proceed from the unskilful method in which she had been inoculated. In this opinion I was confirmed, at the expiration of seven weeks; when, after having experienced no sensible benefit from my operations, though during the whole of that time, she had used them regularly twice a-day, her nurse pleas'd rather than surpris'd me, one morning, with the news, that her “mistress was seiz'd with the small-pox”. — By a perseverance in my usual process, the disorder, which was of the mildest kind, disappeared in a few days; when, continuing daily to recover from her former complaints, in *sixteen weeks* she returned to her husband in PERFECT HEALTH, which she STILL ENJOYS, and, though CHILDLESS before, is now, however, the HAPPY MOTHER OF TWO CHILDREN.

CASE the SECOND.

A BILIOUS AND NEPHRITIC COLIC.

Mr. J——h C——s, an ingenious limner, who had been afflicted *many years* with an inveterate *scorbutic* complaint, for which he had in vain taken loads of medicines, was at length seized with a *fixed pain in the lower part of the belly*. Every effort to move it proving ineffectual for *three years*, he then became afflicted also with *undry flying pains*, which particularly affected him *about the loins*, and *under the ribs*, and which, for the most part, were attended with the discharge, both upward and downward, of a watery, yellow, and acrid humour, and with a suppression of urine. For these complaints he repeatedly, but ineffectually, underwent the operation of the lancet, and tried all sorts of cathartics, emetics, diuretics, diaphoretics, fomentations, and clysters. Accustomed as he had been to live, as it is called, *well*, he was next put on the *lowest diet*, and ordered to drink nothing but the *waters of Bath and Pyrmont*. Being still, nevertheless, unable to obtain either *ease or rest*, opium was prescribed for him; but *even opium*,
admini-

The particulars of this case are authenticated by several persons of character and credit in the city, as well as by the following

TESTIMONY of the late SIR JOHN FIELDING.

“ I conversed with this lady in the different stages of her cure, and I must confess it was the most extraordinary I ever heard in my life; it deserves the attention of the public, and is an incontestable proof of the AMAZING EFFICACY of this process.

(Signed)

“ J. FIELDING.”

administered in the largest quantities, had no effect but to render him more and more *stupid*, more and more *miserable*. Happening to read, in Lloyd's Evening-Post, accounts of several extraordinary cases, in which I had proved successful, after every other medical expedient had proved abortive, the following card * particularly struck him. Without
more

* Before I produce the card alluded to, it may not be improper to state in brief a few particulars of the lady to whom I am indebted for the very flattering testimony she therein afforded me of her politeness, as well as gratitude for the happy cure I had, under heaven, been the humble instrument of performing in her desperate case.—Mrs. S—, then, is the sister of the celebrated Mrs. M—e, and, like that lady, distinguished not only by a superior brilliance of genius, and refinement of taste, but by every other accomplishment which can render her the ornament of her sex.—At the age of *fifty*, with nerves exceedingly weak, and with a constitution in every other respect tender and delicate, she put herself under my care for an inveterate *head-ache, giddiness, pain in the stomach, and nervous fever*. Under these complaints she had languished for *seventeen years*, and tried the ablest medical advice and assistance which England could afford. By going through my agreeable operations, however, she left me, at the expiration of *eleven weeks*, completely happy, and so over-joyed for her recovery, that, *six months after*, she sent me what follows:

“ DR. DOMINICETI is too good a catholic not to know, that it is usual for people to make offerings at the shrines of those saints from whom they think they have received a benefit. Now, though Mrs. S— does not apprehend the Doctor to be in every respect an absolute saint, yet, in the powers of healing, she believes him inferior to few of the numerous list enrolled in the Romish Calendar; and hopes that belief will apologise for her taking the liberty of begging to be permitted to add some fruit-baskets to his table; reminding him, that he has given a great share of health, the most valuable of all blessings, to one, who is as incapable of forgetting the obligation, as she is

more delay, therefore, he came from Bath, *where he languished in despair*, to Chelsea, where, through the blessing of God on my salutary operations, *he obtained a RADICAL CURE in ELEVEN WEEKS*; to the no small satisfaction of the lovers of the fine arts, in which (remaining ever since free from all complaints) he is at this time acknowledged to be one of the ablest proficient.

CASE the THIRD.

A BILIOUS COLIC, WITH A COMPLICATION OF
OTHER DISORDERS.

Mr. C——e, a well-known, because, for a *celebrated political* reason, a *disbanded*, colonel of the militia, of a *scorbutic constitution*, and labouring under the calamities of a certain disorder, repeatedly mismanaged in the treatment, and aggravated by intemperance, became afflicted with a *gnawing pain in the lower venter*, accompanied with an almost-continual *vomiting and purging of yellow and green matter*. Dr. P——— exerted all his skill upon him, and so far succeeded as to stop the looseness, though not without leaving an increase of the vomiting, as well as of the pain. In order to check the vomiting, emetics, and to pro-

of making an adequate return; for that can only be done by the pleasing sensations arising from his own humanity and benevolence."

The reader will indulge me in the vanity (if it can be so deemed) of asserting, that a testimony like this—and how many similar to it have I to show! is more than a recompence for ten thousand little attacks of narrow-minded malevolence.

cure

cure ease and rest, bleeding and opiates, were prescribed; all which might more fully have answered their several *palliative* intentions, if the patient, like too many others in the same situation, had not still, during every short interval of relief, preferred the enjoyment of women and wine to every other consideration. These complaints, and this habit of life, added to the *scorbutico-venereal* taint, predominant in his juices, produced an *asthma*, which terminated in a dropsy; nor was it till, he had been pronounced *incurable*, and reduced to the last stage of despair by this *complication of disorders*, that, by the recommendation of Mr. S—e, an eminent common-council-man of the city of London*, he was brought to my house. In *thirteen weeks*, over-joyed to find himself rescued from the grave, and restored to the undisturbed possession of that health which, to all appearance, he had irrecoverably forfeited, he left me **RADICALLY** cured; in grateful testimony whereof, he sent me, some months after, a letter of acknowledgment, which I am at liberty to produce to any candid enquirer.

CASE the FOURTH.

A FLATULENT COLIC.

Mr. A——y S——h, a wealthy manufacturer in the county of Nottingham, had been for *fifteen years* subject to a most excruciating *windy colic*;

* See an account of the remarkable case and cure of this gentleman in p. 67.

inſomuch, that, at times, it appeared as if his navel would burſt. Without cathartics, or clyſters, he could ſeldom obtain a ſtool; nor could he at all make water, unleſs when aſſiſted by a catheter. A ſtranger likewiſe to ſleep, from *one* to *fifty* grains of opium were adminiſtered to him every twenty-four hours; and with the uſual effect, that of *ſtupefying* him during the night, and rendering him yet more *alive* to his wonted torments during the day. In this ſtate of diſtraction and miſery he could not have ſurvived much longer; and happy was it for him, that he had for his ſurgeon a worthy quaker of the ſame county *, who, knowing the utility of my inventions, had the diſintereſted integrity to recommend them. By his earneſt advice, therefore, Mr. S--h put himſelf under my care; and in *ten weeks*, having obtained from me a *radical cure*, he returned to Nottinghamſhire. Some time after, meeting with Mrs. N—e, the lady alluded to in the ſubjoined note †, he explained

* The name of this gentleman, having omitted to enter it in my REGISTER, has, for the preſent, eſcaped me.

† This lady, as will be more fully explained in my “Trea-tiſe of Female Diſorders,” was for *ſix years* afflicted with ſuch a total obſtruction as to prevent the leaſt *perſpiration* or *moiſture* on her ſkin, attended with *excruciating pains* in *her ſtomach*, *convulſions*, and *ſpaſms*, which obliged her, almoſt every night, to get out of bed, and roll on the floor for three or four hours together. During the whole of this melancholy period, ſhe could not retain any kind of food on her ſtomach for half an hour, and had horrible *vomitings*, attended with the moſt vehement *hysterics*, which frequently confined

plained to her the nature of my inventions; and dwelt with such rapture on their mildness and safety, as well as efficacy, that she also was induced to become my patient for a COMPLICATION of disorders, of which, perhaps, severe as it was, the COLIC was not the least.

OBSERVATION.

Repeatedly as I have had occasion to expose the *inconveniences* of both the ancient and modern methods of bathing and fumigating, and to lament the *dangers* accruing from their imperfection, of my own modes and means I have hitherto given but brief, general, and detached explanations. It remains for me, therefore, by giving, in one view, a full and connected description of those mild and agreeable operations, which form the glory of my practice, and the basis of my success, to demonstrate, beyond the contradiction even of my enemies, who

confined her to her bed for six or seven weeks; nor could she obtain any rest but by taking every night two tea-spoonfuls of the tincture of opium, with three or four pills of the extract of the same, which rendered her at intervals *stupid*. Such was her condition, when she came to my house, though the ablest of the faculty had been consulted; but by going through my salutary operations for eleven weeks, she obtained a *perfect cure*, and, from being one of the most distressed objects in the world, became happy in herself, and a comfort to her family.

AN ATTESTATION OF THE ABOVE CURE.

“ I conversed with the above-mentioned lady whilst under the Doctor’s care, heard the above relation from her own mouth, was in her company a few days before she left Chelsea, and was a witness of the felicity and gratitude she expressed on her recovery.”

(Signed)

“ J. FIELDING.”

who have long so *lovingly*, and so *successfully* laboured to effect their downfall, that my process, free from every *just* imputation of *empyrical mystery*, and fraught with the *most salutary blessings to mankind*, is so *peculiarly of my own invention*, that, till I had the happiness to accomplish its introduction and establishment in this country, there was not a man on earth who had formed the most remote conception of it.

Before I prescribe the WATER-BATH for a patient, I endeavour to ascertain his real habit of body, his past mode of living, his present vital fire, and finally the cause, the origin, and the actual state, of his disorder. Hence I am enabled to determine how the water ought to be medicated, and the heat regulated. After he has been put into the said bath, I order his body to be rubbed universally, and his bowels, and abdominal muscles, if he be afflicted with any of the last-mentioned bilious, or other colicky complaints, to be moved and compressed, though gently, and with the utmost caution and attention. This operation being continued for about fifteen minutes, if circumstances require it, I then order him to take about half a pint of weak, but nourishing, broth, mixed with a few palatable simples, lenitive alone, carminative alone, or both united, otherwise diuretic alone, cordial alone, or, in the like manner, both united, and to remain quiet in the water ten minutes longer, with
the

the warmth thereof encreasing till it has attained the standard of health.

This being done, the *atmosphere*, if it may be so termed, of the *bath-room* is rendered of the same heat with the *water*; on emerging from which, in the disorders above alluded to, warm flannels are immediately applied to the belly and stomach. Covered with a large flannel-cloke from head to foot, the patient is then seated on a chair made to move on castors; in which, defended from the smallest approach of an offensive air, he is wheeled to the VAPOUR-BATH in an adjoining apartment. When there, being seated on another chair of my own invention, his whole body is instantaneously invested with the volatile, penetrating effluvia of such cephalic, anti-scorbutic, and other herbs and flowers as his case may demand, the head remaining surrounded with the vapours, or otherwise, if he chooses it; though, even then, not so as to prevent him from inhaling, through the mouth and nostrils, the quintessence of the salutiferous medicinal substances, while, by the absorbent vessels of the whole ambit, that quintessence is pleasingly, if not imperceptibly, attracted into the whole mass of the fluids.

Of such curious contrivance is the easy-chair on which the patient now sits, that the vapours act in a particular manner on the privities, abdomen,
and

and stomach, at the *precise* degree of heat which may be agreeable. With the additional help of another machine, which is likewise of my peculiar invention, and which he may easily and commodiously apply himself, the medicinal volatile effluvia are at the same time, if necessary, introduced still more effectually into the rectum, and throughout the colon; as also, in female cases, into the pelvis, and round the womb.

In this comfortable state the patient continues for about fifteen or twenty minutes, rubbing his whole body, and, according to the instructions given him, if any complaint lie in his bowels, softly moving them also, in order to forward the effect of the medicine he has taken, of the water he has imbibed in the *AQUEOUS BATH*, and of the effluvia he is then attracting in the *VAPOUROUS ONE*. By these means, and by the luxurious warmth that universally pervades the animal frame, all obstructions, whether in the intestines or other viscera, are opened, the freedom of the circulatory, secretory, and excretory, functions is promoted, and the *primary*, as well as *secondary*, causes of the malady, be they what they may, are not less *effectually* than *agreeably* prepared for a total expulsion.

In order to obtain those blessed ends, to which the steps as yet taken are little more than

than preliminary, when it becomes proper to remove him from the VAPOUR-BATH, towels, properly warmed, are handed to him through one of the panes of the glazed folding-doors thereof, which are opened, or shut, at pleasure. Having therewith wiped his body dry, a pair of stockings, a cap, and a flannel-shirt, are in the same manner conveyed to him ; and, if he be so weakened by his disorder as to be unable to dress himself, he is assisted by a male attendant, or, if the patient be of a different sex, with a female one, but still without permitting a *possibility* of catching cold.

The doors of the VAPOUR-BATH being then, for the first time, thrown open, he is covered, still more carefully than before, with a flannel-cloke, again seated on the rolling-chair, and thus, in less than a quarter of a minute, conveyed to the RUMIGATING-ROOM. Between the blankets of the bed, there prepared to receive him, is placed a machine, in form little different from that of a cradle inverted, and fraught with the volatile effluvia of the most odoriferous, as well as salutiferous, herbs and flowers. This machine being raised, till the patient has laid himself down, and been covered, he then remains under it perfectly happy, with a common pillow to support his head, which, with his face, is left at so much freedom, that, during

during the whole delightful process, he converses with his friends, if they be present, and with myself, or the attendant, as usual.

Instantaneously, to the admiration of the patient—to the admiration of every stranger around him, who cannot, any more than himself, perceive whence they come—from the foot of the bed, the machine is again filled with the moist and dry effluvia of vegetable and other medicinal substances, either emollient alone, mixed with a few aromatics or cephalics, or carminative alone, blended with such other herbs, flowers, or gums, as the disorder may render necessary. Thus united, the moist and dry fumes are so managed, as not only luxuriously to pervade the inmost recesses of the body, but to be directed in an especial manner to the private parts, to the belly, and to the stomach. In certain cases, while not only the viscera, but every atom, as it were, of the body is experiencing the balmy comforts of an universal cherishment and revival, by means of another of my machines, and also of my admirable invention, the same, or other, fumes are, if need be, with the utmost ease and safety, as well as decency, conveyed *immediately*, through the rectum, into the colon, and into the ilium, unless they are obstructed, which obstruction is soon, however, *by other means*, removed; and, in female cases, likewise through the vagina, into the basin round the womb, and its appendages. With the aid of
a machine

a machine different still, the same, or other, fumes are moreover conveyed into the urethra and bladder of either sex, with the exact degree of heat such delicate parts may require; which heat, as I have elsewhere more fully explained, may every instant be either encreased or diminished by the patient himself at pleasure. At the same time, if it be also agreeable to him, he may put his mouth and nose under the quilt, and thus inhale the grateful fragrance of that *paradise of sweets*, with which he feels *not only his body*, but his *whole soul*, as it were, invested.

At this stage, marking the effect which the process has produced, I make it more than ever my study to conform the universal heat to the constitution of the patient, as I find it to have been more or less affected by his disorder, in order that on no account the *momentum* of the circulation may be *forced*, that it may *gently* receive the lenient help it wants, and that the EXCRETION THROUGH THE PORES OF THE SKIN MAY BE PROPORTIONALLY STILL SMALLER THAN THE ATTRACTION THROUGH THE ABSORBENT VESSELS.

Every purpose intended by the present operation being fully answered in about eighteen minutes, and the *partial* fumigating-machine being with-drawn, other towels, warmed as before, are conveyed to the patient under the universal one. Having with these covered his belly,

his stomach, and his privities, he draws close around him the flannel-shirt, which had before lain loose about him; and this machine being also dexterously removed, he remains comfortably covered as in his usual bed.

At this crisis, another opportunity, not less important, occurs for discovering the actual state of the viscera, for again ascertaining the effects which the operations have produced in the circulatory, secretory, and excretory functions, and for determining what FRICTIONS are necessary; as, for example (after the *dry* ones, which must be *always* administered) whether they ought to be saponaceous alone, or mixed with carminatives; whether they ought to be carminative alone, spirituous alone, oleous alone, or composed of all the three, and farther blended with the saponaceous; as also, how, after having been thus *with skill prepared*, they may be *with the same skill applied*, so as to answer those salutary intentions for which they are extolled by the father of the healing art, the immortal Hippocrates.*

* See page 18.—It is to be observed, however, that, in disorders of the bowels, very great attention, as well as skill, is necessary; because, if the frictions be applied from the left to the right hypochondria, or from under the left to the right false ribs down to the lower belly, the most fatal consequences may follow, from the repulsion into the ilium, and other small intestines, of the excrement and wind which ought to be driven toward the rectum.

Such are the agreeable, the safe and pleasant, operations which have formed the peculiar characteristics of my practice for almost THIRTY YEARS. Night and morning have they been administered by me successively, and successfully, to ABOVE SEVENTEEN THOUSAND OF THE SUBJECTS OF THIS REALM ALONE; not, however, without essentially varying them as to the degrees of heat, and the qualities of the medicinal substances; without paying also the most minute attention to the differences of disorders, ages, and constitutions, and to every other critical circumstance which may render such attention necessary. To this strict care, undeviated from in a single instance, in no small degree am I, under heaven, indebted for my success; and enabled, at this day, to repeat, what I have already more than once affirmed, and can produce every undeniable testimony to authenticate; namely, that in all diseases originating from either a SCORBUTIC, a VENEREAL, or a SCORBUTICO-VENEREAL taint (which comprehend, in fact, ninety-nine out of an hundred of the maladies of this country) they are the only panacea to be depended on, after every other effort of human aid hath been resisted, baffled, and set at naught.

Of the singular advantages that flow from my operations it is not one of the least, that, for the most part, they render the *internal* use of medicines unnecessary. Those which, as auxiliaries

thereto, I find it expedient to prescribe inwardly in *certain cases*, act in the *primæ viæ* only. From my "General Dispensatory," they will appear to be all of the simplest kinds, and selected from the pharmacopœæ of London and Edinburgh, as well as from the dispensaries of Lemery and Quincy*.

When

* For some time after my establishment at Bristol, I made it a rule (as in every other country through which I had travelled) to desire patients to send my prescriptions for what medicines were necessary to their *own apothecaries*. This practice, however, I had too soon cause to relinquish, in consequence of a disastrous accident which befel one of my best and worthiest friends, Mr. K——t, a reputable Manchester ware-house-man in that city. Having occasion to order this gentleman some *magnesia alba*, and *sal nitrum*, the prescription, requiring *twelve papers*, was carried to Mr. F——, then an apothecary in extensive business. Absent, from whatever cause, *himself*, this prescription unhappily fell into the hands of an apprentice; who, instead of the *nitre*, gave *corrosive sublimate*. The consequence was, that, within a *few hours* after he had taken the first paper, my devoted friend died in *strong convulsions*, the effect of the poison, which by this fatal neglect had been administered to him. A few days after, struck with horror at the tragical *catastrophe* of which he had been the unhappy author, Mr. F—— shut up his shop, and went into a line of business, different from his former, which, from motives of delicacy to himself, and to his surviving family, I decline publicly to intimate. The affair made more noise in Bristol than, for the sake of a man otherwise inoffensive, and, in many respects, praise-worthy, I could have wished; nor by me would it even have been hinted at now, had not truth and justice challenged it, as a motive, among others I forbear mentioning, for my having opened a general dispensary for my patients

When a cathartic or diuretic is necessary, it is given, by my direction, in a little palatable broth,
or

patients under my own roof.—That my conduct in prescribing and administering medicines has ever been strictly consonant to the rules laid down in the above *pharmacopœia*, I appeal to the two following affidavits, which may be seen in their original state at my house, and which I here publish as a farther proof not only of that *caution* which guards me in the most minute branches of my practice, but of that *candour* which shows me superior to the low efforts of building a short-lived fame on the *pretences of ANY ARCANA WHATEVER.*

(C O P Y)

IN CHANCERY.

Edward Symes, late of Bath, but now of the city of Bristol, apothecary, maketh oath and saith, that he hath, for some time past, and still continues, to live with BARTHOLOMEW DOMINICETI of Bristol, physician, as an assistant at his dispensatory in Bristol, for the preparing and delivering all simple and compound galenical and chymical medicines; which medicines are faithfully prepared, according to the London and Edinburgh, and Quincy's and Lemery's Dispensatories. And this deponent farther saith, that, by the order and direction of the said Dr. Dominiceti, he hath likewise adopted his exact method of placing the simple medicines in their proper classes of cathartics, diuretics, cephalics, &c. in order to PREVENT MISTAKES OF ANY KIND in the delivering such simples, compounds, galenicals, and chymicals."

(Signed)

"EDWARD SYMES."

"Sworn at Bristol aforesaid, the 28th day of May, 1761, before NATH. WINDER,

(A Master Extraordinary in Chancery").

or other liquid, so agreeable to the patient, that he imagines he has swallowed a cordial.—If he requires

(C O P Y)

IN CHANCERY.

“*John Cox*, of the city of Bristol, who hath been a pupil for two years last past to BARTHOLOMEW DOMINICETI of the same city, physician, maketh oath and faith, that the said BARTHOLOMEW DOMINICETI hath during the said time, and doth continue to prescribe, prepare, or order to be made, his compound galenical and chymical medicines faithfully according to the London and Edinburgh, and Quincy’s and Lemery’s Dispensatories. And faith, that the said, DR. DOMINICETI, TO HINDER ANY MISTAKE, *hath regularly, and with the safest method and order, placed all his simple, compound, galenical and chymical medicines for the SATISFACTION AND BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC.* And faith, that the said DR. DOMINICETI hath had erected and made in his house in Guinea-street, Bristol, hot and cold baths, and pumps, dry and vaporous stoves, electrical machines, and the best conveniences to lodge and board sick and infirm persons, from the highest to the lowest rank and condition. And farther faith, that the said DR. DOMINICETI hath settled in a private room a great number of anatomical figures, viz. skeletons of men, women, and children, under dissection, and fœtuses, in different postures, with a distinct view of all the bones, muscles, nerves, veins, arteries, and viscera of the human body, for the easier method to instruct and improve his pupils in the arts of physic and anatomy. And lastly faith, that the several persons, who have committed themselves to the care of the said DR. DOMINICETI, were well satisfied, so far as this deponent could judge from their behaviour, with his conduct, capacity, and judgment in his profession.”

(Signed)

“JOHN COX.”

“Sworn at Bristol aforesaid, the
28th day of May, 1761, before

NATH. WINDER,

(A Master Extraordinary in Chancery”).

The

requires an emetic, I order him one, or two, but rarely three, grains of ipecacuanha, finely powdered, otherwise from five to eight parts of a grain of tartar emetic; the former mixed with a tea-spoonful of cold water, the latter dissolved in a table-spoonful of broth. — Of clysters, likewise (when they *cannot be avoided*) by methods peculiar to myself I obviate the inefficacy and inconvenience, as well as mischief, inseparable from the common practice of prescribing and administering them. When the enema is to be *emollient*, I order it of an infusion of marsh-mallow-leaves, mixed with the oil of sweet almonds, and with manna. When it is to be *carminative*, I order it of an infusion of camomile-flowers, and angelica-leaves, with a few fennel, carraway, anise, or corriander-seeds, and eight or ten drops of the oil of camomile-flowers, or

The above-mentioned Mr. *Edward Symes* engaging in business for himself, the charge of preparing, compounding, and delivering, my medicines devolved to Mr. *John Powell*, who executed it with fidelity, under my own roof, for the subsequent *fourteen years*. At the expiration of this period, in consequence of his marriage, he left me, and opened an apothecary's shop within four doors of my house, where he has ever since resided. Convinced, however, of his superior integrity, zeal for the honour of his profession, and attention to my reputation, as well as his own, I have ever since continued to entrust him with the preparation of the few articles I found necessary; nor, in one instance, has the confidence I have reposed in him, even from a boy, proved to be in the smallest degree misplaced.

of anise-seeds; never omitting, however, to dissolve in it somewhat under a tea-spoonful of soft soap. When it is to be *agglutinant*, or *resirigent*, I order it of a decoction of plantain, hound's-tongue, the herb robert, and comfrey-root; and always with an addition of gum-tragacanth. When it is to be *absorbent*, I order it of an infusion of the wood of sanders, ebony, or guaiacum, dissolving in it, as it may be required, either a little starch, or a little bread well-toasted. When it is to be *narcotic*, I order it of an infusion of the leaves of hemlock, and of the leaves and flowers of poppy; nor is it but in cases where the spasms and irritations of the bowels are at the height of their severity, and accompanied with an immoderate discharge downward, that I think it at all necessary to add thereto a few grains of the juice of meconium, or opium. When the intention is merely to cleanse and cool the rectum, the colon, and the ilium, I order it to consist simply of barley-water, and milk, with a trifle of soft soap, and dissolved nitre. When, finally, the only object is to *nourish* the patient, broth with or without jellies, with or without also the dissolved yolks of eggs, forms the basis of all the clysters I prescribe.

Of all these clysters the component parts, when blended together, are carefully strained through the finest cambric, and applied blood-warm, not
with

with the customary bladder and pipe, of which I too well know the inutility, as well as danger, but with a pewter-syringe and a leather-pipe of my own contrivance; which last is from six to ten inches long, and has fixed at the top an ivory-canula, or a silver one, different from that commonly used, with an orifice proportional to that of the syringe. By means of this invention, even when the patient is confined to his bed, and incapable of being moved, any enema may be administered with equal ease and efficacy; and whether in, or out of bed, he may himself, or, at any rate, with the help of a servant, make the liquor gradually and safely reach the valves of the colon, and penetrate into the ilium. By virtue thereof also, if care be taken, that the head of the *piston*, or, as it is popularly called, the *sucker*, touch the liquid, before the application, the smallest introduction of wind is effectually prevented; nor is it possible for the anus and rectum *, when affected with the *piles*, or even with a *fistula*, to be in the least injured either by the entrance, or subsequent impulsion, of the canula.

* The *rectum* is the third and last of the large intestines. It is thus called, because it passes straight from the *os sacrum*, or lower extremity of the *spina dorsa*, to the *anus*, or orifice of the fundament, without making any turns or circūvolutions, as all the other guts do. It opens and shuts like a purse, is in length about a foot, and in capacity the thickness of three fingers.

This

This syringe, with its canula, is not more different from the French clyster-syringe in *mechanism*, than it is superior to it in *efficacy*, as well as in *convenience* and *safety*. It may likewise be used in the *bidet* I have contrived, on a plan calculated not only to answer the purposes of a *common* bidet merely, but to answer many others of general, and most important, utility, particularly in disorders of the privities; such as, externally, eruptions, excoriations, ulcers, hard swellings, piles, and all other similar complaints; internally, all the diseases of the rectum, vagina, urethra, womb, and bladder; to which parts, by means of the said bidet, and of its appendages, the patient may himself, without the knowledge even of a servant, apply the moist and dry fumigations, proper for his case, with equal ease, safety, and efficacy. This bidet is so commodious, even with its appendages, that at home it serves for a stool to sit on, and abroad it may be carried about under the seat of a post-chaise; in which manner I had some time ago the honour to send one of them to Russia, at the particular request of the late Ambassador from that empire.

The above-mentioned, and, indeed, all my other œconomical and salutary inventions, however *coolly encouraged* by a few self-interested, factious,

tious, harpies at home, have been warmly patronized by the learned, and by the respectable of every denomination, on the continent; and it has not a little contributed to the extension of their general utility to mankind, that the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Paris, the Colleges and Magistracies of Health of Vienna, Stockholm, and Naples, and other public bodies equally venerable, have bestowed on them the highest encomiums, not only for their *novelty*, but for their *real*, and *intrinsic merit*.

Having, by the introduction of the two affidavits in the preceding note, had occasion to touch on those researches in chymistry and anatomy which, through life, have been among my *chief delights*, I should be guilty of an unpardonable omission, were I not to *observe*, and, from the most learned authorities, make it *incontestably appear*, that a *proficiency* in the said important branches of the healing art is an *essential* preliminary to the attainment of a knowledge of the modes and means of preparing and applying those operations in which consist, at once, the *extolled* PECULIARITY of my practice, and the not *less* extolled, because *scientific*, BASIS on which it has been established.

Not

Not only must a director of arbitrarily-medicated and heated* water-baths and pumps, of vaporous

* In the course of the preceding pages, I have frequently, in mentioning my baths, used the term *arbitrarily-medicated and heated*. To the learned, a particular illustration of the epithet must be needless. As it is an expression, however, which may carry with it some ambiguity to persons of less reading, I would beg leave to observe, that, in the *materia medica*, it implies nothing more than that *physical law*, by which, in a general sense, a subject or operation, unconfined to strict form, order, manner, mode, or means, and unlimited by any express rule or condition, is left entirely to the judgment, the discretion, and *arbitrary* decision, of the physician concerned; who is, or ought to be, capable of ascertaining, from their symptoms, the *primary*, as well as *secondary*, causes of diseases, of discriminating them at their different stages, and of determining with precision the peculiar vegetable, mineral, and animal, medicinal substances with which the said baths, &c. must be impregnated, what degrees of heat are to be directed, what sorts of frictions applied, and what simple or compound medicines, if any, are to be administered. In the like manner I have occasionally employed the word *cautiously*. In so doing, my sole purpose was to remind every practitioner, who might be inclined to adopt operations similar to mine, of the various melancholy accidents, and even irreparable injuries, which the precipitation, and inexperience, of pretenders in this art have occasioned to their unfortunate, deluded patients.—Actuated by the same regard for my fellow-creatures, I have also frequently applied the expression *gradually* to the preparation and application of my baths, &c. In this my object was two-fold; *first*, that the arbitrators of all such operations would, as the term denotes, proceed *by degrees*, and *secondly*, that patients would not encourage an anxious solicitude to be well *too soon*, but remember, on the contrary, that a cure, if *well-performed*, can never come *too late*. In many cases (but particularly where there is an uncommonly-malignant and inveterate SCORBUTIC, VENEREAL, or SCORBUTICO-

porous baths and dry baths, of fumigations and frictions, be a *chymist*, but, as Langrish and others have remarked, “ he must also be well-acquainted with *myology* and *osteology**, with *pathology* and *physiology*†”.—Boyle too has declared “ the study of anatomy to be so necessary toward a right knowledge of diseases, that no person ought to undertake the cure of a body, of which he does not *exactly* understand the *structure* and *make*; in other words, *endeavour to rectify a machine, till he is acquainted with its nature*‡”.—“ Now,” according to Steno, “ there are but *two ways* to obtain this knowledge; *either* the being taught the whole contrivance by the maker, *or* the taking it quite

SCORBUTICO-VENEREAL taint) much patience is required effectually to extirpate the seed and root of the disease. This must be done by *imperceptibly*, as it were, opening the obstructions, expelling the peccant matter, rectifying the juices, regulating the motions of the muscles and nerves, encreasing or diminishing the animal heat, giving a due equilibrium to the fluids and vessels, and elasticity and motion to the solids, establishing the circulatory, secretory, and excretory, functions, and enabling them to act according to the laws of nature, and the doctrines of those revered fathers of the healing art, who have made such laws their constant and invariable study.

* *Myology* is that part of anatomy which relates to the *muscles*, as *osteology* does to the *bones*.

† *Pathology* is that branch of medicine, which explains the *causes* and *symptoms* of diseases; *physiology*, which considers nature with respect to the *cure* of them.

‡ See what this great philosopher has said farther in my favour, p. 134.

to pieces, and examining each piece by itself, as it stands in relation to the rest."

Highly is it incumbent, therefore, on every physician (and in a *particular* manner if operations like mine form a part of his studies) to acquire such an insight into the internal conformation of the human machine, as may lead him to a thorough acquaintance with the nature of the *circulatory, secretory, and excretory functions*; those *important functions*, without the due regulation of which, as Borelli rightly observes, "The *life* of man cannot be *preserved*, neither can his *health* be *restored*."

For these and other reasons it is, that Davis says to the reader, in his edition of Verduc, "Though there are some bold and empyrical *squires*, who, being conscious of their defects, do openly and *impudently* maintain the self-sufficient and dangerous paradox, that *it is no wise necessary for a physician to trouble himself about the CAUSES of diseases, provided* he hath but a *SECRET and SAFE MEDICINE to cure them*; yet there are no genuine sons of Apollo and Esculapius but will readily subscribe to this position, viz. that there cannot be a solid, honest, national, and successful way of practising, without being first well-versed in the theory thereof, as well as in the *CAUSES of diseases*"

diseases in general, and even intimate with nature in all her secret functions and operations."

To these pillars of truth let me add the still stronger supports of a Sanctorous, a Boerhaave, a Quincy, and others I could mention of a date long prior to that of either, for whom, as being the founders of those principles which afterwards contributed to the formation of my system, I entertain a veneration which no *new impressions* can efface. Each of those authors hath declared, that the pores of *sweat* and the pores of *insensible perspiration*, are not less *different* than are the substances of which those excrements are formed. They have farther manifested, not only that the diameters of the vessels, which are made to contain the fluids, are *different*, but that, according to the differences in the angles thereof, the velocity of the blood is different also; that, beside, the secretory glands are composed of downy and *spongy* vessels, bound together close, and forming a *plexus*, or *reticular assemblage*, of fine *threads*, or *filaments*, resembling (to adopt a familiar comparison) the texture of brown paper, or of cotton-wick, only differently disposed.

From these positions they infer, and with justice maintain, that no person is qualified to cure diseases by the means of medicated baths, fumigations, and frictions, who does not to a *scientific* knowledge

knowledge of the structure of the animal fabric add a suitable chymical and galenical *practice*, as well as *theory*; and that he, who shall attempt it, will only involve himself in disgrace, and his patients in fresh misery.

With skill to prepare and administer those operations, it requires, indeed, an acquaintance with the anatomy of the *mind*, if I may so express it, as well as of the *body*, and every other accomplishment necessary to constitute a physician. Of medical substances, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, there are numbers, whose operations, when applied externally, and when administered internally, are diametrically opposite to each other. In few instances was it known to the ancient, or even to the modern, physicians and philosophers, that they act so contradictorily. The *materia medica*, nevertheless, contains a long tribe of articles, which, from an outward application, produce effects totally repugnant to the received opinion of them; effects, which, as my son with truth observes, are only known to myself, and him. This knowledge, acquired only by experience, and by a close attention to our unusual mode of practice, ensures to us that success which it were in vain for others to expect, who are ignorant of our peculiar methods.

A P P E N D I X.

[If a publication of the following LETTERS requires an apology, the author presumes the *observations* subjoined to them will be found a sufficient one.]

A C O P Y

Of a LETTER from MR. SYMONS, SURGEON, at
BATH, to DR. DOMINICETI, at CHELSEA.

BATH, JULY 14, 1772.

“SIR,

“**I** Take the earliest opportunity of acknowledging my obligations for your civilities to me at Chelsea, and for your observations on VAPOUR-BATHING. The great efficacy of warm and hot steams of water, applied to the body, or certain parts of it, in many distempers, is *too little known to physicians in general*. The methods of applying them, hitherto commonly made use of, are attended with much trouble and inconvenience. *You* have happily succeeded, Sir, in this respect; and the public are certainly much obliged to you for the introduction of so valuable a discovery. I have quite forgotten the title of the book, lately published, on the ancient baths, and

K k

of

of whom it may be purchased. From what I have been able to collect from authors, who have occasionally mentioned the Roman baths, I think we may conclude, they consisted of several apartments, called by various names, such as the *Hypocaustum*, *Laconicum*, *Tepidarium*, *Calidarium*, *Lubrum*, *Lavacum*, aut *Solium*, *Unclorium*, & *Frigidarium*. I cannot help thinking, that different terms are given to one and the same apartment, which have caused strange confusion. Every body knows, that baths were very common; and it is probable, that the Romans thought it quite unnecessary to give a particular description of them, consequently our ideas must be formed from detached paragraphs, where baths are mentioned. From what we can surmise, they consisted of different apartments, which had a communication with each other, and were called *Vaporarium*, *Tepidarium*, *Calidarium*, *Sudatorium*, *Æstuarium*, *Hypocaustum*, or *Laconicum*, according to their uses. These were furnished with fires and furnaces, so placed as to convey heat and vapour to the different chambers. They are mentioned in a very descriptive manner by Statius Syl. ch. 1.

Ignis inurat

Aeribus, et tenuem volvunt hypocausta vaporem.

I believe the Roman baths were more calculated for *luxury* than *use*. You, Sir, have joined the
utile

utile dulci; for, without a compliment, you have been more happy in the construction of your baths than any other person in this kingdom. If I recollect right, I told you the corporation of Bath had purchased a house, under which is a spring of hot water, and adjoining to it a spot of ground forty feet long, by twenty deep, on which they intend to erect artificial baths. You were obliging enough to promise your assistance. The plan is this, viz. *vapour* and *sand-baths**, the *douche* and falls of water after the stillicidium-fashion—three baths twelve feet by fifteen, with contrivances to let water escape in an instant, and fill them with steam, also a fall of water on any particular part, with a room like the bagnios in London†, having each of the above-mentioned conveniences; these several apartments to have a communication with the house, the patient, in-

* Having, during my residence at Bristol, experienced no efficacy, but much inconvenience, from the sand-baths alluded to by Mr. Symons, I have long since discontinued the use of them; and in their stead, having made my vaporous baths dry baths also, by instantaneously uniting and separating the fumes, and regulating their heat, I have with ease and safety obtained every salutary intention, which my most sanguine hopes could form.

† What the BAGNIOS in London are like I have already, in p. 224, perhaps too explicitly shown; and as for the ROOMS of such bagnios, they form another consideration. In speaking of those places, my learned friend, if he had known their ACTUAL STATE, would have said, *what the bagnios in London OUGHT TO BE.*

stantly after bathing, to be put to bed, and by the assistance of pipes, a dry or moist heat to be conveyed to him, thereby keeping up a perspiration in any degree his physician thinks proper. Your favouring me with an eligible plan for putting these thoughts into execution will be esteemed an additional obligation conferred on,

Sir,

your humble servant,

(Signed)

J. SYMONS."

OBSERVATION.

In the course of the year 1760, this gentleman, being a pupil of Mr. Barrett, a surgeon in Bristol, and the brother of an eminent attorney, who lived the very next door to me in that city, paid me frequent visits;—visits, which, perceiving him to be a youth of genius, of merit, and of uncommon erudition for his years, it gave me pleasure to encourage. It was from this early period, that, having in a number of instances received both ocular and auricular proofs of the singularly-beneficial effects of my plan, he became one of its most strenuous promoters. About the same period it was that the late Dr. Oliver, of Bath, Dr. Charlton of that city, his father, one of the most reputable apothecaries in England,

land, and several other gentlemen of the faculty, after repeated examinations of my apparatus, and of its several appendages, declared them (as I have more than once observed) to contain the grand *desideratum*, which had so long been in vain wished for in the healing art, and expressed their humane congratulations with me on the happy prospect of seeing the use of them established universally over these kingdoms.—To show, that it ever was, as it now is, my disinterested wish, my supreme ambition, to see the accomplishment of an event from which the greatest of all earthly blessings might be extended even to millions and millions yet unborn, is not one of my least motives for the publication of the above letter, as well as of those which follow.

A C O P Y

Of a LETTER from MR. IRWIN, to DR. DOMINICETI, at CHELSEA.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, WOOLWICH,
MAY 7, 1775.

“DEAR SIR,

“When I had the pleasure of seeing you at Chelsea, you was so kind as to show me your new-invented mode of preparing and applying medicated baths and fumes, &c. and having observed their amazing power in the cure of Captain M——, and the great benefit my worthy friend

K k 3

Mrs.

Mrs. W——, has received from them, with the extraordinary cure you performed on the boy with the *indurated leg*, I am led to wish, as we have eight companies of invalids in the Royal-Artillery, who have served their country well, but many of whom, by wounds, and other accidents, are troubled with severe pains, &c. that they were relieved by the means of your machines. Humanity therefore calls strongly on me to beg your assistance to erect such machines here, that I may have it in my power to give ease and comfort to those brave men; being well assured, from my knowledge of the great humanity and goodness of the master-general, and of the principal officers of the ordnance, that they are ready to do every thing, they think will be of service to any under their direction. Your compliance with my request will lay a lasting obligation on him, who is with great esteem,

Dear Sir,

your most humble servant,

(Signed)

JAMES IRWIN."

OBSERVATION.

From what I intimated at the close of the *pre-
ceding* observation, the reader may suppose, I did
not

not hesitate a minute in complying with the benevolent wish of Mr. Irwin; and I am happy to add, that from the use of my water and vapour-baths, &c. the most salutary effects accrued to the invalids of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich.

A C O P Y

Of a LETTER from DR. DOMINICETI, in answer to one received from DR. BRIDGES of HULL, in Yorkshire, but now by some accident mislaid.

“ SIR,

“ I thank you very kindly for the concurrence you testify with other honest guardians of health, in approving and encouraging my inventions for preparing and applying arbitrarily-medicated and heated water-baths, vaporous and dry baths, partial pumps, frictions, and moist and dry internal and external fumigations, both local and universal. I have repeatedly declared in the news-papers, as well as in the pamphlet which accompanies this letter, a fervent wish to see my said salutary discoveries established throughout the British dominions. As for this purpose it would be necessary to acquire a previous knowledge of my practice, so I must inform you, that I cannot comply with your request, relative to the *proposed establishment of my inventions at Hull*, unless you can make it convenient to come to Chelsea,

and remain under my roof at least a month, in order to be properly instructed in those modes and means of preparing and applying the requisite vegetable, mineral, and other medicinal substances, and of regulating the heat, which form the grand basis of the peculiar success of my operations. You will then from ocular demonstration be convinced, that to use my inventions (so gloriously supported both in Bristol and London for these twenty-five years past) without this knowledge, would be to discredit them, to injure rather than serve the public, and in fact to pick their pockets.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CHELSEA, MAY
13, 1776.

B. DOMINICETI."

A C O P Y

Of a LETTER from DR. BRIDGES in reply.

" SIR,

" I have received your answer very duly, which I have before me, by which I observe it will be necessary for me to be with you at Chelsea. This I always supposed must be the case, if we determined upon fixing a *balneum* here to be managed as yours is at Chelsea. I am employed here sometimes as *accoucheur*, and am at present engaged ;

as

as soon as I am released, I shall take an opportunity of waiting upon you. I am, Sir, with *great esteem*, your most humble servant,

(Signed)

DANIEL BRIDGES."

HULL, MAY 22, 1776:

OBSERVATION.

The letters in my possession, similar to those of Dr. Bridges, if published, would fill a volume more extensive than the one I am now about to close. Like the doctor, too, the writers are full of professions of *great esteem*, &c. &c. &c. till they have *gained their ends*, or till, by their own sinister proceedings, they have been *disappointed* of gaining them.--Whether this gentleman could obtain *no release* from his engagements as an *accoucheur*, or whether his *other* avocations were too numerous, and too important, to permit his proposed visit to Chelsea, I know not; but certain it is, I never heard more either from him, or about him. I did hear, indeed, not *long* after, that certain bungling attempts had been made to erect baths, &c. on the same plan as mine, *not far* from Hull; attempts, which have eventually redounded *little* to the *credit* of their projectors, and still *less* to the benefit of the few patients, who have unwarily been tempted to encourage them. Whether or not Dr. Bridges be a party concerned therein, it matters not to me, and is a circumstance best known to himself.

A COPY

A C O P Y

Of a LETTER from MR. ACHMET, to DR. DOMINICETI, at CHELSEA.

" SIR,

" Some considerable time ago Mr. Cunningham a freind in London applyed to you in my behalf to be concerned with me in Carring on the Business of the Baths in this Country upon the same principle as you do in Chelsea your demanding * a Third for your name and Interest with an Implicite revelation of your Skill & Experience I complied with, an Article was formed upon the most fair and Disinterested plan of carrying into Execution thereof, it was sent to my friend who in a few months after writes me, that he was through several Chances and Changes to procure the Security for me his freinds paym.t of the One third in the City of London. This is the State of the case to my apprehension upon which if you'll please cast a retrospective view I hope you'll acknowledge I have not been treated with an Equal Openess & Candor, as I have shewn, I shall Ever Sir be one of the first to do you justice to your

* It was no demand on my part; it was a *spontaneous offer* on that of Achmet, whose name Mr. Cunningham did not then think proper to mention, but whose character, he gave me to understand, was that of a *learned, and respectable physician.*

merit but however Great that may be, in my opinion to me It would in practice be of no value unless Communicated with the anxious Sollicitude upon which the Fame of your name the promotion of the Concerned, and the Good of the Community were at a Stake, the Objection to the agreement shall be moved when you have Considered it & Its nature a little more fully and when you have seen Mr. Cunningham who as he has shewn you all mine upon the Subject, will shew you One of this date which will prevent a repetition here of some Grievances attending the Business—In this place I have only to request if you become concerned that you'll do it in a Brotherly love & Confidence with one who from a sense of being honored therewith will Evir study to deserve it, this I would Expect or no Connection for it is at least our Interest to merit Success. I will not here Take up your Time with what Struggles I have made in this Country my poore abillities have at lenth not Conquered but subdued my Oponents & a Contract of the Countenance & Support of all Curative Orders in the Citty of Dublin is now Signed to Induce my Erecting Baths in Dublin which I only waite the final Determination of your resolves Eer I Carry into Execution as if we are concerned I would in this as in all other things of Importance in the Business submit to your superior Judgement in the Execution mode or manner &c —Only observing should you seriously mean to become

become openly that your name may for a Time be Kept Silent least of offending the Physicians & Surgeons of the City of Dublin who would perhaps be Jelouse thereat nor can I think if they mean to make a merit of being the Instituters of such Baths that this will hurt the proprietors as it is so natural to suppose that they will support what they Claim such Interest in, and some time after the Establing or Opening thereof as I know the Great Utillity of your name I may have it then in my Power to bring it in to the Mutual Satisfaction of all parties, I hope you will See into the nature of my Intentions from these Crude hints, nor Can I devise under heaven the reason of your procrastination as you Risque nothing nor are to be at any Confidirable Trouble more than the Giving me Clear Rules for my Government may I hope your answer by return of Post and that One way or other it may be Decisive by which you'll much oblige One who is with much Esteem & Every degree of Respectfull regards

Sir

your obligd & Obt Servt

(Signed)

FINGLASS BATHS

Oct. 23. 1779

ACHMET."

OBSER.

OBSERVATION.

What will the intelligent reader think of this same ACHMET, as he styles himself, when he has read his pretty epistle, copied, *verbatim et literatim*, from the original in my possession?—*That he is an illiterate block-head?*—What will he say, as well as think, of him, when he knows his history?—*That, worse than a block-head, he is a designing*——. Amazed at the receipt of a letter from a TURK (for, notwithstanding my *quondam* residence in the eastern world, I was conscious of having left no correspondent there) I could not, at first, tell what to make of ACHMET, and consequently of his *proposal*. They both involved a mystery; nor could I develope it, till, having revolved every circumstance, it occurred to me, that, sometime before, I had seen a man in London who, with a *Turkish dress*, had also assumed the *Turkish name* of ACHMET, and who, though he had had the art to pass himself, *among fools*, for a CONJUROR, could not, with all his CONJURORSHIP, disguise the strong, *native* brogue of an *Hibernian bog-trotter*.—Could I think of forming the smallest connection with a person of this stamp—with an *adventurer*, who had alike disgraced his country, and that venerable science, to which he was, of all others, the most *shameless* PRETENDER?—No: I rejected all his overtures, made to me
not

not only in the above letter, but likewise through the *medium of his agent, Mr. Cunningham**, with the contempt they merited. The man, who could *seriously* undertake to cure diseases by MAGIC, was no *proper associate for a DOMINICETI*.—It was a circumstance which did not, however, render him an IMPROPER OBJECT OF PARLIAMENTARY MUNIFICENCE; for our Turko-Hibernian, finding at length, that there was no hope of obtaining the smallest countenance, or assistance, from ME, erected certain baths of his own in

*On this business I received two visits from his said agent; and both times my refusal to have any thing to do with the *gentleman* who styled himself ACHMET was peremptory. After his last conference with me on the subject, Mr. Cunningham, finding me inexorable by *words*, endeavoured to soothe me into a compliance by putting into my hand a copy of the proposed articles of agreement, drawn up by Mr. Partin, a respectable attorney in George-street, near Crutched-Friars, with bonds, ready to be filled up, for the due performance thereof on the part of his friend, or employer, and in default of him, on the part of his securities in London, to be therein named; adding, as he took his leave, that he hoped, I would take the matter into *farther consideration*.—I could not consider *more* of what, from the *dawn* of the negotiation, I had determined, for the strongest reasons, not to consider of *at all*; and, as I told Mr. Cunningham, I saw not the *least* foundation to alter my resolution now. It is rather surprising, indeed, I did not, in his presence, throw the *insidious* papers into the fire; but, as they happen to remain undisturbed in my *bureau*, they will at any time be produced for the inspection of the CURIOUS.

Dublin,

Dublin, where, *feeling the PULSES of certain gentlemen of the faculty, through the happy-medium of their PALMS*, by the well-timed administration of a *quantum-sufficit* of AURUM POTABILE, he completely established himself in *their* good graces. This necessary point being established, he had next the superlative *modesty* to *solicit*, and—shall I be believed, when I add it?—the good fortune to *obtain*, A GRATUITY FROM THE IRISH PARLIAMENT OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.--To *enlarge* on these transactions, would be to offer an insult to the *understanding* of my readers, not less than to their *feelings*. I shall only add, then, in the words of the well-known adage, *si populus vult decipi, decipiatur*;—IF PEOPLE WILL SUFFER THEMSELVES TO BE DUPED, THEY MUST TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES.*

* Not to observe, however, that I think my fate a peculiarly-hard one, would argue a degree of *apathy* to which I must confess myself a stranger.—Hardly has the parliament of Great Britain suffered me to be cozened out of *five thousand pounds*, when that of Ireland, as if anxious to fill up the measure of my oppressions, suffers me, in the same bare-faced manner, to be cheated of *five hundred*; sums *both* due to me, as a just, however inadequate, reward for inventions, of which the man lives not who will deny the absolute originality, the infinite importance, but of which it seems to be reserved for others to reap the emoluments.—For the particulars of the *former* transaction alluded to, the reader is referred to page 29.

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE SIR JOHN FIELDING.

———QUIS TALIA FANDO
TEMPERET à LACHRYMIS?

The reader may recollect, that in page 333, I intimated my intention to present, at the close of the present volume, a few anecdotes of my late worthy friend, the excellent magistrate above-mentioned; and it is with a melancholy satisfaction I sit down to fulfil a promise, of which I hold the discharge, in many respects, a duty incumbent on me to the community, not less than a justice due to myself.

In the month of July, 1766, my acquaintance with Sir John Fielding commenced; and on the eighteenth day of the same month, I was favoured with the first visit from him, in company with William Kelynge, Esq. Thomas Kynaston, Esq. and Sampson Wright, Esq. three gentlemen of approved worth also, who had the honour to sit on that bench, over which he presided with so much applause to himself, and with such essential advantage to his country.

The compliments being over (and, I must confess, on the part of Sir John, they were rendered not a little flattering to me, by the accounts he declared he had received, from every different

ferent quarter, of my medical skill and success) he begged to consult with me on a complaint of his own, which, he protested, had, notwithstanding the best advice, and the best assistance, of the faculty, continued to torment him, *more or less*, for upwards of EIGHTEEN YEARS.

In the presence of the above-named magistrates, no sooner had I, with my usual frankness, explained to him every circumstance of my *general* practice, and of my *particular* one, in disorders similar to that which he had mentioned, than, addressing himself to his friends, he observed, that nothing could be more rational, nothing more efficacious, than the methods I had described, and concluded with expressing his resolution, if it might suit my *present* convenience, to become, at once, my *guest*, and my *patient*.

The next day, with his lady, he accordingly fixed his *pro-tempore* residence at my house; where, entering more fully into the nature of his situation than he had done at our first interview, he told me—what hardly a person in the kingdom, but myself, did not already know—that the cause of his long blindness, as well as of the continuance of that inveterate disorder which he now desired my assistance to remove, originated from the lamentable ignorance of a surgeon in

administering MERCURY* to him, while he was yet a young man, and an officer of the guards;—an *ignorance*, which, though *irreparable* in its effects, and constituted *criminal* by the verdict of an ENGLISH JURY, was only punished, however, with a *pecuniary* forfeiture—with a *mulct*, a *trifling*, *inadequate*, mulct of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

Leaving my house every morning at eight o'clock, in order to attend the important duties of his office in town, and regularly coming back in the evening at six, Sir John continued to reap the benefit of my inventions, twice a day, for about four months; when, finding, to our mutual satisfaction, that his complaints were effectually banished, and his pristine health and chearfulness restored, he returned home.

Even then, however, and for nine years after, so delighted had he been with those operations, which, when sinking into the vale of years, and

* The iris, and pupil of each eye having been irrecoverably destroyed by this accursed mineral, Sir John no more *expected* than I could *promise* the restoration of his sight. It would have been folly in the extreme, therefore, to attempt it.—In pages 441, and 442, of the foregoing work the reader will, however, see *two* remarkable instances, *selected from a number*, of a TOTAL BLINDNESS removed not less *effectually* than *unexpectedly* by the use of my inventions.

hastening

hastening to his grave by the encreasing ravages of a long-rooted, *mismanaged*, distemper, had made him, as it were, a NEW MAN, that he could not (till death, in depriving him of his FIRST LADY, snatched from him an INESTIMABLE JEWEL) be happy without visiting me at least every Saturday evening, still with *that* jewel by his side, in order to indulge in the luxurious recreation of my baths, and to enjoy with my family, till the following Monday, the pleasures of that refined, that rational, society he loved.

Thus it was, that I became honoured with the *envied* FRIENDSHIP, the *yet-more envied* PROTECTION, of one of the most respectable, and of all others certainly the most useful, magistrate of the age. Thus it was, that SIR JOHN FIELDING, never more pleased than in conversing with my patients, in learning, from their own mouths, the particulars of their past and present state, and in relating to his friends the astonishing cures performed on them, at length (having for that purpose obtained the royal approbation) spontaneously undertook, in his OFFICIAL CAPACITY, to diffuse the fame of my inventions throughout the British dominions; courting for such acts of public humanity no reward but what accrued to him from the feelings of a benevolent mind, indulged in the sublimest of all gratifications, and

even spurning at the idea, that it should for a moment be conceived he *wished* for any other.*

After the loss of his COMPANION, his NURSE, his WIFE, his EVERY THING THAT WAS DEAR TO HIM—or *rather*, after, what for wise reasons had become necessary, his SECOND MARRIAGE—my visits from Sir John were less *frequent*, though still, in spite of the *manœuvres* which had been practised to prevent it, *not less amicable*. Till his dissolution, indeed, our mutual regard remained unimpaired; nor, even in *appearance*, would it have sustained the smallest diminution of its wonted *public display*, had it not been—with extreme reluctance I repeat it—for the *ill-omened* interposition of a WOMAN and a PHYSICIAN. Happy had it been if *that* interposition had not tended to *accelerate*—what it was my pride to have *protracted*—the DEATH OF MY FRIEND.

With a new wife—and of how many other husbands has it been the same lot!—with a NEW WIFE, Sir John found himself saddled with a NEW DOCTOR; and, as fortune would have it, who should this last personage prove to be but the celebrated Dr. W—, whose *celebrity* I have, in the foregoing

* The reader is referred to pages 36, 336, 380, 470, and 475, for a *few* of the many instances of his unwearied zeal in the cause of humanity.

pages, had too many occasions to render *more celebrated still?*

The constant language at Brompton *now* was, “ Really, Sir John, I am surprised you can be at the trouble and expence of going every week in this manner to Chelsea for those baths ; I am sure you continue *well enough*, and don’t *want* them.”—

Of these *gentle* remonstrances the desired effect was soon produced ; and it is well-known, that, when one *leading* point has been gained, the others generally follow, as mere matters of *course*.—The *subsequent* topics, therefore, from being of a *private*, became of a *political*, nature ; nor, on a subject of such *general import*, could the *amazing increase of foreigners in this country* escape notice.

“ Why,” it was said, and *repeatedly* said—“ why encourage that *Italian*, your *Dominiceti*, as you call him, when we have *so many FINE* medical gentlemen of our own, born in *England*, and educated at *English* universities ? *—Indeed, Sir John, it is

* There are, indeed, *too many of all sorts* ; for while the medical science remains under its *present* management, the more *numerous* its *professors* are, the more *extensive* are its *mischiefs*.—That, in *one* sense of the word, they are *FINE* men, it cannot be denied ; but still, alas ! may it not be asked, whether for all their *boasted FINENESS* they are not more often indebted to the *tailleur*, and the *friseur*, than to their *neglected ALMA MATER* ?

highly

highly *wrong* for a person of *your consequence in the state* to give a *public sanction* to this man's inventions: you have already made *one half* of the faculty your enemies by it; and truly, if you *persevere* in thus ruining their practice, there is no knowing *what* may be the consequence."—

Could attacks like *these* be resisted?—No.—All-generous as he was, my friend suffered them to operate upon his *easy* mind; nor, however I might *regret*, could I *condemn*, the *external* sacrifice he made of his benevolent intentions, when I reflected on the many proofs I continued to receive, that *internally* there was no cessation of his good wishes, and when I could not but be sensible, that *such sacrifice* was the *sine qua non* of ensuring to him that DOMESTIC FELICITY he prized so dear.*

Sir

* The following elogium is one of the many instances of that *unremitted zeal*, of that *patriotic ardour*, with which, even *when he dared not to AVOW his sentiments*, he persevered in promoting the interests of humanity by the recommendation of my baths.—*Without my knowledge* it was printed by Mr. William Woodfall, in Dorset-street, Salisbury-court, when, after having been inserted in the Morning-Chronicle, it was distributed throughout London; and, but for the information of the said Mr. Woodfall, I should still, perhaps, have remained ignorant, that to Sir John Fielding I was indebted for so extraordinary an obligation.

A VIN-

Sir John did not, however, continue long "WELL ENOUGH;" and as for myself, incapable of remaining

A VINDICATION OF Dr. DOMINICETI'S PRACTICE OF REMOVING VARIOUS AFFLICTING DISEASES BY MEDICATED BATHS, STOVES, FUMIGATIONS, AND FRICTIONS, FOUNDED ON FACTS.

"When I reflect on the immense benefits which are frequently put out of the reach of unhappy individuals, by the contrivance of artful and designing men, it shocks my humanity; but self-interest is the fruitful stock from which the slips of prejudice are taken, and falsehood is the compost and manure which quicken their growth when transplanted; whilst the credulity of knaves and fools is the bastard sun-shine, which gives them a false bloom; and when once this plant is raised in society, it is as difficult to eradicate as couch-grass from your field, or horse-radish from your garden. The best antidote against popular prejudices, is the establishment of some material facts, beyond the power of contradiction; and the making those facts well known for truth, is that real sun-shine, the genuine warmth of which the slender roots of prejudice cannot bear, but shrink and wither under its benign influence. As to quacks and empirics, I detest them as contemptible, and abhor them as dangerous, members of society; and those nostrum-mongers who pretend to have a panacea to cure every thing, owe their success to the weakness of mankind; yet have there been some chymical preparations discovered, and made use of, by these quacks, of great efficacy, but as they are active in their nature, and too often indiscriminately administered, they have produced much mischief. All the physical writers, from Esculapius to Dr. Buchan, who by the by seems to be an open, ingenious, candid, able physician, lay vast stress on preserving insensible perspiration from obstructions as necessary to health; and in their enumeration of the causes of diseases, whether chronical, inflammatory, or otherwise, they derive most of them, either from a progressive or a sudden obstruction of the insensible perspiration: hence that long catalogue of alteratives, which is the Peru and Mexico to the apothecary, and hence that tremendous list of sudorifics. However, it being

ing passive, particularly after the account I received, in the month of August 1775, of his having been

being an acknowledged truth, that the perfect state of insensible perspiration is necessary to health, and the obstruction of it productive of immediate disease, let us consider by what means this is best secured, in the first instance, and relieved in the latter; and here Dr. Dominiceti presents himself to public view, and at an *immense expence* attempts to establish medicated baths, stoves, and fumigations, for the purpose of relieving those disorders which may fairly be imputed to the obstruction of perspiration, as well as of other secretions of the first importance to health. Herein he pretends to no magic, conjuration, or nostrum, but can always account for the effects which his operations produce from their obvious and natural causes. He has nothing to fear in his practice from the keenest observations of the ablest physicians, or to conceal from their inspection: on the contrary, he invites them with openness and hospitality, receives them with politeness, and submits his whole apparatus to their view and consideration, wishing for the assistance of their judgment to confirm its utility, and to extend its benefit to mankind. The next matter for consideration is, whether that perspiration which is preserved or restored by Dr. Dominiceti's agreeable application of medicated baths, stoves, and fumigations, is not more efficacious in itself, and less injurious to the constitution, than that which is obtained by *internal medicines*, where something offensive is given to Nature, in order that by her exertions to throw it off, the desired effects may be produced. The honest physician would say, "Yes," the apothecary, "No." Dr. Dominiceti is most happily situated himself at Chelsea, as the Thames and the gardeners' grounds are his great apothecary's shop, the one furnishing him with water, the other with herbs; but what is superior to all reasoning, experience has proved beyond a doubt, that no scorbutic habit, chronic disease, or other distemper arising from obstructed perspiration, can long stand against the doctor's operations, mild, safe, and agreeable as they are; but whoever would wish to be thoroughly

been seized with an alarming fistula, I sent to him the following card.

“ Dr.

thoroughly satisfied, what kind of diseases have yielded to this process, I shall refer them to the doctor's books, where they will find the names of many respectable persons, who, from principles of gratitude for the benefits they have themselves received, would wish to communicate this remedy to others, and from principles of liberality would wish to contribute to the advantage of the doctor, who has been at such pains and such expences to establish these salutary baths. The two instruments in the hands of his enemies of the faculty are these, first, that these warm baths relax, weaken, and injure the constitution. Perhaps, if indiscreetly administered in a few particular cases, they may do harm: but as there are great variety of medicated baths, they may be applied according to the nature of the case under the direction of the doctor or any other physician; and nothing can be more certain than that in general the patient gains strength in proportion as the natural perspiration is obtained. The other mischievous arrow which has been levelled at the Doctor, by his enemies, is, the great expence attending his operations. To this I shall only answer, on enquiry, it will be found, that, in the first place, the Doctor *has not received a guinea from the public which he has not laid out, with another of his own, to improve his plan for the benefit of the community*; and any person may partake of the use of these baths as cheap as he can those of any bagnio in London. Mild remedies, when applied to stubborn disorders, must operate slowly, consequently require frequent repetitions, which, in some cases, may make the cure somewhat expensive; but as these baths have often succeeded where the power of medicines, under the ablest administration hath failed, and happiness been restored to the despairing patient, this expence ought not to be considered. As it is in the power of every person in low circumstances to make a sufficient trial of them from five guineas to twenty, and to discontinue them when he pleases, they cannot possibly hurt either the patient's

“Dr. Dominiceti and family present their respectful compliments to Sir John and Lady Fielding, and are sorry to have occasion to express their affliction for the attack of Sir John with a fistula. The Doctor ardently desires to know the present state of his disorder, because, if the moist and dry fumigations be necessary, they may with ease, safety, and efficacy, be used at Sir John’s house, so as not only to eradicate, but prevent a return of, the fistula. If Dr. W——, and Mr. B—— agree to this proposition, the Dr. will do himself the honour to meet them when they shall be pleased to appoint.”

Chelsea, Aug. 12, 1775.

The answer was *verbal*. It came from Lady Fielding; and, equally *laconic* and *conclusive*, con-

tient’s pocket or his constitution; and I hope, for the sake of the public, and for the sake of the author of so great a blessing to this country, as are these medicated baths, that truth will prevail, prejudices subside, and that all persons may be fairly left to their own enquiries, and their own experience: for surely to injure the character, or obstruct the undertaking, of a public benefactor, is a crime of the deepest dye, and deserves as severe a punishment as poisoning the water of a fountain or conduit; and let the propagator of falsehood remember, that when once the lie is gone forth, he can never overtake it, nor make adequate restitution for the mischief it may do, for “*nescit vox missa reverti*.” Every man is at liberty to contradict these facts, if he can; if not, let him follow the advice of Horace, “*Si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum*.”

tained

tailed these four words, "Sir John is better."—A month, however, had not elapsed, when, *worse* instead of *better*, the following card came to me from Sir John himself.

"Sir John Fielding presents his compliments to Doctor Dominiceti, and begs the favour of him to let him have a bath this afternoon, *as it is become ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.*"

Brompton-Place—Sunday afternoon.

Unusual as it was to administer my operations on Sundays, unless in cases of extreme emergency, yet Sir John having told me, they were "*absolutely necessary*," I ordered baths adapted to his case to be prepared for him immediately.

To little purpose, however, as I had both foreseen and foretold, did I put myself to this trouble. In *three days*, he left me, through the persuasions of a person, too nearly, alas! connected with him, who had the *effrontery* to say to me—what she had herself the *superlative folly* implicitly to acquiesce in, merely because it was the *decree* of her medical *non-pareil*, — that my operations would be improper, a resolution having been formed, that Sir John should go through a *quite-different* process.

What the effects were of that process, let the physician tell who ordered it. Fearless of contradiction

diction, at least from his *deceased*—I had almost said his *martyred* patient, let him conscientiously protest, whether or not he is *now* convinced, it hastened the termination of that life, which it was the wish of every good man in the kingdom to preserve.

Be this as it may, the favourite baths of Sir John, though, to use his own words, they were "ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY," were yet ABSOLUTELY FORBIDDEN. Hardly, indeed, was it any longer permitted me to *see* him; because, on such occasions, unable to sacrifice my feelings to female pique, much less to medical resentment, the effect of medical obstinacy, and medical envy, I never failed without reserve to declare, in the presence of every person about my friend, that the methods taken with him would infallibly, ere long, end in his dissolution.

Of this having entertained a melancholy pre-sentiment himself, he several times, in the intention of throwing off, by a renewal of my operations, those shackles with which he had been so long enthralled, wrote both to my son and me, with a desire that we would prepare apartments for him; but when the period came for putting that intention in execution, some new device was still practised to thwart it.

He

He, who, with active benevolence, had, under heaven, been the instrument of *preserving the lives of hundreds*, by his recommendations of my baths, was now literally not *allowed*, by the use of those baths, to *preserve his own life*.—Even so late as the 12th and 14th of June, 1780, when, reduced to a skeleton, he was so feeble he could hardly walk, and, through a total stoppage of perspiration, the whole ambit of his skin was rigid as parchment;—even then, when, every other hope having vanished, he INSISTED on having my advice, and for this purpose was brought to me, on each of the above days, accompanied with lady Fielding, his niece, and sister-in-law;—*even then*, I say, when there barely existed a *possibility* to save him, on the infamous pretence, that my operations would be incompatible with certain *medicines*, which had been prescribed for him, different from any he had yet taken, and on the pretence, *more infamous still*, that *those* medicines would *work wonders*, but that, if they *should fail*, my baths would *then* be adopted, his resolution to remain with me was *counteracted*.

Alas! it had long been out of the *power* of *medicines* to save him.—In the presence of his said relations, in the presence of my family, in the presence of a lady, my visitor and patient, I declared to my friend, with folded hands, “Sir John, Sir John, this is no time to deliberate; your life, your *precious life*, is at stake.”—And, turning to Lady Fielding,

Fielding, I cried, "Oh! my Lady, think — *if yet it be not too late*, THINK of the consequence!"—

I could speak no more; nor more need I here add.—The public already too well know the melancholy event which followed on the fourth day of the ensuing September, 1780.

listening to their enthusiastic leaders, while they *prostituted the pulpit* by endeavouring to *preach down* INOCULATION, dealt *damnation* indiscriminately to all who should dare to practise, or even to countenance, an art, which they *impiously* styled an *outrage offered to the just judgments of the ALMIGHTY**.

Can I repine, then—*ought* I to repine—because persecution hath also been my lot?—No: PERSECUTION, otherwise an object of *contempt*, becomes a BADGE OF HONOUR, when accompanied with that of the FIRST INOCULATOR IN EUROPE; that of a man who hath done *more essential good to society than ALL his country men of the same fraternity united*.

Similar in other respects have been our fates. Those of the faculty, for example, who were among the foremost of our calumniators, perceiving, that, shielded from all their attacks, impotent as they were wicked, we *stood our respective grounds undismayed*, and continued to bring *fresh lustre* on the medical profession, have also been among the foremost to *shift theirs*, and thus add *fresh igno-*

* If it be an *outrage* of this kind to mitigate the calamities of life, Mr. Sutton and the author are at this time, perhaps, two of the most *offending sinners* in christendom. The *former* has saved above one hundred thousand men, women, and children, from the mischiefs of a *fatal contagion*; and of the number whom the *latter* has restored from *pain and misery to health and happiness*, the reader has already had sufficient proofs.

miny to it. To *argue* an enlightened people *out of their reason*, was, indeed, a vain attempt. Equally vain was it to think to destroy the well-earned reputation of either a SUTTON or a DOMINICETI by an *avowed* hostility; and hence it is, that, under the specious pretences of *friendship*!—of *admiration*, forsooth!—of *repentance for past errors*, truly!—so many of the medical profession have since, by the basest engines of PARASITICAL HYPOCRISY, courted our good opinion, and endeavoured to insinuate themselves into our favour.

Impossible is it, indeed, to diffuse the *practice* of our peculiar methods, without diffusing also a competent *knowledge* of them; which can alone be obtained from ourselves. For my own part, as I have again and again declared, to see my inventions UNIVERSALLY established, would be the pride of my life; but, immense as the expence would be attending it, and *ineffectual*, if not *prejudicial*, as would be the operations, without the necessary previous instructions, by which they might be directed, *that pride* must, I fear, remain ungratified.—What may be the fortune of MY SON, or of his pupils, TIME will discover, when I, perhaps, *shall be no more*.

Not less desirous to spread abroad *his* salutary system, than I was to extend the blessings of *mine* (though neither of us pleased to have the merits of them *purloined* from us) Mr. Sutton, actuated
by

A N

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Note. Where an (n) occurs before the paginal reference, the reader is desired to turn to the note, or notes, in the page to which such reference is made.

A

ABSCESSES, one of the many effects of a confirmed lues, cruelly mismanaged by present practice Page 178 9

Absorbent vessels, how, by the author's inventions, made to attract the volatile effluvia of medicinal substances, and the body thereby comforted and strengthened, 187

Academies, see *Arts and Sciences*

Achmet, the celebrated Turko-Hibernian, an epistolary curiosity from him to the author—see *Letters*

Admission, rules and terms of, 19

Affidavits of Cases and Cures—see *Cases*, *passim*

Affidavits, of Mr. Daniel Sutton, certifying the communication of the secrets of his inoculating system to the author(n) 449, 50, 57; of Mr. Edward Symes, apothecary, certifying the dispensatories, according to which the few medicines used by the author are prepared, (n) 485; of John Cox, certifying the same and other points, (n) 485-6

Air, bad, fatal effects of, prevented by the author's inventions, p. 29, want of elasticity in a source of the scurvy (n) 191; also moisture and saline quality of, 199

Aix-la-Chapelle, the author promises, in a future treatise, to animadvert on the baths of, 218

Aliment, change it undergoes by the first concoction till discharged by stool, p. 186-7; by the second, till it passes by urine, 187-8; by the third, till it evaporates through the pores, 188-9

Allen, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the lues venerea and scurvy, 40--also 239--mischiefs ascribed by him to the bathing at Bath, 219--declares properly medicated baths, &c. the only specific for paralytic and epileptic disorders, 276

M m

Alum,

Alum, a rank poison, but one of the main ingredients of all astringent injections, 40

Ambassadors foreign, see *Ministers*

Analogy, ideas of, very prevalent, but very erroneous (n) 259--striking instance thereof (n) 259-60

Anasarca, see *Dropsy*

Anatomy, study of, has through life been one of the author's chief delights, 491--a proficiency therein necessary for a director of baths; *ib.*--proved to be so by sandy authors, 493-4-5--of the mind as well as of the body, requisite, 496

Andree, extracts from, and observations on, two of his pamphlets, 107--acknowledges, that mercury doth but little, if any, service in the gonorrhœa virulenta, *ib.*--mischiefs which, he adds, it produces, 110--his doctrine, that chancres are mere local complaints, refuted, *ib.*--his opinion of topical applications, and of injections, censured, 142-3--justly observes, venereal matter, applied to a crack of the skin, in any part of the body, will form a chancre, 175--instance he gives thereof in the case of an ophthalmia, *ib.*--argument drawn therefrom, by the author, of the inutility of partial remedies in the gonorrhœa, *ib.* his doubts about the method of treating buboes, *ib.*--those doubts dispelled, 176-7--accounts he gives of the constitutional lues venerea, 177, 8--remarks on the mal-treatment of the symptoms ascribed by him thereto, 178-9--leprosy declared by him to proceed sometimes from the lues venerea, 178

Anecdotes, of Dr. Schute, 148--ludicrous one of radish-parings, as a supposed solvent of stone and gravel (n) 259-60--striking one of the late duke of York, 330--of another deceased prince of the blood, 331-2--of the duke of G--r, 332--of the late lady Mary Wortley Montague, (n) 431--of above eight thousand French Canadian Neutrals in the last war, 432 & seq.---of the late sir John Fielding, 511, &c. see *Fielding*

Anger, and vexation, the most destructive passions, 203

Animal substances, many in the materia medica, whose operations, applied externally and administered internally, are diametrically opposite, 496--how far the author conceives a knowledge of these effects, to be confined to him and his son, *ib.*

Animalcule in the skin, the doctrine of their being the immediate cause of the itch explained, 420-21

Anodynes, see *Opiates*

Anonymous writers, their resemblance to assassins, 2--the author declares his resolution to treat all such with contempt, *ib.*--will, however, pay a becoming respect to every one who shall avow himself, *ib.*

Anti-phlogistic plan, a rigorous perseverance in, according to Thomas, rather encreases than diminishes the venereal virus, 170

---otally

—totally discountenanced by the author, in concurrence with Turner, and other learned physicians, 173

Anus, see *Rectum*

Apparatus, various oeconomic and salutary properties of that of the author, 27-8

Appendix, 497

Arabian leprosy, see *Leprosy*

Arataeus declares medicated baths, &c. to be peculiarly efficacious in curing the lues venerea and scurvy, 41

Arbitrarily, medicated and heated, why the author applies that epithet to his baths, (n) 492

Aromatics, of what they consist (n) 461—consequence attributed to all such heating medicines by Tissot (n) *ib.*

Arthritic complaints, to persons afflicted with, the dreadful effects of bathing at Bath, 213

Artificial-Baths, see *Baths*

Arts and Sciences, the principal academies of, in Europe, have honoured the author's inventions with their protection, 4

Ascites, see *Dropsy*

Asia, an account of the mode of inoculating there, 430—people of, enjoined by law as well as by religion, to bathe themselves weekly, 431—benefit thereof to their health, 431-2

Asthmatic complaints in the lungs, the author's fumigations recommended for, 156—to persons afflicted with, the dreadful consequences of bathing at Bath, 213

Astringent injections, see *Injections*

Astruc, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the lues venerea, 41—declares mercury highly pernicious to the constitution, *ib.*—his recommendation of properly-medicated and heated baths, &c. for nodous, schirrous, fistulous, and scrophulous tumours, 367

Atmosphere, salt in, a source of the scurvy (n) 191

Attestations of the late sir John Fielding, see *Fielding*

Avicenna styles the leprosy an universal cancer, 388-9

B

Baccius declares medicated baths, &c. to be peculiarly efficacious in curing the scurvy and lues venerea, 41—his censure of the physicians of his days pronounced by Sutherland applicable to those of our own, 225—his recommendation of properly-medicated baths, &c. for consumptions, 349—for the leprosy, itch, and other foul eruptions (n) 422—why he declares those disorders were seldom known in Rome (n) *ib.*

Bacon, Lord, importance of which he declares the skilful imitation of mineral waters (n) 218

Baglivi,

- Bagliivi*, the knowledge he affirms necessary for a physician, 34
—his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for colics, 364-5
- Bagnios*, character of the baths, &c. used in those in and about London, 7--declared by Baynard to have been the destruction of many, 224--reason thereof assigned by the author, *ib.*
- Ball*, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. before and after the small pox (n) 429
- Balsamics*, when, and when only, used by Dr. William Fordyce, 135--more poxes, according to Wastell, occasioned by the abuse of *them*, and of astringent injections, than from any other cause, 140
- Banks*, Mr. a card from to the author, 25
- Bark*, Peruvian, remarkable instance of its indissoluble and indigestible quality. (n) 198
- Barracks* exempted, by the use of the author's inventions, from vermin, effects of bad air, pestilential infection, &c. 29
- Bartbolini*, why he affirms medicines, taken internally, useless in sundry complaints, 367
- Baths*, arbitrarily-medicated and heated water and vapour ones, why they were so seldom used before the introduction of the author's inventions, 6---those of the ancients hurtful to the sick, and calculated rather for the purpose of luxury than health, 7 ; character of those of the moderns at the bagnios, *ib.*---the reasons, why they were not encouraged, lamented, and accounted for, by sundry writers, 7-8-9---for six hundred years before the elder Pliny, hardly any other medicinal aids at Rome. 9 ; recommended by Allen, for the lues venerea and scurvy, 40--by Arataens, 41--by Astruc for the *former*, *ib.*--for *both* by Doleus, Willis, Walter, Turner, De Vigo, Marchellus, Rondeletius, Mead, Shaw, Petit, Brookes, Coelius Aurelianus, Baccius, Lindanus, Etmuller, Hoffman, Heister, Lucas, &c. &c. 40-1-2--in what respects the method of preparing and applying them was unknown till the author introduced it, 166--important property attributed to them by Hippocrates, 166--reasons why they are the only *effectual* remedy for all the disorders of the third concoction, 195-6-7-8--bathing in them hotter than the blood, a cause of the scurvy, and why, 201-2--repid, emollient ones, recommended by Russel (n) 209-10--immediate effects of their being hotter than the body in a healthy state, 212---establishment of at Bath, as an essential improvement, recommended by sundry physicians, 215---circumstances by which, according to numberless writers, their heat ought to be regulated, 222-3---imperfections and abuses of those of England exposed by almost every bath-writer, 225--number of public ones in ancient Rome, 234--no other method

methods employed at that time to recover and preserve health, *ib.*--names given to them, and to their vaporous and dry stoves, *ib.*--how the author formed his first conception of, and subsequent improvements on, them, 234-5-6--in what manner he supposes them to have been prepared and administered by the ancients, *ib.*--his own manner of preparing and administering them, *ib.*--why entitled to royal and parliamentary protection, 237--farther recommendation of, for venereal and scorbutic complaints by sundry authors, 239--their efficacy against the former illustrated by cases from 44 to 81--against the latter, from 242 to 247--recommended for the palsy by sundry writers, 276; absurd method of preparing and applying them, as practised by Riverius and other moderns, from 278 to 284--necessity of regulating them by the constitution, vital heat, &c. enforced by Cheyne, 293--vapour ones, fumigations, and frictions, recommended for the dropsy by Riverius, Langrish, &c. 318-19--water and vapour ones, &c. recommended for consumptions by sundry authors, 349--also for nodous, schirrous, fistulous, and scrophulous tumours, 367--recommended before and after the small pox by sundry physicians, (n) 429--their happy effects illustrated, during, as well as before and after, it, 434--recommended by sundry authors in the most inveterate colics, 464 5-6--in what manner they are, and have been, prepared and applied by the author, for almost thirty years, 475 to 482, knowledge necessary for a director of, 491-2-3--reasons for applying to them the term *arbitrarily, cautiously, and gradually* (n) 492--knowledge requisite for a director of, 493-4-5 6--farther account of the ancient ones, 497-8

Bath, springs of, mischiefs of sending sick people indiscriminately to bathe therein, 210--& *seq.*--their qualities, as proved by Lowthorp, 213 comparative experiments on (n) 212-13; their inconveniences as well as mischiefs to the bathers, 214-15; by what means, in bathing, they lose all their virtues (n) 214; less exceptionable themselves than the modes and means of preparing and applying them, 217--dangers from bathing in them exposed by Sutherland, Cheyne, Allen, Willis, Leith, Randal, Pierce and Turner, 219,--- by Thicknesse, 220--by Lucas, 221--when only proper, according to Bennet (n) 280--instance of the bad effects of, 251--cases in which they are peculiarly detrimental, 287 to 294--farther instances of their bad effects, 296 (n) 300-302 4--why reprobated by the author, 394--farther instances of their bad effects, 398-407-445

Bath, hot, the quantity of water absorbed in a given time, 211; consequence when it exceeds the heat of a healthy body, 212; see *Heat*

Bathing, at least weekly, commanded by the laws, and enjoined

- by the religions, of the East, 431--benefits arising therefrom to the health of the people, 431-2
- Bathing* and fumigating, in what, according to Lucas, the basis and benefit of consist, 8.
- Baynard*, fatal effects ascribed by him to the stoves and bagnios in and about London, 224--reason thereof assigned by the author, *ib.*
- Bed*, the lying in a damp one a cause of the scurvy, and why, 201-2.
- Bennet*, when only he declares the Bath-waters proper, (n) 221--reasons he ascribes for the mischiefs they occasion, 222.
- Berkley*, what he affirms to be the causes of the scurvy, &c. (n) 191.
- Betellus*, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the lues venerea, 40.
- Bidet*, with its appendages, general and important utility of that invented by the author, 490
- Bile*, nature and effects of, 456--causes of its over-flow, suppression, and corruption, 456-7-8--mischiefs occasioned thereby, *ib.*--absurdity of the methods generally employed to counteract them. 460 & seq.
- Bilious colic*,--see *Colic*.
- Blackmore*, wherein he affirms the Bath-waters to be insignificant, and wherein hurtful, 289-90.
- Bladder*,--see *Gravel*.
- Bladder*, neck of--see *Urinary Passages*.
- Bleeding*, destructive effects of, where there is a tendency to a dropsy, (n) 325--mischiefs of, in consumptive disorders, 348.
- Blindness*, total, two remarkable cures of, 441-42.
- Blisters*, mischiefs of in dropsies, 318--declared by Riverius and Sydenham to occasion gangrenes, and by the former, mortifications also, *ib.*--danger of perpetual ones in consumptive disorders, 348.
- Bos*, Silvius de la, recommends sweating for the cure of the lues venerea, 164-*ib.*---his reasons for it, *ib.*
- Boerhaave*, declares mercury to be productive of a thousand bad consequences, 41--the inconveniences he ascribes to factitious cinnabar in fumigations accounted for, and how prevented by the author, (n) 151--remark on a passage relating to him in Fordyce's Review, 167-8--pronounces the scurvy to be the seed and root of almost every other malady, 185---his definition of it, *ib.*--what he farther observes of the mischiefs accruing from mercury, 206--passage from his chymical history of putrefaction, 208--declares the stone and gravel, &c. to proceed primarily from either a scorbutic or venereal cause, 275--medicated baths, &c. he affirms to be the only certain remedy for the

the palsy in the bladder, 275-6—consequence ascribed by him to excessive heat, 292—his definition of a cachexy, or caco-chymy, 346—recommendation of properly-medicated baths, &c. for consumptions, 349—for nodous, scirrhus, fistulous, and scrophulous tumours, 367—his censure of healing ulcers, without previously eradicating the peccant humours, 368—recommendation of medicated baths, &c. before and after the small-pox, (n) 429—his principles the foundation of the author's practice, 495.

Bones, those venereal cases most obstinate in which they are deeply affected, and, as acknowledged by Chapman, incapable of yielding to mercury, 120-1—nocturnal pains in, and caries of, one of the symptoms of the lues venerea, cruelly mismanaged, 177-8-9.

Bonet, his censure of the practice of swallowing quick-silver and musket-balls in the iliac passion, (n) 455—of prescribing purges in the colic. (n) 461.

Bontius, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for paralytic and epileptic disorders, 276.

Borelli, important effects ascribed by him to the due regulation of the circulation, secretion, and excretion, 494.

Bougies, proved to be detrimental, and to afford, at best, but a momentary relief, (n) 46-7—various instances thereof, from 49 to 79, *passim*.—frequently occasion ulcers, 111—mischiefs which Andree ascribes to them, 124.—in every respect shown to be inferior to the preparation of cat-guts invented by the author, 129.

Boyle, the knowledge he declares a physician ought to possess, before he shall prepare and apply baths, &c. 34-5—also, 493—his observation on the saline effluvia of the atmosphere, 209—his reason why inland countries do not abound with corrosive salt, 210.

Bridges, Dr. letter of to the author—see *Letters*.

Brimstone,—see *Sulphur*.

Bristol, introduction of the author's inventions in that city, 10—certificates, signed by the principal clergymen and citizens thereof, strongly recommending both him and them to public patronage, 10-11.

Brookes, declares properly medicated baths, &c. to be far preferable to mercury, &c. for the cure of the lues venerea, 40-1—affirms, in warm months, when perspiration is greatest, men less apt to be sick, (n) 191—recommends medicated baths, &c. for the scurvy, 239—for paralytic and epileptic disorders, 276—why he declares the necessity of evacuating the excrements of insensible perspiration and sweat, 316-17—his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the colic, 4-5.

Buboes,

Buboes, rendered cancerous by medical mal-treatment, 58—the immediate cause of, (n) 90—also, 100—the different sorts of explained, (n) 94—fundry instances of the author's success in radically curing them, (n) *ib*—these, and all such, symptoms proved to be not merely local, but to infect the mass of the blood and lymph, 112-13—the practice of repelling and purging them justly condemned by Fordyce, 93—most frequently, according to Wastell, occasioned by an improper treatment of the virulent gonorrhœa, 174—the perseverance, in *that* treatment reprobated by the author, 175.—the doubts of Andree about the method of treating them dispelled, 176-7—---the knife or caustic hardly ever necessary for, and afford, at the most, a palliative cure, 177.

Burnet declares medicated baths, &c. the only specific for paralytic and epileptic disorders, 276.

Buxton, experiments made on the waters of, by Martin, 211—objections to them the same as to those of Bath, though in an inferior degree, (n) 212-13—comparative experiments on, with those of Bath, (n) 212-13—bathing in, why reprobated by the author, 394.

C

Cachexy } the cause of hectic fevers, 346.---definition of, *ib*.
Cacoehymy }

Cæsar Clandinus—see *Claudius*.

Callosities } see *Urinary Passages*.
Carnosities }

Calomel, see *Mercury*.

Canadian Neutrals, see *Neutrals*.

Cancers, what they are, and how occasioned, (n) 111-12.---absurdity of the common method of treating them, (n) 112—---reason why the author has been so peculiarly successful in treating them, (n) 112-13—---inefficacy of cutting them off, *ib*.---cause of, (n) 191—---their primary cause, 370.---their immediate causes, 371.---fallacy and mischief of the present mode of treating them, 371-2—---the author's practice in justified by cases, 376, &c.

Cantharides, the chief ingredient of blisters, 348---mischiefs that flow from their fiery qualities, *ib*.

Cards, to and from the author---from Mr. Walsh, 25---from Dr. Solander, *ib*.---an elegant one from Mrs. S——, (n) 471.---from the author to Sir John Fielding, 521---from Sir John Fielding to the author, 522---see *Letters*.

Caries,—see *Bones*.

Casti

Cases, Venereal, of J— N—, boils, ulcers, a small eruption over the body, a fever, a swelling in the thigh---afflicted four years and a half, cured in eleven weeks, 44, 5---of G— M—, flying pains in the head and joints, and a callous carnosity in the urethra---above three years afflicted, despaired of, but cured in nine weeks, 46, 7---of J— F—, two great holes in the tongue, and other desperate complaints, the effect of bougies and mercury, cured in four months, 49, 50---of Mr. S. pains all over his body, a swelling and contraction in his knee, and an ulcerated leg, partly the effect of mercury, 51---in five weeks put in a fair way of recovery by the author, *ib.* is then enticed from him, and put *once more* under a strong salivation, of which he dies, 51, 2---of the son of W— K—, Esq; a fever, dreadful inflammation and swelling in the scrotum, &c. cured in ten weeks, 53, 4---of Mr. —, a carnosity and ulcer in the neck of the bladder for years---of the uncle of Mr. J— F—, surgeon, under similar afflictions for a considerable time ---of the cousin of the said Mr. J— F—, labouring under the same complaints several years, 55---these three cases recommended by the said J— F—, and cured by the author, *ib.*---singular instance of Mr. F—'s *modesty* and *gratitude*, 56---J. J. Esq; an inveterate bubo, which, having become cancerous, spread itself over his right thigh, with two fistulous tumours round the anus, &c. above two years afflicted, reduced to despair, but cured in two months, 59, 60---of R. C. Esq; ulcers in the throat, forehead, and from the neck to the sternum, a hole in the tongue, &c. &c. five years afflicted, reduced to despair, but cured in about twelve weeks, 61, 2, 3, 4---of J. F. a total obstruction of the urinary passage, swelling and induration of the scrotum and penis, &c. &c. afflicted above four years, reduced to despair, but cured by the author, 65, 6---of Mr. S. a fever, inflammation of the testicles, difficulty of making water, prevented from having the parts cut off, and cured in eight weeks, 67, 8; of J. L. whole nervous system weakened and relaxed, hands, arms, penis, scrotum, perinæum, &c. in a state of excoriation, with a constant discharge of corrosive matter, afflicted five years, driven to despair, but cured in sixteen weeks, 69, 70---of G. S. Esq; labouring under the same complaints, with a privation of speech and sense, also driven to despair, but cured in fourteen weeks, 70, 71---of Mr. M. with sundry obstinate symptoms, of several years standing, cured in a month, 72, 3, 4. of capt. A. afflicted above four years, and reduced to despair, but cured in eleven weeks, 75---of the same gentleman, three years after, labouring under an obstruction in the urinary passage, unable to obtain relief by any other means, and cured in three days, 76---of Mr. N. S. and wife, labouring under sun-

dry inveterate symptoms, and cured, the former in eleven, and the latter in fifteen weeks, 77, 8---of Mr. H. R. an inveterate ulcer in the urethra, inflammation in the glands of the penis, and swelling in the left testicle, with a fever, &c. cured in thirteen weeks, 79, 80---of nine gentlemen, cured by the author, after deemed past recovery, as authenticated by affidavits, 81---observations on the above cases, *passim*---general observation on them, 82, &c.

Case, Scrophulous, most inveterate one of a lady, afflicted from her infancy, seventeen years under the care of the principal physicians and surgeons, several times salivated, and entirely deprived of the sight of both eyes, cured in nine months, (n) 170, 1.

Cases, Scorbatic, of J. B. accompanied with a lameness, occasioned by a hard humour, contraction, and pain in the right knee, afflicted for five years, given up as past recovery, but cured in about six months, 243, 4, 5. of Capt. M. aged seventy, with pains, eruptions, an unusual swelling, &c. despaired of, but cured in ten weeks, 246, 7, 8---of J. A. Esq; accompanied with a flying rheumatism, a fixed, tormenting pain in the stomach, &c. for twelve years, reduced to despair, but cured in six weeks, 249---of T. M. amidst other complaints, with a disorder of the whole nervous system, driven to despair also, but cured in twelve weeks, 250, 1, 2---Mr. D. afflicted fourteen years with an eruption, accompanied with a discharge of thick, white matter, especially from the legs, thighs, arms, and face, also reduced to despair, but cured in eleven weeks, 252, 3---of Mr. T. M. with red and black tumours, and with putrid and corrosive ulcers, nineteen years, and cured in fifteen weeks, 254, 5---of Mr. R. with a prodigious swelling of the private parts, a fever, &c. cured in nine weeks, 255, 6---observations on the above cases, *passim*.

Cases of Gravel and Stone, of F. D. aged upwards of *seventy-five*, and declared by affidavits to have laboured eighteen years under the most cruel symptoms of a stone and ulcer in the bladder, a carnosity in, and excoriation of, the urinary passage, &c. and to have been dreadfully afflicted also with the piles, cured in three months, 263, 4---of Mr. J. M. accompanied with ulcers in the bladder, stoppage of urine, &c. afflicted nine years, and cured in seventeen weeks, 265, 6---of J. A. accompanied with a stoppage of urine, vomiting &c. afflicted seven years, and cured in four months, 267, 8---of T. B. accompanied with holes in the perinæum, &c. reduced to the last extremity, but cured in nineteen weeks, 270, 1.

Case of a Stoppage of Urine, with a carbuncle in the neck of the bladder, of ten years standing, but cured in four weeks, 271.

Case of a Diabetes, that of S. B. accompanied with a perpetual thirst

thirst and sickness, universal decay of flesh and strength, swelling of the legs and feet, &c. of nine years standing, but cured in nineteen weeks, 273, 4 --observations on the above cases, *passim*.

Cases, Paralytic, of J. B. rendered desperate by medical mismanagement, but cured in thirteen weeks, 294, 5--of J. H. variously afflicted eight years, and rendered helpless as a child, but cured in twenty weeks, 295, 6--of R. M. accompanied with venereal ulcers, a swelling of the left foot, a state of stupidity, and other desperate effects of medical mismanagement, cured in seventeen weeks, 297, 8, 9---of Mr. N. aged upwards of sixty, afflicted nine years, given over by the faculty, but cured in two months, 299, 300, 1---of M. G. declared by affidavit, amongst other things, to have laboured under an entire loss of speech, to have been afflicted, notwithstanding the united assistance of the faculty, upwards of sixteen years, but cured in fifteen weeks, (n) 300--of A. B. after having been brought from misery to despair by medical mal-treatment, cured in seventeen weeks, 302, 3--of R. J. variously afflicted several years, unable to obtain relief by any other means, but cured in fourteen weeks, 303, 4--of the son of Mr. L. S. afflicted from his birth with a scorbutic eruption; from his seventh to his tenth year, by medical misconduct, with the palsy; to the last degree emaciated, and rendered quite stupid, but cured in nineteen weeks, 304, 5--of the son of J. H. Esq; accompanied with a lameness, the effect of a total insensibility and decay of the left leg and thigh, afflicted above eleven years, and cured in five months, 305, 6--of G. F. Esq; attended with a total numbness, coldness, and insensibility of the right hand and arm, above three years, cured in eight weeks, 306, 7 --observations on these cases, 297, 99, 308

Cases, Dropsical, of Mr. S. aged sixty, subject to scorbutic complaints, strangury, and gravel, full of water from head to foot, given over by the whole faculty, but cured in less than four months, 319, 20, 21 --- of F. P. variously afflicted, and variously treated by the faculty, but, after having been brought to the last extremity, cured in thirteen weeks, 321, 22----of the Rev. Dr. B. afflicted twelve years with swellings in the feet, ancles and legs, which extending to the belly, it is proposed to scarify him, but prevented by the author, who cures him in three months, 322, 3---of P. T. Esq; whom it is proposed to scarify, or tap, but also prevented by the author, who cures him in eleven weeks, 323, 4---of B. R. Esq; afflicted with scorbutico-venereal, scaly eruptions, bedonious swellings of the feet, a diarrhoea, and other complaints, which terminate in an ascites, of which (preferring the author's operations to a desperate tapping) he is cured in eleven weeks,

weeks, 325, 6—of A. W. rendered desperate by medical mismanagement, but cured in twelve weeks, 326, 7—observation thereon, 327 to 333—cases continued—of Miss S.—attended with a stubborn obstruction, and rendered desperate by medical mismanagement, but cured in three months, 334, 5—of P. T. Esq; occasioned by lying in damp sheets, when rendered desperate, a tapping prevented, and cured in five weeks, 335, 6—attestation of the last two cases by Sir John Fielding, 336, 7, 8—cases continued—of T. M. 338—consequence of his credulity, 340—of J. D. Esq; come expressly from Jamaica to London to obtain a cure from the author, which, with singular success, is accomplished in fifteen weeks, 341—of the Rev. Mr. W. swelled from head to foot, pronounced past recovery, but cured in two months, 342, 3—letter of acknowledgment from him to the author, 343, 4—testimony of his cure by Sir John Fielding, 344

Cases, Consumptive, of J. M. to the last degree emaciated by a severe cough, oppression upon the lungs, and slow fever, of five years standing, pronounced a dying man, but cured in eleven weeks, 350, 1—of G. G. Esq; attended with a venereal taint, and with the mischiefs of loads of mercury taken to remove it, reduced to the last stage, but cured in four months, 352, 3—of T. R. Esq; accompanied with an almost-continual expectoration of purulent matter, tinged with blood, sundry hectic symptoms, &c.—declared past recovery by medicines, but cured in sixteen weeks, 355, 6—of F. E. Esq. accompanied with a deep melancholy, an universal muscular decay, habitual hectic fever, cough, defluxion of purulent matter, spitting of blood, pain under the ribs, and other symptoms generally pronounced fatal, 356, 7, 8—of Miss T. contained in a letter from her father, one of the most eminent surgeons in London, who declares her to have been afflicted with an expectoration of purulent matter in great quantities, inflammation of the lungs, pains in her breast and side, want of perspiration, and other obstructions—though confessedly brought to the last stage, and given over by himself, as well as by the rest of the faculty, cured in three weeks, 358, 9, 60—observation thereon, 360, &c.

Case of a Pestilential Sore Throat, cured after all other means had been insufficient, (n) 369, 70

Cases of nodous, scirrhus, and fistulous Tumours; of Ulcers, Cancers, &c. of J. S. Esq; sundry nodosities, accompanied with the effects of an ill-cured virulent gonorrhœa, afflicted fourteen years, but cured in fifteen weeks, 375, 6—of the Rev. Mr. T. W. an obstinate cancer, produced by a schirrus, and other alarming scorbutic complaints, cured in thirteen weeks, 376, 7—G. P. of a strong scorbutic-venereal taint, and a habit loaded with mercury,

mercury, variously afflicted, and after all other means had failed, cured in four months, 377, &c.—of a lady, several schirrous tumours in the womb, and abdomen, deemed past recovery by the most celebrated of the faculty, but cured in two months, (n) 379, 80—of Mrs. M. most excruciating pains, four years and a half, judged by the most eminent of the faculty to proceed from a schirrous tumour in the womb, and pronounced by them past remedy, but cured in three months, (n) 380—attestation of the last two cases by Sir John Fielding, (n) *ib.*—of Master R. by a large schirrous humour at the pit of his stomach, of four years standing, deplorably reduced, but in fourteen weeks restored to perfect health, 381, 2—of B. T. a schirrous tumour, accompanied with a hectic cough, shortness of breath, &c. cured in about two months, 382, 3—of F. B. Esq. a fistulous tumour, &c. accompanied with a strong venereal taint, cured in fifteen weeks, 383, 4—of T. M. Esq. subject to the piles, which terminate in a confirmed fistula; for this salivated once, and cut twice; by the mercury he had taken, added to his complaints, reduced to a state of distraction, but cured in four months, 385, 6—J. G. twice cut for a fistula, plunged into despair by a third fistula, accompanied with a third fever, &c. but in fifteen weeks restored to confirmed health, 386, 7, 8, attestation of this cure by P. H. Esq. serjeant-surgeon to his Majesty, 388

Cases, Leprous, of J. E. branny scabs, inflammation on the face, head, and redness all over the body, &c. after every other medical expedient had been tried in vain, cured in sixteen weeks, 397, 8, 9—of Mrs. T. her whole body excoriated, as if by an universal blister, afflicted seven years, reduced to the last extremity by medical mismanagement, but cured in four months, (n) 398, 9—of the Rev. Dr. G. the disorder confirmed on him many years, and obliged by it to change his under-garments and gloves five or six times in the day, after three salivations, and every other medical expedient, has recourse to the author, and is cured in nineteen weeks, 400, 1—of Dr. H. accompanied with an universal obstruction, parched skin, and small, branny scales, afflicted above ten years, and cured in twelve weeks, 401, 2, 3—four years after sinks into an atrophy, heightened by a confirmed melancholy, for which, against the author's advice, he hath recourse to the *cold bath*, and dies, 403—of Mrs. H. aged *eighty-five*, covered from head to foot with a branny scurf, the juices of her body almost dried up, and given over by the faculty, afflicted eleven years, and cured in three months (n) 401, 2—of T. C. Esq; covered with small, branny scales, and otherwise variously afflicted above five years, cured in thirteen weeks, 404, 5—of S. B. variously afflicted two years, given over by the faculty, but cured

in two months, as specified in his affidavit, 405, 6—of T. C. authenticated also by affidavit, salivated twice, &c. for a dry lepra, reduced to the last extremity, after seven years affliction, but cured in fifteen weeks, 407—of Mr. B. a dry lepra, or, as some supposed, the effect of poison given to him by negroes, salivated twice, &c. &c. and brought to the verge of the grave, but cured in fourteen weeks, 407, 8—of the son of D. S. Esq; his ears, and part of his legs, on the point of mortifying, otherwise dreadfully afflicted, but cured in three months, 409, 10, 11—of Mrs. J. and her two daughters, both the latter afflicted from their infancy, and labouring under obstructions, but cured in five months, (n) 409, 10—of the Rev. Dr. L. B. afflicted above thirty years, 411—consequence of his imprudence and obstinacy, 413—of J. H. accompanied with a deep melancholy, afflicted seven years, given over, but cured in sixteen weeks, 416, 17, 18.

Case of a Complication of Disorders, of six months standing, cured in two months, as related by the patient, the Rev. Dr. S. S.—F. R. S. (n) 417, 18.

Cases Two, of an Inveterate Itch, of five years standing, and heightened with other complaints, cured in nine weeks 422, 3, 4.

Cases Two, of Scald Heads, heightened with other complaints; the one, that of a young gentleman, the son of J. S. Esq; afflicted from two to nine years of age, and cured in nine weeks; the other, that of the Rev. Mr. J. H. afflicted seventeen years, and cured in two months, 425, 6.

Cases of Disorders produced by the Small-Pox, of J. H. Esq; an universal eruption, particularly virulent on the inside of each thigh, and the scrotum, an oppression at the stomach, a heaviness all over his body, head-ache, lowness of spirits, tumour on the groin, pains in the bowels and joints, &c. afflicted fourteen years, and cured in five months, 438, 9, 40—of T. V. a corrosive humour in his eyes, universal moist, itchy eruptions, cough, shortness of breath, afflicted six years, &c. despaired of by the faculty, but cured in fifteen weeks, 440, 1. of the son of W. B. deprived at the age of three of the sight of both eyes, subject to a continual cough and fever, &c. given over by the faculty, but entirely freed from his complaints in seven weeks, as specified in the father's affidavit, 441, 2—of the grandson of Mr. B. deprived of sight, and otherwise afflicted, five years, though attended by the most eminent of the faculty, cured in nine weeks, 442, 3—of W. B. a giddiness, chilliness, colic, small boils all over his body, &c. occasioned by the imprudent use of the cold bath, afflicted above fourteen years, and pronounced past remedy, but cured in seventeen weeks, 444, 5.

Cases of Colics, and of Bilious Disorders, J. L. of a scorbutic habit, and

and labouring under the effects of an ill-cured gonorrhoea, and of loads of mercury taken to remove it, an excruciating pain, sometimes in the lower belly, and sometimes in the stomach, but always accompanied with a flatulent swelling, and a discharge of bile, his body at length quite emaciated, his feet swelled, and his stomach unable to retain the simplest food, afflicted nine years, and cured in fourteen weeks, 467, 8, 9---of Mrs. C. a convulsive pain in her bowels, accompanied with a vomiting of thin, bilious matter, her nervous system so affected, that the least noise or motion, threw her into an universal tremor, afflicted seven years, and cured in sixteen weeks, (n) 469---attested by Sir John Fielding (n) 470---of J. C. labouring under the effects of an old scorbutic complaint, and of loads of medicines taken to relieve it, seized, first, with a fixed pain in the lower belly, next, with flying pains about the loins, and under the ribs, attended with a vomiting, a purging, and a suppression of urine, 410, 11, 12---of Mrs. S. a pain in the stomach, head-ache, giddiness, nervous fever, &c. afflicted seventeen years, and recovered in eleven weeks (n) 471---of Mr. C. labouring under a strong scorbutico-venereal taint, seized, first, with a gnawing pain in the lower venter, and an almost-continual vomiting and purging, next with an asthma, which terminated in a dropsy, declared past remedy, but cured of all his complaints in thirteen weeks, 472, 3---of A. S. among other complaints, unable to obtain a stool without cathartics or clysters, to make water without a catheter, or to procure rest without opium, afflicted fifteen years, and cured in ten weeks, 473, 4, 5---of Mrs. N. labouring under a total obstruction, excruciating pains in her stomach, convulsions, spasms, vomitings, hysterics, &c. afflicted six years, but cured in eleven weeks (n) 474, 5.

Cataplasms and lotions, folly, acknowledged by Turner, of trusting to them after copulating with an infected person, 114

Cathartics, strong, a cause of the scurvy, 128---the recommendation of, in the dropsy, proved to be one of the most pernicious errors, 315---reprobated by the author, and why, 393---mischiefs ascribed to them by Tissot, in inflammatory disorders, (n) 461---in what form, when necessary, prescribed by the author, 485

Catheter, its chief difference from a syringe, 135---see *Syringe*

Cat-guts, the mildness and efficacy of the author's invented ones in removing disorders in the urinary passages, with the help of his other operations, 47---their superiority over bougies, 129---in what different from those of Le Dran, 130---method of applying them, *ib.*---not only answer the intention of making water freely, but of enlarging the urethra for an easy discharge of gravel and stones, 130, 1---in

- 1—in what manner they happily co-operate with the baths;
&c. 131
- Cautic*, hardly ever necessary for venereal tumours, and affords,
at the best, but a *palliative* cure, 177 (n) 492, 7—
- Cautiously*-medicated and heated, why the author occasionally
applies that epithet to his baths, &c. (n) 492
- Cayenne-pepper*, ridiculous story about, told by Fordyce, 167—
suitable comment thereon, 168, 9
- Celsus*, account he gives of the number of public baths in Rome,
234—his recommendation of properly-medicated ones, &c.
for the scurvy, 239—for consumptions, 349
- Certificates* on behalf of the author and his inventions; signed by
the principal clergymen and citizens of Bristol, 10, 11
——— of the late Sir John Fielding—See *Fielding*
- Gbancres*, affirmed by Andree to be mere local complaints, 110—
this opinion refuted, 111, 12—the most effectual way of re-
moving them by fumigations, 152—may be occasioned, accord-
ing to Andree, by the application of venereal matter to a crack
of the skin in any part of the body, 175—instance he gives
thereof in a venereal ophthalmia, ib.—argument drawn
from thence of the inutility of *partial* remedies for complaints
of this sort, 176
- Chapman*, his opinion on certain venereal complaints called local,
113—extracts from his treatise of the venereal disease, 117 &
seq—disorders which he acknowledges to flow from mercury,
ib.—observation on this passage, 118—other disorders, which,
he owns, return after the use of mercury, and elude its whole
force, 120—declares a heat of urine, and frequently a chordee,
to be occasioned by bougies, 129—declares likewise, that all in-
jections are of a styptic quality, and not only uncertain but
dangerous, by laying the foundation for a confirmed lues, 140,
1—his recommendation of fumigations and process in admini-
stering them, 150, to 153—stricture thereon, 153—recommends
fumigations for venereal excrescences, 154, 5—confesses the
common fumigations to be injurious in disorders of the lungs,
155
- Charlton*, his remark on the mutability of the weather in England,
200—encomiums bestowed by him on the author's discoveries,
214, also 500—strongly recommends, in his treatise of the
Bath-waters, the improvements of a vapour-bath and artificial
heat thereto, (n) 215
- Chatham*, late Earl of, remarkable affidavit sent to him, while se-
cretary of state, in favour of the author, 435—where that
affidavit is to be found, ib
- Chelfea*, establishment of the author's inventions there, 14
- Gbeyne*

- Cheyne*, a severe reflection of, upon the faculty for their discouragement of artificial baths, 8—his remark on the mutability of the weather in England, 200—why, according to him, the bathing at Bath has fallen into disgrace, 219—attention he recommends in bathing, 293
- Chlorosis*, why the females of England are so subject to its lamentable effects, 200
- Choler*, the effect of bile, and the cause of melancholy, 456
- Chordee*, acknowledged by Andree and Chapman to be frequently brought on by bougies, 124, 29
- Chronical Disorders*, medicated baths, &c. affirmed by sundry authors to be the most efficacious remedy for, 40—according to the memoirs of the Royal Society, the only specific for, 41; declared to be so expressly by Hoffman, 42
- Chymistry*, study of, has, through life, been one of the author's chief delights, 491—importance thereof in his practice, *ib.* opinions of sundry authors relative thereto, 493, 4, 5, 6
- Cicero*, account he gives of public baths in Rome, 234
- Cinnabar*, factitious, what it is; Boerhaave's character of it in fumigations; the author's method of preventing bad effects of it therein (n) 157—what *native* cinnabar is, *ib.*
- Circulation of the blood*, traditions on the discovery of, like those on the origin of the lues venerea (n) 90
- Circulary Letter*, Sir John Fielding's, recommending the author's inventions, 36
- Clandinus*, Cæsar, declares medicated baths, &c. the only specific for paralytic and epileptic disorders, 276
- Clap*, see *Gonorrhœa* and *Gleet*; see also *Lues Venerea*, and the articles classed *Veneræal*
- Climate*, moisture of, ascribed by Berkeley to be a source of the scurvy (n) 191
- Clysters*, why reprobated by Bonet (n) 461, 2—in what manner, when necessary, prepared and applied by the author, and adapted by him for different cases, 487, 8—pleasure, as well as efficacy, thereof, 489
- Cælius Aurelianus* declares medicated baths, &c. to be peculiarly efficacious in curing the scurvy and lues venerea, 41
- Cold*, see *Cold Bath*
- Colds*, &c. the author's operations particularly recommended for by the late Sir John Fielding, 337
- Cold-Bath*, when, as being a repellent, productive of irreparable damage, 143—abuse of, a cause of the scurvy, 199—dreadful effects of plunging therein, till the *cause* of the disorder has been removed, 225, 6—inferences from experiments on, 226, 7, 8—Floyer, a celebrated advocate for, 228—numerous evils he ascribes to the frequent abuse of it, 228, 9, 30, 31; when only it was used by the Romans, 236—instances of its

- bad effects, 250, 298, 326—why reprobated by the author, 324—farther instances of its bad effects, 403, 444
- Colic*, whence it obtains its name, 452--different sorts of distinguished, 453--persons most subject to the bilious ones, 453--its general attendants, 453, 4--general attendants of the flatulent one, 454--its immediate causes, *ib.*--why often mistaken for the nephritic one, *ib.*--how these two may be distinguished, *ib.*--when, and by what means, it is styled convulsive, 555--when, and by what means, hæmorrhoidal, *ib.*--when, and by what means, hysteric, 456--at what stage it degenerates into the iliac passion (n) 455--absurdities in, and mischiefs from, the general method of treating all such disorders, 460, & *seq.*—why, according to Bonet, the intense pain of is encreased, not diminished, by purging (n) 461—why, according to the same author, clysters are either usefess or injurious in (n) *ib.*—inutility and danger, according to Tissot, of emetics, purges, aromatics, anodynes, and opiates, in the treatment of, 461, 2—medicated baths, &c. recommended for by sundry authors, 464, 5, 6---the author's practice in justified by cases, 467 to 475
- Colleges and Magistracies of Health*, see *Health*
- College of Physicians*, see *Physicians*
- Colon*, structure and situation of explained (n) 452, 53
- Commerce and Health*, magistracy of, see *Health*
- Commissioners of sick and hurt seamen*, on what occasion the author received their thanks, 534
- Concoction*, account of the *first*, 186, 7---of the *second*, 187, 8; of the *third*, 188, &c.---disorders of the first admit of some certainty of cure from medicines, 194---of the second require greater art and application to be remedied, *ib.*---of the third, the only effectual remedy for, medicated baths, fumigations, and frictions, 195---reason thereof, 195, 6, 7, 8
- Constitution of the patient*, necessity of regulating the heat of medicated baths by, 222, 24---see *Baths*
- Consumptions*, see *Phtisis*
- Consumptive complaints*, to persons afflicted with, the dreadful consequences of bathing at Bath, 213---why, according to Floyer, the cold-bath improper for, 230, 31---the author's operations particularly recommended for by the late sir John Fielding, 338---see *Phtisis*
- Contagious distempers* secured from, as well as cured, by the author's inventions, 28
- Convulsions*, the cold-bath, according to Floyer, improper in, 231; medicated baths, &c. recommended for by Plomer, 465
- Convulsive Colic*. see *Colic*
- Cordials*, volatile and spirituous ones, a cause of the scurvy,

Corrosive Sublimate, see *Mercury*

Cough, one of the many symptoms of a confirmed lues, cruelly mismanaged by the present practice, 178, 9

Cripples, invention of the author for the cure of, with the help of his usual operations, 244---instances of their singular good properties, *ib.*---also (n) *ib.*

Cross-Bath, see *Bath*

Cures, see *Cases*

D

Davis, a dangerous medical paradox reprobated by him, 494

Deafness, one of the many effects of a confirmed lues cruelly mismanaged by the present practice, 178, 9

Defluxions, under what circumstances acknowledged by Floyer to be occasioned by the cold-bath, 230

Desiccative bougies, defects of, as they are commonly used, 126

Despair, an effect of melancholy, its predominant, though hardly-resisted fury in England, 456

Diabetes, or other worse disease, why frequently occasioned by attempts to expel the venereal virus by urine, 97

Diaphoretics, strong, a cause of the scurvy, 199

Digestion—see *Concoction*

Disorder of the patient, necessity of regulating the heat of medicated baths by, 222, 3—see *Baths*

Dispensatory, a general one promised by the author, 483—see *London*, *Edinburgh*, *Lemery*, *Quincy*

Distinctions without differences, whence it is that the modern writers on physic are so often guilty of making them, (n) 420

Diuretics, strong, a cause of the scurvy, 199—the recommendation of, in dropical cases, proved to be one of the most pernicious errors, 315—instances thereof, 320—censured by the author, and why, 393—in what manner, when necessary, prescribed by him, 485

Doleus, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the lues venerea, 40—his account of the humours by which the small-pox is generated, 427

Dover, his remark on the mutability of the weather in England, 200—mischiefs ascribed by him to the non-expulsion of the superfluous humours through the pores of the skin, 317—reprobates the paracentesis, 317—also the practice of swallowing quick-silver and musket-balls in the iliac passion, (n) 455

Drake, in what he compares the small-pox with the Arabian leprosy, 427—styles it a temporary lepra, *ib*

Dreuzitzius highly extols medicated baths, &c. for the colic,

465

Dropsy, primary cause of, (n) 191, also 308—necessity of sweating in, but in most other disorders the author's only object to procure an universal *sensible* perspiration, and to regulate and establish the *insensible* one, (n) 193—in what manner immoderate drinking, as the secondary cause thereof, acts as a strong auxiliary to the primary one, 308, 9—different sorts of described, 309, 10, 11, 12—proper method of treating them, *ib*—prevalent *improper* ones exposed, 314, 15, 16—sweating declared by Riverius to be the most profitable expedient for, but commonly impossible to be obtained by internal medicines, 318—the author's practice in farther justified by cases, 319 to 344—his operations particularly recommended for by the late Sir John Fielding, 338—in this disorder more difficult to prevent the return of the water than merely to remove it, 340

Drunkenness, a cause of the scurvy, and why, 202, 3—consequence thereof to posterity, 203

E

East, inhabitants of—see *Asia*

Edinburgh-Pharmacopoeia, one of the author's guides in the selection of his medicines, 484

Elephantiasis, why the Arabian leprosy obtained that name, 391

Emetics, strong, the recommendation of, in dropical cases, proved to be one of the most pernicious errors, 315—instances thereof, 320—mischiefs ascribed to them by Tissot, in inflammatory disorders, (n) 460, 1—in what manner, when necessary, prescribed by the author, 487

Empress Queen—see *Queen*

Empyric,
Empyricism, } see *Quack* and *Quackery*

Enema—see *Clyster*

Epilepsy, why, according to Floyer, the cold-bath improper for, 230—medicated baths, &c. recommended as the only specific for by sundry authors, 276

Eruptions—see *Venereal*—see also *Scorbutic*

Et muller, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the scurvy and lues venerea, 41—also, 239—for paralytic and epileptic disorders, 276—his definition of ulcers, 368

Eu-ulinus, the scurvy distinguished by him into fifty-nine sorts, 200

Excrescences, venereal—see *Venereal*

Excrements,

Excrements, } see *Concoction*
Excretion, }
Exostosis—see *Bones*

F

Fabricius affirms the Romans were in nothing more ambitious than in their baths and stoves, for the preservation, as well as recovery, of the public health, 9

Faculty, medical, a general invitation for them to examine all the author's inventions, and improvements, 3---encomiums bestowed thereon by many of that body, 5---by the cabals of others the author circumvented in his application to parliament for the reward of his discovered method of rendering salt water fresh, 29, 30---particulars of the transaction alluded to, 30, 31---base artifices of several individuals of, 231, 2---absurdity and danger of their general practice exposed, 232, 3---names of a few of those for whom the author professes his respect but not blind deference, 241---invites them candidly, to point out *one* property of his inventions different from what he has represented it, 241, 2---treatment experienced by Sutton from many of them, on the introduction of his inoculating system, 447, 8---in what respects such treatment was similar to that of the author, *ib*

*Fever*s, and other contagious distempers, guarded against, as well as remedied, by the author's inventions, 28---a violent one cured, occasioned by the mal-treatment of a virulent gonorrhœa, 44, 5---a burning one cured, with other alarming complaints brought on by the same cause, 53---hectic and nervous, cause of, (n) 191---under what circumstances acknowledged by Floyer to be occasioned by the cold-bath, 230---the author's operations particularly recommended for by the late Sir John Fielding, 338

Feverish complaints, to persons afflicted with, the dreadful consequences of bathing at Bath, 213

Fibres have various uses in the animal machine, 188---the express purpose of many of them, however, to assist in the separation of the several fluids from the blood, *ib*---consequence in this respect of their being weakened, 189

Fielding, Sir John, his circulatory letter, recommending the author's inventions, 36, 7---a tribute to the memory of, hearing of his death, (n) 333---attestation by him of two dropical cases and cures, 336, 7, 8---disorders in which he particularly recommended the author's operations, 337, 8---testimony by him of a dropical case and cure, 344---of a complicated case, with
 its

its cure, 470---when it was he became acquainted with the author, and first put himself under his care, 511, 12---by what means he had lost his sight, 513---cured by the author in four months of a disorder of eighteen years standing, *ib.*---continues for nine years after to visit the author, and use his baths, at least weekly, 514 -how it was he became his avowed partisan, 514---his second marriage, 515---methods taken to extinguish his zeal for the author, 516---how far those methods were successful, 517---elogium published by him anonymously, and without the author's knowledge, on his inventions, (n) *ib.* reference to Mr. W. Woodfall for the truth thereof, (n) *ib.*---again loses his health, 518, 19---card to him from the author on that occasion, 521---answer thereto by his lady, *ib.*---card from him to the author, 522---becomes again his patient, but is induced to leave him in three days, *ib.*---remarks on the transaction alluded to, 522, 3---writes repeatedly both to the author and his son, in the view of putting himself under their care, 523---is still thwarted in this resolution, *ib.*---his visits to the author on the 12th and 13th of June, 1780, 524---what passed at those visits, *ib.*---melancholy event which followed the fourth day of the ensuing September.

Fistula Lacrymalis, one of the many effects of a confirmed lues cruelly mismanaged by the present practice, 178, 9

Fistulous tumours, why few disorders more difficult to be cured, or even palliated, 366---why the author's inventions are so successful in, *ib.*---medicated baths, &c. recommended for by sundry authors, 367---the author's practice in farther justified by cases, 383, &c.

Flatulent Colic---see *Colic*

Floyer, Sir John, his surprise that artificial baths, &c. were not encouraged in England, 7---his account of the effects of heat upon diseased bodies, 223---declares the rational use of baths contributes much to the health of the people, 224

Fomentations recommended by Shaw for old venereal ulcers, 152---the impossibility of applying them to internal ones, 163---how far, according to Fordyce, they are useful in a clap, 169---their inutility, and even danger, exposed, 170---from acid or spirituous lotions, the recommendation of, in dropical cases, proved to be one of the most pernicious errors, 315

Foed, grossness of, affirmed by Berkeley to be a source of the scurvy, (n) 191---animal, habitual practice of living on, not only fresh but salted, and abounding in gravy, shown to be productive thereof

F---, Mr. J. Surgeon, singular instance of his *modesty* and *gratitude*, 56---publicly accused by the author of having committed a gross imposition on the community, which he tacitly acknowledges, by never answering the charge, 57

Fordyce,

Fordyce, Dr. W---m's Review of the Venereal Disease, extracts from, and observations on, from 93, to 97—acknowledges the inefficacy of medicines given inwardly, as well as most injections, to stop the discharge of gleans, 135—has not, in any preparation of mercury used by injection, found either a *certain preventive* or a *certain cure* of any venereal taint, 136—comment on this passage, *ib.*—has, nevertheless, he adds, brought a *pox* on several by attempting to cure a *clap* with injections of calomel, &c. &c. 137—another comment of the author, *ib.*—he affirms the avenue to relief daily shut up by injections, 138—consequence thereof to posterity, *ib.*—likewise 144—remark on what he says of Boerhaave; of the time it requires to cure a virulent gonorrhœa; and of the *clap* being communicated by cayenne-pepper, 167, 8, 9—fomentations and poultices, how far recommended by him as useful in the *clap*, 169—observations on this passage, 170—scrophulous and cancerous habit, in what case, he affirms, it produces almost insuperable difficulties, when accompanied with the *pox*, 170, 1—observation on this passage, 171. 2

Fortis declares medicated baths, &c, the only specific for paralytic disorders, 276

France, king of, has honoured the author with an exclusive privilege for his inventions, 4—baths of, the author promises, in a future treatise to animadvert on, (n) 218

French Canadians, see *Neutrals*.

Frictions, from acid or spirituous lotions, recommendation of, in dropical cases, proved to be one of the most pernicious errors, 315

Frictions, mercurial, see *Mercury*

Frictions, an important branch of the author's operations, 16, 17—the different sorts required in different cases, *ib.*—what Hippocrates says of them, 18—recommended by various authors for the lues venerea, 40, 1, 2, 3—why, with medicated baths and fumigations, they are the only effectual remedy for all disorders of the third concoction, 195, 6, 7, 8—in what the author's saponaceous ones consist, (n) 320—his different modes and means of preparing and applying them for different cases, 482—the particular attention, as well as skill, requisite in administering them in certain cases, (n) 482—see *Baths*—*Fumigations*—*Inventions*

Fumigating and Bathing, see *Bathing*

Fumigating-Machine, benefit of the author's portable one to patients who cannot be moved from their own houses, 284—also, (n) *ib.*

Fumigations, &c. why they were so seldom used before the introduction of the author's inventions, 6—their previous defects explained, 7—encomium of Lucas on them, when properly prepared

prepared and administered, 9---recommended by various authors for the lues venerea, 41, 2, 3---the author's partial ones into the urethra described, 142---their use in the venereal disease, 150---for what disorders recommended by Neale, and how administered by him, *ib.*---the author's peculiarly safe and decent method of applying them to the female pudenda (n) 153---eradicate all ulcers, and are particularly efficacious in those of the throat and lungs, (n) 154---mischief of the common practice of applying them to those parts, (n) *ib.*---recommended by Turner and Chapman for venereal excrescences, 154, 5---absurd manner in which they are generally managed, 156---superiority of the author's shown, 157, 8---modern ones, as described by Turner, 158, 9, 60---ancient ones described by him and shown to be little different, (n) 161, 2---melancholy instance thereof, (n) 162---superiority of the author's partial ones farther illustrated, (n) 163, 4---the method of preparing moist and dry ones, and of applying them with ease and safety, whether unitedly or separately, unknown till the author introduced it, 165, 6---why, with the medicated baths and frictions they are the only remedy for all disorders of the third concoction, 195, 6, 7, 8---declared by Boerhaave and Hoffman, with medicated baths, &c. to be the only *certain* remedy for the palsy in the bladder, 275, 6---absurd method of preparing and applying them as practised by Riverius and other moderns, from 271 to 284---a particular description of the author's modes and means of preparing and applying *them*, as well as his other operations, 475 to 482
Fumigations of spirits of wine, instances of the mischiefs accruing from, 329, 30, 32

G

Galen, account he gives of the number of public baths in ancient Rome, 234---recommends medicated ones, &c. for consumptions, 349---his definition of an ulcer, 368---recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for ulcers, 464
Gangrenes declared by Riverius and Sydenham to be produced by blisters, 311
Garrisons, see *Barracks*
Germany, in a future treatise, the author promises to animadvert on the baths of, (n) 218
Glands, miliary, definition of, (n) 419---necessarily corroded in all cutaneous eruptions (n) *ib.*
Gleet, definition of, (n) 124---how this disorder may be occasioned, (n) 124, 5---by what distinguished from a simple gonorrhœa, (n) 125---list of persons cured thereof by the author, several

several after they had suffered by it for years (n) 125—why, according to Marat, the common method of treating such complaints is unsuccessful, 124, 5—fatal consequence ascribed by him to that method, 128—asserts that no gleet is incurable, that, on the contrary, there is none which may not be easily and speedily cured, if properly treated, *ib.*—injections with a syringe recommended for seminal ones by Neale, 133—the error of his advice pointed out, *ib.*—inefficacy of medicines, as well as injection, to stop the discharge acknowledged by Fordyce, 135

Gluttony, a cause of the scurvy, and why, 202, 3—consequence of to posterity, 203

Gonorrhœa, case and cure of a virulent one, accompanied with boils and ulcers, a small eruption all over the body, and a violent fever, 44---the two kinds, simple, and virulent, explained, (n) 107, 8---their several causes, *ib.*---instances of the author's peculiar success in treating both, *ib.*---among the disorders, as acknowledged by Turner and Chapman, which do not submit to mercurial unction, 118---observation on this truth, *ib.*—safety and efficacy of the author's inventions in this disorder, 142, 3---mass of the blood and lymph necessarily infected with the matter thereof, 143---improper treatment of, according to Wastell; the most frequent cause of buboes, 174; the perseverance in *that* treatment reprobated by the author, 175---inutility of *partial* remedies for, 176

Gout, pains resembling it, why, according to Chapman, they return after mercurial unctions, 120---cause of, according to Moore, (n) 191---why, according to Floyer, the cold bath improper for, 230

Gouty Disorders, medicated baths, &c. according to the memoirs of the Royal Society, the only specific for, 41---to persons afflicted with, the Bath-waters more dangerous than beneficial, 291---the author's operations particularly recommended for, by the late sir John Fielding, 338

Gradually-medicated and heated, why the author sometimes applies that epithet to his baths, &c. (n) 492

Gravel and Stone, one of the causes of, according to Moore, (n) 191---fundamental cause of, 258---fallacy of the general methods by which it is pretended to dissolve them in the kidneys and bladder, 258, 9, 60---impossibility of doing this, without the introduction of suitable medicinal substances thro' the urethra *immediately* into the bladder, 261---the author's practice in explained, 261, 2---farther illustrated and supported by cases, from 263 to 275---declared by Boerhaave to proceed *primarily* from a scorbutic or venereal cause, 275

Grecian leprosy, see *Leprosy*

Greeks and Romans, their ambition in nothing more conspicuous than

than in their baths, for the recovery and preservation of the public health, 9

Guidot declares the bathing at Bath particularly destructive in paralytic disorders, 293, 4

H

Hæmorrhages, according to *Floyer*, increased by the cold-bath, 230
Hæmorrhoidal discharge, instance of the danger of stopping an habitual one, 326

Hales, the philosopher, declares mercury has killed more people than all plagues we ever had in England, 41

Head-aches, venereal, see *Venereal*

Health and Commerce, the principal magistrates of in Europe have honoured the author's inventions with their protection, 4, also 491

Heath, the establishment of a magistracy of, strongly recommended in Great Britain as in other states, 145---by whom alone this desirable measure would be opposed, 146

Heat, vital, mischiefs of using baths hotter than, 201, 2, 12, & seq.---experiments on, 213,---necessity of regulating medicated baths by, 222, 3---in diseases arising from a decrease of, the caution necessary in bathing, 292, 3

Heat, effects of upon diseased bodies, 223---fatal consequences of, when excessive, 292

Hætic consumption, one of the many effects of a confirmed lues, cruelly mismanaged by the present practice, 178, 9

Hætic fevers, cause of, (n) 191---whence they arise, 346

Heister declares medicated baths, &c. particularly efficacious in curing the scurvy and lues venerea, 41---also, 239---the only specific for paralytic and epileptic disorders, 276---for nodous, schirrous, and scrophulous tumours, 367

Hemlock, if less injurious, not less inefficacious, than mercury, in ulcerous or cancerous cases, 373, 4---instance of its bad effects on a late ambassadress from Russia, (n) 372, 3, 4

Herenius, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for perfecting a cure of the lues venerea, 40

Hernia humoralis, according to *Andree* and *Wastel*, produced by the use of bougies, 124, see *Testicles*

Herpes, and other venereal eruptions, acknowledged by *Chapman* to elude the force of mercury, 120---description of it, (n) 209, 10

Hippocrates, what he says of frictions, 18---of the important properties of properly-medicated and heated baths, and fumigations, 166---effects ascribed by him to excessive cold, 229---account he gives of the number of public baths in ancient Rome, 234---recommends medicated ones, &c. for consumptions,

tions, 349 --- censure of healing ulcers without previously eradicating the peccant humours, 368 --- recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the colic, 466

Hoffman declares medicated baths, &c. peculiarly efficacious in curing the scurvy and lues venerea, 41, 43 --- exclaims bitterly against the pernicious effects of mercury, 43 --- character he gives of the medical practice in his days, 43. 4 --- declares baths, fumigations, and frictions, the only certain remedies for the palsy in the bladder, 275 --- for nodous, schirrous, fistulous, and scrophulous tumours, 367 --- for colicky complaints, 466; declares, by *ibem* he has frequently prevented the iliac passion, *ib.*

Holland, in a future treatise, the author promises to animadvert on the baths of, (n) 218

Hospitals, by the author's invention of, exempted from vermin, effects of bad air, pestilential infection, &c. 29 --- none in Rome, when there were eight hundred and fifty-six public baths, 234

Hot Bath, see *Bath*, see also, *eat*

Huxham, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. before and after the small-pox, (n) 429 --- as also for the colic, 465

Hydropical, see *Dropsy*

Hypertostosis, see *Bones*

Hypochondria, one of the most general symptoms of the scurvy, 200 --- why, in England, both sexes are so subject to its lamentable effects, *ib.*

Hysteric colic, see *Colic*

I

James, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the scurvy and lues venerea, 239

Jaundice, how produced, 451 --- definition of, (n) 458, 9 --- different sorts of, (n) 459 --- a frequent forerunner of dropsies and consumptions, (n) *ib.* --- rational methods of treating, (n) *ib.*

Idleness most predominant in winter, (n) 190 --- a cause of the scurvy, and why, 202, 3

Iliac passion, at what stage of the colic it sometimes supervenes, (n) 455 --- in what it consists, (n) *ib.* --- effects of, (n) *ib.* --- inefficacy and danger of the common methods of treating it, (n) *ib.* --- medicated baths, &c. recommended for by Bonet, Dover, Tissot, and sundry other writers, (n) *ib.* --- necessity, however, of their being skilfully administered, (n) *ib.* --- declared by Hoffman and Potter to have been frequently prevented by such operations, 466

Impeligo, and other venereal eruptions, declared by Chapman to elude the whole force of mercury, 120

Impotency to venery acknowledged by Chapman to be one of the disorders deemed incurable after salivation, 133---recommends however, injections for it, *ib.*---these proved to be rarely in the least serviceable, often productive of infinite evil, 133, 4

Infallibilities, remedies which pretend to, what Turner says of them, 105

Infection, pestilential, fatal effects of prevented by the author's invention, 29

Injections, astringent, instances of the mischiefs accruing from them, 46 to 81 --- *passim*---with syringes recommended for seminal gleets by Neale, but proved to be rarely productive of the least good, and frequently attended with infinite evil, 133, 4---Chapman's opinion of them, 133, 40---remarks on, 133, 40, 1---astringent ones never used by Fordyce, but in cases of extremity, 135---by prescribing those of calomel, &c. &c. confesses he *has* brought a *pox* on several, 137---comment of the author on this declaration, *ib.*---ingredients of which astringent ones are formed, 138---those of calomel seldom used with less impunity, 139---diseases produced by them, *ib.*---more poxes, according to Wastell, produced by the use of them, than by any other cause, 140---as also, he adds, disorders of the urethra, *ib.*---Turner's opinion of them, *ib.*---declared by Chapman to be all of a styptic quality, and not only uncertain, but dangerous, by laying the foundation for a confirmed lues, 140, 41---their chief ingredients shown to be rank poisons,

144

Inland Countries, proved by Boyle, not to abound with corrosive salt, 210---a still stronger proof thereof adduced from the author's observations upon the continent, (n) *ib.*

Inoculation, account of as practised in the eastern countries 430---when, and by whom, established on rational principals in England, 435, 6---necessity of properly preparing the body previous to it, 436, 7---why the neglect of this measure is particularly inexcusable in England, 437---the author's general doctrine on illustrated by cases, 438 to 445---in what manner the Suttonian method of at first opposed, 446, 7, 8---circumstances in which that opposition resembled, and differed from, what the author has experienced, *ib.*---Suttonian method of communicated to the author, 449---affidavit to that purpose produced, (n) 449, 50, 51

Intemperance a cause of the scurvy, 202, 3---consequence of to posterity, 203---a fit of sufficient to corrupt the bile, 458

Inventions, the infinite expence which has attended the introduction and establishment of those of the author, 6---why, till then, arbitrarily medicated baths, fumigations, &c. were seldom recom.

recommended, *ib.*—the *æra* of their introduction in England by the author, 10—of their establishment by him at Millbank, Westminster, 12—afterwards at Chelsea, 14—lastly, by his son in full perfection in Panton-square, near the Hay-Market, *ib.*—gross amount of the enormous sum disbursed on these several accounts, as testified by receipts in the author's possession, *ib.*—economical, as well as salutary, properties of, 27, 8—danger to the public from the use of them without previous instructions from the author, 33—reference for the truth thereof to the opinions of Baglivi and Boyle, 24, 5; various cures by them of the *lues venerea* at the worst stages, from 44 to 81—remarks thereon, from *ib.* to *ib.*—generally successful when all other modes and means have been ineffectual, and even hurtful, 85—causes by which alone they may be prevented from having the desired effect, *ib.*—fundry instances of their success in the most inveterate buboes, 94—prevent the danger attending the use of mercury, supply its defects, and even surpass the virtues falsely attributed to it, 97—farther illustrations of their good properties, 101, 106, 15, 16, 19, 31, 32, 42—both the ancient and modern physicians strangers to every idea of them, 150—their properties farther illustrated, 170, 73, 76, 77, 81, 82, 232—in what manner used by the author, 234, 3, 6—why entitled to royal and parliamentary protection, 237—principles on which they are founded supported by numberless writers of eminence, 239—additional ones for the use of cripples, 244; their properties, *ib.*—also, (n) *ib.*—properties of the others again manifested, 271 to 285—disorders for which they were particularly recommended by the late Sir John Fielding, 337, 8—further illustrations of their good properties, 347, 8—why so successful in nodous, schirrous, and fistulous tumours, 365, 6, 7—in ulcers, 368, 9—benefits accruing from them to children before and after the small pox, 428, 9, 30—the author's supreme ambition to see them established universally, 448—recommended by Sutton, previous, as well as subsequent to, his inoculation for the small pox, 451, 2—their safety and efficacy in colics and bilious complaints, 460—effects of, during the different stages of their operation, *particularly* illustrated, 475 to 482—remarkable proof of the care and attention which, for almost thirty years, they have been conducted by the author, 482, 3—one of their singular advantages, that they render the internal use of medicines unnecessary, 483—additional ones introduced by the author, their properties explained, 489, 90—encomiums on them by different learned bodies on the continent, 491—by the late Sir John Fielding, published without the author's knowledge, (n) 517

Joints,

Joints, pains and swellings of, a symptom of a confirmed lues cruelly mismanaged by the present practice, 178, 9—stiffness or relaxation of, the author's operations particularly recommended for by the late Sir John Fielding, 338

Jones, his comparative experiments on the waters at Bath and Buxton, (n) 213—inference he draws, (n) ib.—his censure on the baths of England, 225—declares the bathing at Bath particularly destructive in paralytic disorders, 293, 4

Iron, rust of, how occasioned, 210—in certain countries how by nature defended from it, ib—also (n) ib.—the springs of Bath will eat out a ring of in seven years, 213

Irwin, Mr. principal surgeon of the Royal Hospital, Woolwich, letter of to the author, see *Letters*

Iscburia, fundamental cause of, 258

Issues, mischiefs of in dropical cases, 318

Italy, the author promises, in a future treatise to animadvert on the baths of, (n) 213

Lich, and other venereal eruptions, acknowledged by Chapman to elude the force of mercury, 120---produced by the same causes as, and frequently terminates in, the leprosy, 419--their affinity explained, 419, 20---Sir John Pringle's opinion on the nature of the disease refuted, (n) ib.--the doctrine of animalculæ in the skin being the immediate cause thereof explained, 420, 21---how it becomes so infectious, 421---why, after unctions of mercury and sulphur, it so often returns, ib---why, after the author's operations, no returns of it can follow, unless from a fresh infection, 422---a salivation acknowledged by Sir John Pringle to be unequal to the cure of it, (n) 421---why, according to Baccius, it was seldom seen in Rome, (n) 422---authorities in favour of medicated baths, &c. for, (n) 422, 3; two remarkable cases of, 422

K

Keil, his experiments on the effects of hot baths, 211

Kidney, see *Bladder*

King's Bath, see *Bath*

Kingson, the late duke of, enters into a treaty with the author for the establishment of his inventions at Bath, 216---issue of that negotiation, ib.

Knife, operation of, hardly ever necessary for venereal tumours, and afford, at the best, but a *palliative* cure, 177

Lachrymals

L

Lachrymalis—see *Fistula*.

Lacteal Vessels, account of, 186.

Langrish, his encomium on artificial baths, and reason for their not having been encouraged in England, 8—remark on the mutability of the weather in England, 200—recommendation of properly medicated baths, &c. for the scurvy and lues venerea, 239—deadly effects ascribed by him to the bathing at Bath, 287—his account of the natural heat of the blood, 292—*inference drawn from it, ibid*—has, with Sanctorius, proved the cuticular excretion ten times greater than that by stool, 316—*inference therefrom, ibid*—recommends properly-medicated and heated vapour-baths, fumigations, and frictions, for the dropsy, 319—knowledge he declares requisite for a director of those operations, 493.

Lazarettoes, vermin and infection destroyed in, by the author's inventions, 158

Lead—see *Sugar of*

Leake, what he observes of putrefaction, and of the effects of salivations, 206, 7—why, he adds, the smallest portions of mercury are pernicious in the scurvy, 206, 7

Le Dran, his cat-guts simple merely, and shown to have been in every respect different from, as well as inferior to, those of the author, 130—reprobates the practice of healing ulcers, without previously eradicating the peccant humours, 368—highly extols medicated baths, &c. for the colic, 465

Legislature, British, honour done to the author by many members thereof, in minutely examining his inventions, and declaring the use of them *essential* both to the preservation and recovery of health, 4—stimulated by their promised protection to apply for a parliamentary premium, and to obtain his Britannic Majesty's royal letters patent, 5—the trouble and expence occasioned thereby, with its consequences, 6—also, 29—names of a few of the many members of that august body, who have been the author's visitors and patients, 20—earnestly solicited to reform the present practice of physic, 145—means by which, as in other countries, this measure might be effectually accomplished, *ibid*—by whom only, it would be opposed, 146

Leigh, mischiefs he ascribes to the bathing at Bath, 219

Leland exposes the abuses and imperfections of the baths of England, 225—declares bathing at Bath particularly destructive in paralytic disorders, 293, 4

Lemery, one of the author's guides in the selection of his medicines, 484

Lepra } declared by Andree to proceed sometimes from the lues
Leprosy, } venerea, 178—the author's operations particularly recommended

recommended for, by the late Sir John Fielding, 338—defined by Avicenna an *universal cancer*, 388, 9—difference between the Grecian and Arabian, 389—from what the disease proceeds, 389, 90—persons most subject to it, 390—what creates the scaly substances peculiar to it, and makes them fall off, 391—why the Grecian is less severe than the Arabian, 391, 2 the inefficacy or danger of the medicines and methods commonly employed therein exposed, 393, 4, 5, 6—the author's practice in justified by cases, 397 to 418—why, according to Baccius, it was a disorder seldom seen at Rome, (n) 422

Letter, circulatory of Sir John Fielding, recommending the author's inventions, 36, 7

Letters Patent, his Britannic Majesty's, the author is induced to add them, by purchase, to his other exclusive privileges, which were honorary gifts, 5

Letters to and from the author, &c.---from Mr. J. N. and from Mr. G. M. containing accounts of two remarkable venereal cases and cures, 44 to 47—observations thereon, 44 to 48---from Sir T. W. to T. P. Esq. containing circumstances of the case and cure of an obstinate stoppage of urine, 271---observation thereon, 272--of acknowledgment for the cure of a dropsy from the Rev. Mr. W---r, 343 --for that of a consumption in the last stage, from Mr. J---s M---y, 350 ---from Mr. F---s T---s, an eminent surgeon, for that of a consumption also in the last stage performed on his daughter, 398—observation thereon, 360, &c. of acknowledgment for a remarkable cure of a venereal disorder from R---t C---e, Esq. (n) 415—of a complication of disorders, (n) 417, 18—from Mr. Symons, surgeon at Bath, on the Roman baths, 497—observation on, 500—from Mr. Irwin, principal surgeon of the Royal Hospital, Woolwich, soliciting the assistance of the author's inventions for the patients thereof, 501—observation thereon, 502--from the author to Dr. Bridges, of Hull, 503---from Dr. Bridges in answer, 504---observation thereon, 505---from Mr. Achmet, 506---observation, 508

Levant, account of the mode of inoculating there, 430---see *Asia*.

Leuwenhoeck, lights he has thrown on the discharge by insensible perspiration, 188, 191

Limbs, pains in the bones of, one of the symptoms of a confirmed lues cruelly mismanaged by the common practice, 177, 8, 2

Lind declares, those who have undergone a salivation are most subject to the scurvy, 206

Lindanus declares medicated baths, &c. peculiarly efficacious in curing the lues venerea and scurvy, 41

Liquors, the drinking of cold ones, when hot or fatigued, a cause of the scurvy, and why, 201

Lixivious,

Lixivious, of what the *fancied* remedies so called consist, 259---proved to lose their constituent qualities, before they reach the kidneys and bladder, *ib.*

Local, many venereal complaints falsely so styled, 111---how far they may be considered as such, 111, 12, 13---opinions of Turner and Chapman on the subject, 113, 14---inefficacy of topical applications to sundry disorders deemed of this class, 142, 3

London Pharmacopœia, one of the author's guides in the selection of his medicines, 484

Lotions and cataplasms, folly, according to Turner, of trusting to them after copulation with an infected person, 114---frictions or fomentations from acid or spirituous lotions, in dropsical cases, proved to be one of the most pernicious errors, 315

Louthorp, his experiments on the waters of Bath, 213

Lucas, in what, according to him, consist the basis and benefit of bathing and fumigating, 8---declares them the easiest and most efficacious remedies for almost all maladies, 9---styles them the easiest, safest, and most efficacious, panacea in the whole *materia medica*, 42---particularly so in venereal and scorbutic cases, which, he affirms, cannot with certainty be cured without them, *ib.*---reprobates the cruelty and inefficacy of salivations, 42, 3---his encomium on the author's discoveries, and benefit he declared would accrue from their establishment at Bath, 215---mischiefs he ascribes to the indiscriminate bathing there, 221---his farther recommendation of properly-medicated baths, &c. 239---declared by him to be the only specific for paralytic and epileptic disorders, 276

Lues Venerea, medicated baths, &c. recommended for, by Allen, 40---by Aretæus, 41---by Astruc, *ib.*---by Baccius, *ib.*---by sundry other authors, 41, 2, 3, 4---the author's practice in, justified by case and cures, with remarks on them, 44 to 81---complaints accompanying, or arising from, (n) 84---reflections on the practice of treating it with mercury, 87---*conjectures* about the origin of it, (n) 87 to 90---its symptoms explained, (n) *ib.*---why these are often styled *scorbutic*, &c. (n) 88---*serious* effects to the faculty, if it were annihilated, (n) 89---different ways in which it may be communicated, (n) 91---how posterity are affected by the present method of treating it, 138, 144---sweating in a stove recommended, by sundry authors, to bring out its *true* symptoms, and effect a *radical* cure, 163, 4, 5---symptoms ascribed by Andree to this disease, when in the constitution, 177---remarks on their general mal-treatment, 178, 9---sometimes, according to Andree, terminates in the leprosy, 178---farther recommendations of medicated baths, &c. for, by sundry authors, 239---
Q q

Lungs,

Lungs, particular efficacy of the author's fumigations for ulcers in, (n) 154, 56—in disorders thereof the common fumigations confessed by Chapman, to be injurious, 156—in inflammations of, why, according to Floyer, the cold-bath improper, 230

M

Magistracy, } of health and commerce—see *Health*
Magistrates, }

Marat, defects ascribed by him to the common bougies, 124, 5, 6—proves the use both of the suppurative and desiccative ones to be irrational, hurtful, and even dangerous to virility, 126, 7, 8—his censure on the practice of curing gleans, 128—declares no gleet incurable, and affirms there is no one which may not be easily and speedily cured, if properly treated, *ib.*

Marchellius, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the lues venerea, 40

Martin, his experiments on Buxton-waters, 211

Mead, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the most stubborn venereal and scorbutic disorders, 40—also, 239

Measles, in what different from the small-pox, 427

Medicines, taken inwardly, inutility, and even danger, of many favourite ones, illustrated by facts and experiments, 195, 6, 7, 8—why, according to Bartholini, useless in sundry complaints, 367

Medicines, a few simple ones used by the author occasionally, as auxiliaries to his operations, 3—recommended as such, by Hoffman, 43—singular advantage of the author's operations, that for the most part, they render their *internal* use unnecessary, 483—those used by him selected from the pharmacopœia of London and Edinburgh, and from the dispensaries of Lemery and Quiney, 483, 4—proofs thereof adduced from affidavits, (n) 485, 6

Melancholy, its cause and effects, 456

Mercury, declared by Astruc to be highly pernicious to the constitution, 41—is productive, according to Boerhaave, of a thousand bad consequences, *ib.*—has killed more people, according to the great Hales, than all the plagues we ever had in England, *ib.*—this truth confirmed by the Memoirs of the Royal Society, &c. *ib.*—salivations raised thereby reprobated by Lucas, 42, 3—by Hoffman, 43—instances of the mischiefs accruing from it, 44 to 81 *passim*—reflections on the practice of using it in the venereal disease, 87—every case, truly venereal, according to Fordyce, manageable by it, or by sarsa combined with it, 96—the fallacy of this notion exposed, *ib.*—impairs the constitution more, according to Thomas, than the disease,

disease, 98—bad effects of it, according to Wastell, 100, 1—according to Smyth, 102—according to Andree, 109, 10—according to Chapman, venereal pains and eruptions return after mercurial unctions, and head-aches from the same cause retain their pristine fierceness after the *utmost force* of that mineral, 120—abuse of, a cause of the scurvy, 199—what Boerhaave farther says of its mischiefs, 206—why, according to Leake, the smallest portions of it are pernicious in the scurvy, 206, 7—reprobated by the author, and why, 394—why, after unctions of, the itch so often returns, 421—inutility and danger of, in the tinea, 424—mischiefs of illustrated in a well-known instance, 513

Miliary eruption, the itch denied to be one, by Sir John Pringle, (n) 419—this opinion refuted, (n) *ib*

Miliary Glands,—see *Glands*

Milk and vegetables, a strict regimen of, when absurd and useless, and why, 112—in what sense ridiculed by the author, 395

Mindanus, his recommendation of sweating in a stove to bring out the true symptoms of the lues venerea, and to effect a radical cure, 163

Mineral substances, many in the materia medica, whose operations, when applied externally, and administered internally, are diametrically opposite, 496—how far the author conceives a knowledge of these effects to be confined to himself and his son, *ib*.

Mineral waters, according to Sutherland, seldom mentioned by the Greeks and Romans, while artificial baths were used, 9—a General Treatise of, promised by the author, (n) 218—of what it will consist, *ib*.—such waters imitated by him so as to heighten their natural virtues, (n) *ib*.—the importance of this art, as described by Lord Bacon, (n) *ib*.—accurate analyses of the principal ones in Europe preserved by the author, (n) *ib*.—the imitation of them, if necessary, effected by him instantaneously, 279

Ministers, foreign, a few of the many who have been the author's visitors and patients, 20

Monro, Dr. of Jermyn-street, his liberal conduct toward the author, 26

Montague, late Lady Mary Wortley, anecdote of, (n) 431

Moore, effects he ascribes to little perspiration, or none at all, (n) 191

Morgan, proof drawn from his experiments of the pernicious effects of sundry medicinal substances taken inwardly, from their being indissoluble and indigestible in the stomach, 195—facts corroborative of those experiments, (n) 196, 7, 8

Mortifications, declared by Riverius to be produced by issues, blisters, and scarifications, 318

- Motte, La*, why he reprobates the paracentesis, (n) 318
Mouth, small ulcers on the inside of, one of the effects of a confirmed lues cruelly mismanaged by the present practice, 178, 9
Moysey, the late Dr. his encomium on the author's discoveries, and benefit he affirmed would accrue from their establishment at Bath, 215
Musket-balls and quick-silver, danger from the practice of swallowing them in the iliac passion, (n) 455.
Myology, a knowledge of, shewn to be requisite for a director of baths, &c. 493—in what this branch of anatomy consists, (n) *ib*
Mystery, the author disclaims it in his practice, 3

N

- Naples*, king of, has honoured the author with an exclusive privilege for his inventions, 4
Naples, magistracy and college of, encomiums they have bestowed on the author's inventions. 491
Narcotics, strong, a cause of the scurvy, 199
Neale declares mercury will not do for a confirmed pox, 92—comment on this frank acknowledgment, *ib*.—advises injections with syringes for seminal gleets, 133—error of this doctrine pointed out, *ib*—his recommendation of fumigations, and method of preparing and administering them, 150—stricture thereon, 153
Nephritic colic—see *Colic*
Nervous fevers, cause of, (n) 191
Neutrals, French Canadian, above eight thousand brought to England in the course of the last war, 432---are seized with the small-pox, and perish in numbers daily, 433---by what means the author stopped the progress of the contagion, and finally extirpated it, 433, 4---thanks received by him for this eminent service, 434, 5---those thanks confirmed by an affidavit of twelve elders of that body, 435
Nocturnal pains in the bones---see *Bone*
Nodes, one of the many symptoms of a confirmed lues, 178, 9---cruelly mismanaged by the present practice; *ib*
Nodosities } see *Tumours*
Nodous tumours }
Nesfrils, fumigations for ulcers in, recommended, as the best cure, 150---how, according to Neale, they ought to be executed, *ib*
Nesfrums, the author disclaims the possession of any, 3---seldom, according to Sutherland, used by the Greeks and Romans, while artificial baths and stoves were continued, 9---through what they daily encrease in England, 145

Observations,

Q

Observations on Cases—see *Cases*

Obstructions, the author's operations particularly recommended by the late Sir John Fielding, for all disorders proceeding from, 338—declared by the learned of all ages to be at once the principal sources and effects of the scurvy, 457—opinion of Van Swieten on this subject, (n) *ib*

Oeconomy and Health, apparatus of—see *Apparatus*

Olive-oil, or any other substance of an oleous quality, to rub an oedematous part, or a person in a dropy with, proved to be one of the most pernicious errors, 315—instances thereof, 320

Oliver, the late Dr. his encomium on the author's discoveries, and benefit he affirmed would accrue from their establishment at Bath, 215—also, 500

Operations—see *Inventions*

Ophthalmia, remarkable venereal one, 175—proof drawn from it of the inutility of *partial* remedies for the gonorrhœa, *ib*—one of the many effects of a confirmed lues cruelly mismanaged by the present practice, 178, 9

Opiates, } mischiefs of, according to Tissot, [n] 462—according
Opium, } to Quincy, [n] 462, 3

Oribazius, account he gives of the number of public baths in Rome, 234

Osteology, a knowledge of, shown to be necessary for a director of baths, &c. 493—in what this branch of anatomy consists, [n] *ib*.

Oxæna, one of the many effects of a confirmed lues, 178, 9—cruelly mismanaged by the present practice, *ib*.—see *Nostrih*,

P

Padua, in a future treatise the author promises to animadvert on the baths of, [u] 218

Pains, venereal—see *Venereal*

Palsy, cause of, [n] 191—nothing more, strictly considered, than a symptom of the scurvy, or lues venerea. 275—opinion of Boerhaave thereon, *ib*.—properly-medicated and heated baths, &c. declared the only specific for, by a number of authors, 276—bathing at Bath proved to be peculiarly detrimental in, by sundry authors, 287 to 294—the author's practice in, farther justified by cases, 294 to 308

Palsy, dead—see *Palsy*

Palsy

Palsy of the Bladder, the only certain remedies for, according to Boerhaave, 275

Pandora, box of, resemblance of the modern practice of physic to it, 467

Panton-square, near the Hay-Market, establishment of the author's inventions there by his son, 14

Paracentesis, a desperate, though fruitless operation, 313—deprives the patient of reaping the benefit of the author's operations, (n) *ib*—why reprobated by Dover, 317—by Riverius, 318—by Petit and La Motte, (n) 318

Paralysis, see *Palsy*

Paralytic Disorders, according to the memoirs of the Royal Society, medicated baths, &c. the only specifics for, 41—to persons afflicted with, the dreadful effects of bathing at Bath, 213—see *Palsy*

Parcel, recommends medicated baths, &c. as the best remedy for habitual colics, 464, 5

Parents, strongly solicited to prepare children for the small-pox, 428—in what manner this may be done easily and safely by the author's operations, *ib*.—authorities of sundry physicians on the subject, (n) 429—fatal consequences of their inattention in this respect, 436—why more inexcusable in England, 437

Parkinson, his recommendation of properly-medicated baths, &c. for the scurvy and lues venerea, 239

Parliament, success of the author's application to, as a claimant entitled to the premium for rendering salt water fresh, with remarks on the whole of that transaction, 29, & *seq*.

Passion, *Iliac*, see *Passion*.

Passions, an inordinate indulgence of, a cause of the scurvy, and why, 202, 3—other disorders of which they are productive to both sexes, 203—a violent fit of one sufficient to corrupt the bile, 458

Pathology, and physiology, shown to be necessary for a director of baths, &c. 493—in what those branches of medicine consist, (n) *ib*.

Patients, number the author has had under his care down to 1780, 14.

Perspiration and sweat, in what they differ, 103, 4—in most disorders, the author's only object is to procure an universal sensible perspiration, and to regulate and establish the insensible one, (n) 193—how the latter is produced, 188, 9—lights thrown on it by Lewenhoeck, 188, 191—greatly exceeds in quantity, and utility, all the *sensible* evacuations together, 191—proportion of with the other discharges, (n) 190—disorders occasioned by the obstruction thereof, (n) 191—in warm months, when greatest,

greatest, according to Brookes, men less apt to be sick, (n) 191; purposes assigned to it, (n) 192—excrements of, necessity of evacuating them, 316, 17—of what they consist, ib.

Pestilential sore throat, see *Throat*

Petit, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the most desperate ulcers, from whatever cause, 40—why he reprobates the paracentesis, (n) 318

Plebotomy, see *Bleeding*

Phthisis, and consumptions in general, the *mediate* and *immediate* cause of, 345, 6—declared by Sydenham to kill two thirds of those who die of chronical diseases, 347—particular safety and efficacy of the author's practice in, 347, 8—medicated baths, &c. recommended for by sundry authors, 349—the author's practice in, justified by cases, 350—see *Consumptive*, see also *Hætic*

Physic, parliament strongly urged to produce a reformation in the practice of, 145—how, as in other countries, this salutary measure might be accomplished, ib.—by whom, and whom only, it would be opposed, 146—the very profession of disgraced, 148

Physicians, college of, honour done to the author by many of the members thereof, 4, 5—in what that honour consisted, ib.—stimulated by their promised protection to apply for a parliamentary premium, and to procure his Britannic Majesty's royal letters patent, 5—trouble and expence occasioned thereby, with its consequences, 6—exordium of the author's address to that body, on his establishment in London, (n) 12—names of a few of the many who have been his visitors, 24—censure of Baccius on, applicable to those of our days, 225—questions addressed to the learned and upright of that body, 392, 3, 4, 5, 6—answers to them, ib.

Physiology, see *Pathology*.

Pierce, mischiefs ascribed by him to the bathing at Bath, 219—declares this practice particularly destructive in paralytic disorders, 293, 4

Pitcairne, his remark on the mutability of the weather in England, 200—his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the lues venerea and scurvy, 239—with Sanctorius has observed, the cuticular excretion is ten times greater than that by stool, 316—-inference therefrom, ib.

Plague, why Turkey is so subject to it, (n) 431

Platerus recommends stoves not only for the cure of the pox, but before the cure be begun, 163—his reason for it, ib.

Plethoric complaints, to persons afflicted with, the dreadful consequences of bathing at Bath, 213

Pliny, the elder, for six hundred years before his time, hardly any medicinal aids known in Rome, but those of bathing and fumigating, 9---account he gives of the number of public Baths, 234

Plomer, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for colicky and convulsive complaints, 465, 6

Poisons, the ingredients which form the basis of all astringent injections, shown to be rank ones, 144

Pores, what are to be understood by them, according to Quincy, 192

Portugal, the author promises to animadvert, in a future treatise, on the baths of, (n) 218

Posterity, how affected by the present ruinous methods of treating the lues venerea, 138, 144

Potter, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for colicky complaints, 466---declares he has by *them* frequently prevented the iliac passion, ib.

Pox, frequently occasioned by the errors in treating a *clap*, 137, 8, 9, 40, 41---consequence thereof to innocent women and children, 144

Practice, medical, a detail of its abuses 179

Premium, parliamentary, for rendering salt water fresh, see *Parliament*

Prince of the Blood, anecdote of a deceased one, 331, 2

Pringle, Sir John, experiments by which he has proved sea salt a hastener of putrefaction, 238---affirms the itch not to be a miliary eruption, (n) 419---this opinion refuted, (n) ib.---affirms the itch to have no affinity with either the scurvy or leprosy, (n) ib.---this opinion also refuted, (n) 419, 20

Prisons, vermin and infection destroyed in, by the author's inventions, 158

Pudenda, female, the author's peculiarly-safe and decent modes and means of applying fumigations thereto, whether outwardly or inwardly, (n) 153---excrecences in, fumigations recommended for by Turner and Chapman, 154, 5

Pulpit, in what manner it was prostituted on the introduction of inoculation, 447

Purges, see *Cathartics*

Putrid Water, see *Water*

Q

Quackery, the author's practice shown to be essentially different from it, 3, 15

Quacks, by what means they daily encrease in number and importance, 145

Quinn,

- Queen*, Empress, has honoured the author with an exclusive privilege for his inventions, 4
- Quick Silver*, inefficacy and danger of swallowing it in the iliac passion, (n) 455
- Quincy*, his account of the fibres, and of the express purpose of many of them, 188—what he observes we are to understand by the pores, 192—his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the scurvy and lues venerea, 239—for paralytic and epileptic disorders, 276—mischiefs ascribed by him to opiates, (n) 462, 3—his dispensatory, one of the author's guides in the selection of his medicines, 484—principles of the foundation of his practice, 495

R

- Radish-parings*, ludicrous anecdote of, as a supposed solvent of stone and gravel, (n) 259
- Randal*, mischiefs ascribed by him to the bathing at Bath, 219
- Read*, his reason for recommending medicated baths, &c. for the leprosy, itch, and other cutaneous eruptions, (n) 422, 3
- Rectum* explanation of, (n) 489
- Register* of the principal patients, who have been under the author's care, account of, 15—various particulars of which there have been accurate entries made therein since 1755, 15, 16—open to the inspection of the afflicted and their friends, and, as such, recommended by Sir John Fielding, 37; contains accurate analyses of the principal mineral waters in Europe, (n) 218
- Remarks on Cases*, see *Cases*
- Rheumatism*, pains resembling it, why, according to Chapman, they return after mercurial unction, 120—cause of, according to Moore, (n) 191—the author's operations particularly recommended for, by the late Sir John Fielding, 337, 8
- Riverius* recommends fumigations for ulcers in the womb, 163, 4—observation on this passage, (n) 164—his recommendation of properly-medicated ones, &c. for scorbutic and venereal complaints 239—for the palsy, 276, 7—instances of his method of preparing and applying them, 277, 8—remarks thereon, from 278 to 284—reprobates issues, blisters, scarifications, and tapping, in the dropsy, 318—declares it commonly impossible to make men in dropsies sweat, but recommends for that purpose properly-medicated and heated vapour-baths, fumigations and frictions, 318, 19—recom-

- mends them for consumptions, 349—for nodous, schirrous, fistulous, and scrophulous tumours, 367—for colics, 464
- Robinson* observes, bodies are specifically more heavy in winter than summer, (n) 190—reason thereof assigned, (n) 190, 1; effects demonstrated by him to proceed from an ardent fever, violent exercise, or a too hot bath, 291
- Romans* and *Greeks* in nothing more ambitious than in their baths, for the sake of recovering and preserving the public health, 9
- Rondeletius*, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the lues venerea, 40—of sweating in a stove to bring out the true symptoms thereof, and to effect a radical cure, 163—of medicated baths, &c. for the scurvy, 239—his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for paralytic and epileptic disorders, 276
- Royal Society*, see *Society*
- Rules and Terms of Admission*, see *Admission*
- Runnings*, consequence of, when prematurely suppressed, 100—why, according to *Turner* and *Chapman*, they remain even after a salivation, 117, 18—instances of them remaining after several salivations affirmed by the author to be infinite, 117; see *Gleet*, see also *Gonorrhoea*
- Russel*, three instances quoted from, of the pernicious effects of sea-bathing in scorbutic complaints, (n) 208, 9—counteracted those effects by tepid, emollient, baths, (n) 209—his recommendation of them, ib.

S

- Saline* quality of the air, a cause of the scurvy, 199, 200
- Salivation*, its cruelty and inefficacy reprobated by *Lucas*, 43, 3; a running not to be cured by one, according to *Turner* and *Chapman*, nor by several, according to the author, of which he affirms the instances are innumerable, 117, 18—ineffectual against schirrous swellings of the testicles, according to *Chapman*, 112—those who have undergone it, according to him, most subject to the scurvy, 206—tends, according to *Leake*, to promote the same process as that of putrefaction, 209—declared by *Sir John Pringle* to be unequal to the cure of the itch, (n) 421—see *Mercury*
- Salt* and putrid water, see *Water*
- Sanctorius*, his doctrine of insensible perspiration illustrated, (n) 190, 1, 2—has proved the cuticular excretion sometimes greater than by stool, 310—inference therefrom, ib. his principles, the foundation of the author's practice, 495
- Saponeaceous* frictions, in what those of the author consist, (n) 320
- Sarsa*

Sarsa, every case truly venereal, according to Fordyce, manageable by it, combined with mercury, 96—fallacy of this doctrine, *ib.*

Scald Head, like the itch, frequent forerunner of the leprosy, 424—frequent in grown people as well as children, *ib.*—in what its affinity with those disorders consists, *ib.*—its different stages and symptoms, *ib.*—merely patched up by mercury, *ib.*—two remarkable cases of, 425, 6

Scarifications a desperate, though fruitless, operation in the dropsy, 313—deprives the patient from the benefit of the author's operations, (n) *ib.*—declared by Riverius to create gangrenes and mortifications, 318

Schirrous Tumours, see *Tumours*

Schmitzius, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. 40

Schroeder, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the scurvy and lues venerea, 239

Schutte, Dr. J. Henry, anecdote of, 148—his situation in what respect similar to that of the author, *ib.*

Scorbutic Cases and Cures, see *Cases*

Scorbutic and venereal complaints, reason why the author considered them first, 39—medicated baths, fumigations, and frictions, recommended for by various authors, 40, 41, 42, 43—persons labouring under them might as soon swallow poison as bathe in the sea, 208—proofs thereof, *ib.*—also (n) 208, 9; to persons afflicted with, the dreadful effects of bathing at Bath, 213—authors have seldom recommended medicated baths for the one disorder without the other, 238—the Bathwaters more dangerous than beneficial in, 290

Scorbutic, venereal or scorbutico-venereal taint, the seed and root of almost all disorders, 238—inference drawn from this truth, *ib.*—declared by Boerhaave to be the primary source of stone and gravel, 275—proved to be so of the palsy, 275 & seq.—of the phthisis, and of consumptions in general, 345, &c.—of nodous and schirrous tumours, 364—of ulcers and cancers, 369, 70—of the leprosy, 390—of the mischiefs attending the small-pox, 439—of the aggravated symptoms that accompany an over-flow, suppression, or corruption of the bile, 457

Scorbutico-venereal, see *Scorbutic and Venereal*

Scrophulous taint, the effect of a scorbutic and venereal one, if not both, 364—the cause sometimes of nodous and schirrous tumours, *ib.*

Scrophulous and cancerous habit, in what case, according to Fordyce, it produces almost insuperable difficulties, when accompanied with the pox, 170—observation on this passage

Scrophula remarkable case and cure of, (n) 170, 1

Scrotum, see *Testicles*

Scurvy,

Scurvy, definitions of by Willis and Boerhaave, 185—what Berkley ascribes to be its sources, (n) 191—cause of according to Moore, (n) 161—its origin, 199—why it reigns more despotically in England than in other countries, *ib.*—symptoms of distinguished by Eugulinus into fifty-nine sorts, and pronounced by Boerhaave to be innumerable, 200—farther causes of its particular prevalence in England, 201, 2—general causes of the disorder, 201, 2, 3—those derived from it not more different in their appearances than alarming in their effects, 204—a list of few of them, 204, 5—those most subject to it who have undergone a salivation, 206—why it so often occurs after one, *ib.*—medicated baths recommendation of sundry authors for, 40 & *seq.*—also, 239—the author's practice in farther justified by cases, from 242 to 257—the author's operations particularly recommended for by the late Sir John Fielding, 337, 8—obstructions proved to be the principal sources, as well as effects of, 457—also, (n) *ib.*

Sea-Bathing, a cause of the scurvy, 199—reasons which render the recommendation of it to persons who labour under either a scorbutic or a venereal taint particularly reprehensible, 207, 8—instances of its bad effects, 265, 6, 321, 26, 27—why reprobated by the author, 294—farther instances of its bad effects, 404, 7

Sea-Coast, see *Sea-Bathing*

Sea-Salt proved a hastener of putrefaction

Sea-Vapours, see *Sea-Bathing*

Secretion, see *Concoction*

Semi-cupium, see *Bath*

Sennertus extols the doctrine of sweating in stoves to bring out the true symptoms of the lues venerea, and to effect a radical cure, 163—declares medicated baths, &c. the only specific for paralytic and epileptic disorders, 276

Serenus, what it is, according to him, that makes the body rough and scabby, (n) 423

Shaw, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the most obstinate scorbutic and venereal complaints, 40—also, 239—of fomentations for old venereal ulcers, 162—of medicated baths, &c. for paralytic and epileptic disorders, 276—for nodous, schirrous, fistulous, and scrophulous tumours, 367—for colics, 465

Shabbear, mischiefs ascribed by him to the Bath-waters, 288—also, 291, 2

Ships of War exempted, by the author's inventions, from vermin, effects of bad air, pestilential infection, &c. 28, 9

Shirt, the suffering a wet one to dry on the body, a cause of the scurvy, and why, 202

Short,

Short, his experiments on the vital heat, 212—on the waters of Bath and Buxton, (n) 213—the inference he draws, (n) ib.

Sight, loss of, one of the effects of a confirmed lues, cruelly mismanaged by the present practice, 178, 9—two instances in which it was remarkably recovered by the author after the small-pox, 441, 42

Silver, effect of the Bath water on, 213

Siphili, Turner's, see *Turner*

Skin, deformities of, the author's operations particularly recommended for, by the late Sir John Fielding, 338

Stops, inutility of sundry popular ones in consumptive disorders exposed, 349

Small-Pox, its origin not more certain than those of the leprosy and lues venerea, 426—cause of, 427—humours by which it is generated; allowed to come into the world with us, *ibid.*—declared by Drake to act much in the same manner as in the Arabian leprosy, *ib.*—styled by him, a temporary, critical, lepra, *ib.*—in what different from the measles, 427—benefit accruing to children from the author's inventions before and after it, 428, 9, 30—authorities of sundry physicians on the subject, (n) 429—symptoms of the contagion formerly more numerous and deadly in England than in other countries, 430, 1—why the inhabitants of the East are a stranger to all such, 431—remarkable instance of its dreadful effects in England, 433—in what manner the contagion then extirpated by the author, 433, 4—why the neglect of purifying the body before it is peculiarly inexcusable in England, 437—the author's general doctrine of, illustrated by cases, 438 & *seq.*

Smyth's Treatise on the Venereal Disease, extracts from, and observations on, 102, & *seq.*—mischiefs he acknowledges to be produced by mercurials, 102—suspicions, nevertheless, that it forms an ingredient of his own nostrum, 103

Society, Royal, honour done to the author by many members thereof in minutely examining his inventions, and declaring the use of them essential to the preservation and recovery of health, 4—stimulated by their promised protection to apply for a parliamentary premium, and to procure his Britannic Majesty's letters patent, 5—trouble and expence occasioned thereby, with its consequences, 6—exordium of the author's address to that body, on his establishment in London, (n) 12—list of a few of the many members of who have been his visitors and patients, 24, 25—from the memoirs of it appears, that medicated baths, &c. are the only specific for all venereal, scorbutic, gouty, and paralytic disorders, 41

Solander, Dr. a card from to the author, 25

Spirits of Wine, fumigations of, see *Fumigations*

Spirituous cordials, see *Cordials*

Springs

- Springs*, natural hot ones, when they are used, according to Sutherland, if nature performs the cure, the doctor obtains the credit, 9
- Steel*, preparations of, of what they consist, (n) 198—instances of pills thereof discharged in the very state they were swallowed, (n) *ib.*
- Statius*, account he gives of the number of public baths in Rome, 234
- Steno*, two methods, by which only he declares a physician can acquire the knowledge proper for his profession, 493
- Stephens*, Mrs. the fate of her once-celebrated nostrum, (n) 260
- Stockholm*, college and magistracy of, encomiums they have bestowed on the author's inventions, 491
- Stone*, cause of, according to Moore, (n) 191—see *Gravel*
- Stool*, change the aliment undergoes, by the first concoction, till it is discharged by, 186, 7—excretion by, not so great by the tenth part as the cuticular excretion, 316
- Stoves*, recommended by Platerus, not only for the cure of the pox, but before it be begun, 163—his reason for it, *ib.*—see *Baths, Fumigations, and Inventions*
- Stranguries*, obitinate venereal ones, how, according to Chapman occasioned, 120—seldom fail, he adds, to return after mercurial frictions, *ib.*—fundamental cause of, 258
- Styptic*, all injections affirmed by Chapman to be of that quality, 140—danger accruing from this circumstance, 140, 41
- Sudorifics* of the present practice reprobated by the author, and why, 393
- Sulphur*, taken inwardly, proved by experiments from Morgan, and by facts adduced by the author, to be pernicious, because indissoluble and indigestible in the stomach, 195, 6, 7, 8; also, (n) *ib.*—why, after unctions of, the itch so often returns, 421
- Summer*, bodies specifically less heavy in than in winter, (n) 190; reason thereof, 160, 1
- Sutherland*, his encomium on artificial baths, and censure on those of England, 8—his account of the benefits which the Greeks and Romans derived from the having them, and of the inconveniences to which the people of England have been subjected from the want of them, 9—his character of natural hot springs, *ib.*—his commendation of the author's discoveries, and benefit he affirmed would accrue from their establishment at Bath, 215—laments the dangers of bathing there, 219; declares all the baths in Europe disgrace the baths of England, 224—his elogium on those of the Romans, *ib.*—declares almost every bath-writer has exposed the imperfection, and abuses of our baths, 225—his prediction when the rational

onal use of baths will be restored, *ib.*—the author's hope to see it fulfilled, *ib.*

Sutton, Daniel, when it was the author heard of his rational method of inoculating for the small-pox, 435—happy omen predicted from it, 436—commencement of the author's acquaintance with him, 446—effect of that acquaintance, *ib.*; in what respects the opposition to his system was similar to that of the author, 446, 7, 8—communicates to him the secrets of his practice, 449—his affidavit to that purpose, (n) 449, 50, 51

Sweat, matter of, and matter of perspiration, not less different than their effects, 163—in what that difference consists, 193, 4—excrements of, necessity of evacuating them, 316, 17—of what they consist, *ib.*—sediment of, when detained, effect attributed to it by *Serenus*, (n) 423

Sweating, recommended by *Fordyce*, for the expulsion of the venereal virus, 97—observation on this doctrine, *ib.*—recommended also by *Sennertus*, *Rondeletius*, *Mindanus*, &c. &c. for bringing out the true symptoms of the lues venerea, and to effect a radical cure, 163—by *Silvius de la Boe*, 164, 5—by *Turner* also, before the patient goes abroad, 180—methods used for this purpose, *ib.*—absurdity, and even danger of them, 180, 81—hurtful, unless when, as by the author's inventions, the absorbent vessels are made to attract the volatile effluvia of medicinal substances, 187—seldom necessary unless in the dropsy, the procuring an universal *sensible* perspiration, and regulating the *insensible* one, being the author's only object in most other cases, [n] 193—declared by *Riverius* to be the most profitable expedient in an anasarca, but commonly impossible to be obtained by internal medicines, 318—why, he adds, it is sometimes hurtful in anascites and tympanites, *ib.*

Sweden, king of, has honoured the author with an exclusive privilege for his inventions, 4

Swieten, *Van*, universal mischiefs attributed by him to obstructions, [u] 457

Sydenham, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. and disapprobation of mercury and drying woods, for scorbutic and venereal disorders, 42—characters he gives of the medical practice in his days, 43, 4—different ways in which, he observes, the lues venerea may be communicated, (n) 91—observation of, on the mutability of the weather, 200—his reason for condemning blisters, (n) 318—to what he attributes the hectic phthisis, 346—declares the phthisis kills two thirds of those who die of chronical diseases, 347—recommends medicated baths, &c. for all consumptions, 349—likewise before and after the small-pox, (n) 429

Symes, Edward, his affidavit relative to the preparation of the author's medicines, (n) 485

Symons, Mr. his letter to the author, see *Letters*

Syringe, mischiefs that attend injections with, 133, 4---from the hardness of its pipe, the most innocent liquids occasion a worse pain than even a bougie, 135

T

Tapping, see *Paracentesis*

Tepid Bath, see *Bath*

Terms of Admission, see *Admission*

Testicles, instance of a dreadful swelling and inflammation of, tending to a mortification, 53---an immediate amputation of the whole part affected proposed, as the only possibility of saving the patient, ib.---prevented by the interposition of the author, who, with ease and safety, effectually removes that alarming complaint, with several other venereal ones, in ten weeks, 54---similar case, and the cruel operation of the knife in like manner prevented by the seasonable use of the author's inventions, 67, 87---schirrous swellings of, declared by Chapman to withstand repeated salivations, 119--swellings of produced by bougies improperly used, 124

Testimonies of the late Sir John Fielding, see *Fielding*

Theories, false, the science of physic particularly encumbered with them, 420--by what means they are occasioned, (n) ib

Thicknesse, by what means he affirms the waters of Bath lose, in bathing, all their virtues, (n) 214---mischiefs he ascribes to them, 220, 21---dreadful effects he experienced himself from the King's bath, 221

Thomas's Essay on the Gonorrhœa, extracts from, and observations on, 98 & seq.---mischiefs acknowledged by him to be produced even by calomel, the mildest preparation of mercury, ib.---remarks on this passage, 99---his opinion of injections in general, 138, 9--declares a rigid perseverance in the antiphlogistic plan encreases rather than diminishes the venereal virus, and is supported in that doctrine by the author, 172, 3

Tbroat, ulcers in, peculiar efficacy of the author's fumigations against, (n) 154---illustrated in a remarkable pestilential case cured by them with the addition of his other operations, (n) 369, 70

Tinea, see *Scald-Head*

Tissot, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for scorbutic complaints, 239---for nodous, schirrous, fistulous, and scrophulous, tumours, 367--censure of the practice of healing ulcers, without previously eradicating the peccant humours,

368---of swallowing quick-silver and musket-balls in the iliac passion; (n) 455---mischiefs ascribed by him to cathartics and emetics, in inflammatory disorders, (n) 460, 1---to aromatics, (n) 461---to anodynes and opiates, (n) 462

Tongue, small ulcers on, one of the effects of a confirmed lues, cruelly mismanaged by the present practice, 178, 9

Tonfils, fumigations for ulcers in, recommended by Neale for the best cure of, 150---his method of preparing and applying them, *ibid.*

Topical Applications, see *Local*

Tumours, two fistulous ones round the anus, produced by the mal-treatment of a venereal disorder, and with other complaints, happily eradicated by the author, 68, 9

Tumours, cause of, (n) 191---whether internal or external; the author's operations particularly recommended for by the late Sir John Fielding, 338

Tumours, schirrous, proved to be not merely local, but to infect the mass of the blood and lymph, 111, 12---of the testicles declared by Chapman to withstand repeated salivations, 119; observation on this passage, *ib.*---definition of nodous and schirrous ones, 363, 4---parts chiefly affected by them, 364; their production accounted for, *ib.*---why so often found incurable by medicines, *ib.* also 367---why the author's inventions are so successful in, 365---medicated baths, &c. recommended for by sundry authors, 367---the author's practice in, farther justified by cases, 375, &c.

Turkey, inhabitants of, know little of the scurvy, and still less of the lues venerea, (n) 431---why subject to the plague, *ib.*---result of several conversations of the author with the late Lady Wortley Montague, on this subject, (n) *ib.*---see *Asia*

Turner, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the lues venerea, 40---his stigma on medicines which pretend to infallibilities, 105---what he says of lotions and cataplasms, 115---extracts from, and observations on, his Siphylis, *ib.* & *seq.*---remarks on his declaration, that calomel does little more than *palliate* the lues venerea, 116---his opinion of injections, 140---recommends fumigations for venereal excrescences, 154, 5---his description of the modern ones, 158, 9, 10---observation thereon, 161---his account of the ancient method of fumigating, (n) 161, 2---shown to have been little different from the modern one, (n) 162---melancholy instance thereof, (n) *ib.*---his opinion of the anti-phlogistic plan, 173---mischiefs ascribed by him to the bathing at Bath, 219---his recommendation of properly-medicated and heated baths, &c. for nodous, schirrous, fistulous, and scrophulous tumours, 367

U

Vapour-Baths, see *Baths*

Vegetables, see *Milk and Vegetables*

Vegetable-substances, many in the *materia medica* whose operations, when applied externally, and administered internally, are diametrically opposite, 496—how far the author conceives a knowledge of these effects to be confined to himself, and his son, 496

Veneral Cases and Cures, see *Cases*

Veneral and scorbutic complaints, reason why the author considered them first, 39—medicated baths, fumigations, and frictions, recommended for by various authors, 40, 1, 2, 3, 4—persons labouring under them might as soon swallow poison as bathing in the sea, 238—proofs thereof, *ib.*—also (n) 238. 9—to persons afflicted with, the danger of bathing at Bath, 218; also 291

Veneral Pains and Eruptions, resembling gout or rheumatism, return, according to Chapman, after mercurial unctions, 120—head-aches, he adds, retain their pristine fierceness after the utmost force of mercury, *ib.*—excrescences, particularly round the anus and puerum muliebri, fumigations recommended for by Turner and Chapman 154, 5—pains in the head, cough, ozæna, polypus of the nose, loss of sight, scaly eruptions, among the symptoms of a confined lues cruelly mismanaged by the present practice, 177. 8, 9

Veneral taint, see *Scorbutic or Veneral Taint*

Venery, excess of, a cause of the scurvy, 199—why when the spirits are sunk by, acknowledged the cold-bath by Floyer to be hurtful, 230

Venner, his censure on the imperfections and abuses of the English baths, 225

Verdegriese, a rank poison, but one of the main ingredients of all astringent injections, 144

Verduc, purposes assigned by him to perspiration, [n] 132—in what he observes the excrements thereof consists, 317

Vermin, ships of war, barracks, hospitals, &c. exempted from, by the author's inventions, 29

Vexation and anger, of all passions the most destructive, 203

Vienna, college and magistracy of, encomiums they have bestowed on the author's inventions, 491

Vigo, De, declares medicated baths to be the best remedy for the lues venerea, 40

Virility endangered by irritative bougies, 128, see *Impotence*

Vital Fire, } see *Heat*

Vital Heat, }

Vitruvius, account he gives of the number of public baths in Rome, 234

Ulcer,

Ulcers, whether venereal or scorbutic, cannot, according to Petit and Brookes, be cured so effectually as by medicated baths, &c. 40, 1---what they are, and how occasioned, (n) 111---shown to be not merely local, but to infect the whole mass of the blood and lymph, 111, 12---several remarkable venereal ones cured, 61---reasons for the author's success in treating them, (n) 112, 13---against those in the throat and lungs, the author's fumigations particularly efficacious, (n) 154, 56---old venereal ones, fumigations, &c. recommended for by Shaw, 162---for those in the womb by Riverius, 163---ulcers on the tongue, inside of the mouth and head, and various parts of the body, among the effects of the lues venerea, cruelly mismanaged by the present practice, 178, 9---cause of, (n) 191---seldom, unless when the effect of accidental violence, appear but in scirrhus parts, 367---definition of, according to Galen and Etmuller, 368---absurdity, and even criminality, of healing them without previously eradicating the peccant humours, enforced by sundry writers, 369---instances of the author's success in, [n] ib

Union, mercurial, see *Mercury*

Volatile cordials, see *Cordials*

Vomiting, or any other evacuation, why, when the spirits are sunk by, the cold-bath acknowledged by Floyer to be hurtful, 230---see *Emetics*

Urethra, see *Gravel*, also *Urinary Passages*

Urinary Passages, all callosities and carnosities in, more safely and effectually cured, according to Turner, by medicated baths, &c. than by mercury, or any other medicine or method, 40---an inveterate callous carnosity in, and other obstinate venereal complaints, cured by the author's cat-guts, added to his other operations, 46---remarkable obstruction in, cured in three days, 76---callosities, or strictures, in, according to Chapman, occasioned by stranguries, 120---the inefficacy of injections with syringes against such callosities, &c. 135---disorders in these parts, according to Wallell, proceed often from an injudicious treatment by astringent injections, 140; cause of, according to Moore, [n] 191

Urine, method of expelling the venereal virus by, shown to be rarely successful, 97---why it often occasions a diabetes, or other worse disorders, 97---heat of, according to Andree and Chapman, occasioned by bougies, 124, 9---how this excrement is produced, 188---more voided in winter than in summer, 190---reason thereof, 190, 1---stoppage of, letter containing a remarkable case and cure of, 271

Uvula, fumigations for ulcers in, recommended by Neale for the best cure of, 150---his method of preparing and applying them, ib.

W

Walsh, Mr. a card from to the author, 25

Walter, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the lues venerea, 40

Wastell's observations on the efficacy of a new mercurial preparation, &c. extracts from, and remarks on, 100 & *seq.*---mischiefs acknowledged by him to be produced by mercury, 100, 1---how those mischiefs may be prevented, 101---disorders which, according to that author, are occasioned by bougies, 124---his opinion of injections, 139, 40---a notable discovery made by him, 174---mischiefs attributed by him to the improper treatment of the virulent gonorrhoea, *ib.*---the perseverance in that treatment reprobated by the author, 175

Water, salt or putrid, rendered sweet and potable by an apparatus of the author, 27---treatment he experienced on his application for the parliamentary reward, 29---remarks on that transaction, *ib.* & *seq.*

Water, the effect of cold-bathing produced by its chilness, constringent power, and weight, 227---the quantum of the latter ascertained by experiments 227, 8

Water-Bath, whether hot or cold, recommendation of in a dropsy, proved to be one of the most pernicious errors, 314, see *Bath*

Weather, why the mutability of, is one of the most general causes of the scurvy, 200, 1---remark made on by sundry authors, *ib.*

Willis, his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the lues venerea, 40---his definition of the scurvy, 185---his remarks on the mutability of the weather in England, 200---mischiefs he has known to proceed from the bathing at Bath, 219---his reason why baths hotter than the vital fire encrease the palsy, 287---his recommendation of medicated baths, &c. for the colic, 465

Windy Colic, see *Colic*

Wine, Fumigations of spirits of, see *Fumigations* of

Winter, bodies specifically heavier in, than in summer, [n] 120; the reason thereof, [n] *ib.*

Womb, Riverius recommends fumigations for ulcers, 163, 4---insufficiency of the method he directs for that purpose, [n] *ib.*---disorders in, how caused, [n] 191

Y

York, his Royal Highness the late Duke of, recovered by the author from an alarming illness, [n] 15---anecdote of, 339

